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THIBAUDIN'S



DICTIONNAIRE
DES
VERBES CONJUGUÉS



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LE DICTIONNAIRE DES VERBES

ENTIÈREMENT CONJUGUÉS:

OR ALL THE

FRENCH VERBS,

Regular and Irregular,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED AND COMPLETELY CONJUGATED,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS MODIFICATIONS OF

MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS, PERSONS, &c.

ON THE AUTHORITY OF

THE FRENCH ACADEMY,—THE MOST EMINENT FRENCH WRITERS AND GRAMMARIANS OF THE AGE,—
AND GENERAL CUSTOM.

The Whole upon a Plan entirely Original, Simple, and Expeditions.

BY M. A. THIBAUDIN,

FIRST FRENCH MASTER OF KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.

AUTHOR OF "A NEW SYSTEM OF FRENCH PRONUNCIATION." EDITOR OF "HAMEL'S FRENCH GRAMMAR,"—
"HAMEL'S FRENCH EXERCISES,"—"GRANDINEAU'S CONVERSATIONS FAMILIÈRES,"—

"NUMA POMPILIUS," &c.

FRENCH EXAMINER TO WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, &c.

A NEW



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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It is an axiom in Grammar, that no sentence or passage is complete without a Verb expressed or understood. And as the use of the Verb itself is thus indispensably requisite, so equally is a full and complete knowledge of all the various inflections or modifications of this most important part of speech necessary, to ensure correctness of language and purity of expression.

To this end, all grammatical works treat largely of the Conjugation of the Verb, and general rules and examples are laid down for the advancement of the Student. But there is, perhaps, no language in existence whose Verbs are entirely reducible to such rules;—peculiarities and exceptions, more or less numerous, will ever be met with. To scarcely any language, ancient or modern, does this remark apply with greater force than to the French Tongue. And, although some French grammarians have entered freely into most of these exceptional cases, such is their extent, that it cannot be denied that the majority even of educated persons in France, would find it difficult to conjugate extempore many Verbs of their own language. But it is true also that in this age of progress—when everything is expected to be done with ease, comfort, and expedition—the amount of *time* and *trouble* required to look for the solution of a difficulty on French Verbs, even in the best of Grammars, is always greater than the inquirer can conveniently command; and then, it not unfrequently occurs that he is altogether frustrated in his attempts, or that he relies upon a solution which often, to his disappointment and grief, turns out to be as wrong as whatever is done by guessing. The truth of these observations must be equally apparent to those who have undergone the labour of acquiring a knowledge of the French Tongue, and to those engaged in imparting that knowledge. These facts suggested to the author (after a long and critical study of his subject) the idea of a compilation from the highest and most approved authorities, which

should indicate, in a simple and yet comprehensive manner, *all* the various modifications of Moods, Tenses, Persons, &c. of the whole vocabulary of French Verbs.

The utility of a work that points out, *AT A GLANCE*, any part of any Verb on which we may desire information (where such great irregularity exists), must be self-evident. And to none is such an aid so requisite as to the young Student of the French language, since by it, he will be enabled *AT ONCE* to arrive at the solution of difficulties, in which neither rule nor analogy could avail him.

December 1850.

NOTICE TO NEW EDITION.

IN publishing this New Edition of my "*DICTIONNAIRE DE TOUS LES VERBES CONJUGUÉS*"—now admitted to be the only work in existence for a ready reference on French Verbs, and a most useful, if not an *indispensable*, volume to every person desirous of speaking or writing French *correctly*—I feel great pleasure in having this opportunity of returning my hearty thanks to the numerous friends, pupils, and patrons, who so kindly welcomed its first appearance,—also to the Reviewers, who approved of the Book in terms so flattering to the author, and strongly recommended it for the use of every Student and Teacher of the French language: to all I am deeply indebted; and I hope that the present Edition, with its various corrections and improvements, will be found at least as useful and efficient as the last, and equally worthy of public patronage and recommendation.

AUGUSTE THIBAUDIN.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

May 25th, 1867.

INTRODUCTION.

THE VERB.

WHETHER we speak or write, it is always to AFFIRM, to DENY, or to QUESTION; and the word which expresses this IDEA, is a VERB. Or, in more familiar language, Verbs are words such as we generally use after *I, thou, he, she, we, you, or they*. And if we watch our own conversation or reading, we shall soon perceive that many of these words must constantly fall from our lips or strike our ears, be traced by our pen, or meet our eyes. The use of this word is, therefore, of primary importance, and must have been so even from the first beginning of the formation of Language. But if we can speak so highly of the nature and character of the Verb in general, even where it appears under its most simplified form, as in the German and English Languages, what shall we say of its grammatical properties when we come to consider it in the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, or Spanish Languages, where it has so many Inflections, that is, where so many changes are made in its spelling, in order to express a difference of meaning as to Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Persons, and even Genders? When we observe that the Greek Verb *τίπτω*, for instance, has upwards of 500 different Inflections*—that in Latin, the Verb *amo* has more than eighty,—when we notice that, with few exceptions, every French Verb is made to change its forms *about fifty times*, each of these forms having a special meaning, or performing a par-

* Without including the various inflections of the several participles, as to genders, numbers, and cases.

ticular office,—when we reckon that from the 5,000 French Verbs (or thereabouts) no less than 250,000 different words are formed, which would of themselves, on the usual plan of Dictionaries, fill more than 1,500 pages in 8vo,—then it is that the importance of this part of speech becomes evident, that the utility of its *study* is obvious; then, indeed, its use and its grammatical properties combine together fully to justify in our eyes its dignified appellation of—**THE VERB, or THE WORD.**

From these considerations, but more particularly from this fact, that every French Teacher as well as his pupils—every French Writer or Speaker, must have ever felt the want of a **COMPLETE and CORRECT VOCABULARY** of these words—it has been my object in these few pages, not only to bring under the eye the full and correct spelling of these 250,000 Inflections (a task hitherto considered as impracticable), but also to arrange them all in such a Systematic Order as to enable even the youngest Student to refer to any one of them with ease and expedition.

In order to comprise this double advantage within the narrow compass of a small volume, this immense Vocabulary of words has been made to undergo an extensive and most accurate system of Classification. And whilst a Plan both economical, simple and uniform has been framed, wherein to exhibit all of them conspicuously to the Inquirer, a most ready Scheme of Reference has been devised to direct him to the particular place of each.

THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

In order to become at once familiar with the General PLAN of this Work, it may be well to consider it as composed of TWO PRINCIPAL PARTS.

The FIRST PART is a complete DICTIONARY of the Present Infinitives of *all* the Verbs used in the French Language, with their general meaning in English*.

The SECOND PART exhibits a uniform series of Twenty-five TABLES, each Table occupying *two opposite pages*, headed by one of the twenty-five letters of the Alphabet. Thus, the *First Table* is lettered A; the *Second Table* is lettered B; the *Third* is lettered C; the next D; and so on to Z; so that any Table may easily be found by its Alphabetical Letter*.

In each of these Tables TEN or ELEVEN Verbs, as seen in the margin, are conjugated horizontally, that is, from left to right, in all their different MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS, PERSONS, &c., the order of the Tenses being shown at the *top* of the Tables*.

These *Ten* or *Eleven* Verbs are *numbered* in the margin, by the side of the Present Infinitive, downwards, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and sometimes 11; so that any of the Verbs contained in that SECOND PART of the Work may easily be referred to, by means of the *Letter* of the *Table* in which it is conjugated, and the *Marginal Number* under which it stands. Thus . . B 6, signifies Table B, number 6; that is, the 6th Verb in Table B; . . G 4, means the 4th Verb in Table G; . . T 2, is the second model in Table T.

Now, if we examine the FIRST PART of the Work, or DICTIONARY, and look therein for the Verb *Aller* (to go), for instance, we shall find it thus:—

Aller B 6, to go, &c.*

From the foregoing observations, it is obvious that the *Table-mark* B 6, placed between this French Verb *Aller* and its corresponding English signification, is to show that it is conjugated in Table B, No. 6.

But in the same manner as *Aller*, EVERY VERB in the French Language is to be found in the FIRST PART of this Work, and *every one* of *them* is referred to its own conjugation in the *Tables* by its particular *Table-mark*.

Therefore, if we wish to see the full Conjugation of any French Verb, we have only to look for its Present Infinitive in the FIRST PART, or DICTIONARY, and there its *Table-Mark* will point out the particular TABLE, and the particular number where it is ready conjugated in the SECOND PART†.

* An inspection of the different *Parts* mentioned will enable the reader to understand these explanations, and fix them in the mind.

† Observe that the Verbs conjugated in the *Tables* are placed in Alphabetical order.

THE
APPENDIX

OR

THE THEORY OF FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

The APPENDIX has for its object, to fix on the Student's memory the Practical information he may derive from the two preceding Parts. It contains FOUR consecutive LISTS for the CLASSIFICATION of Verbs:—first, of those ending in *er*; secondly, of those ending in *ir*; thirdly, of those ending in *oir*; fourthly, of those ending in *re*. And FOUR corresponding series of OBSERVATIONS on each division, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. To one of these Lists and Observations every Verb in the TABLES is referred by a special mark, found at the *end* of its conjugation. If we look, for instance, at the end of the conjugation of the Verb *Manger*, to eat (TABLE L, No. 9), we shall find this index (*er* 3,): which is to refer the inquirer to the List for the Classification of Verbs ending in *er*, Observation No. 3, found in the APPENDIX. That observation, explaining the use of the mute *e* placed in such Verbs between *g* and *a*, and *g* and *o*, is well calculated to impress more firmly on the mind of the Learner the peculiar spelling of all the Verbs of that Class. In this manner, to EVERY VERB of the Language is appended an OBSERVATION on its Classification, Irregularities, Extent of Use, Difference of Accents or Pronunciation. The whole Work is, therefore, not only a complete expositor of ALL the Inflections of French Verbs, but it forms a most accurate and comprehensive Method, whereby any person may the more easily acquire or impart a full Practical and Theoretical knowledge of ALL the French Conjugations.

CONJUNCTIONS.

An Alphabetical List of these Words, with the Moods they govern, will be found at the end of the DICTIONARY, or First Part.

PARTICIPLES.

AS PARTICIPLES, both PRESENT and PAST, offer the greatest difficulties in the *Syntax* of French Verbs, according to their particular connexion with the other words of a sentence, I have inserted, at the end of the FIRST PART, separate Tables of Rules for their right spelling.

But as I have exhibited them under an aspect which may not appear, at first sight, altogether in accordance with the gravity of the subject, I must here beg my Reader to observe, that it is not only my own private opinion, that—*what pleases most the eye of youth, is the soonest fixed in their mind*, but that it is also the view entertained by no less an authority than LOCKE himself, who thus wrote:—

“He that requires the attention and application of youth, should endeavour to make what he proposes as grateful and agreeable as possible.”

CONJUGATION.

CONJUGATION, in French CONJUGAISON, signifies, as a term of grammar, the *joining-together* of the various modifications of a Verb, placing them all as under *one yoke or brace*.

Agreeably to this true and literal definition of the word, I will present to the Reader the full Conjugation of all the French Verbs, one after another; that is, I will *bring together*, under *one view*, the different forms that each of them assumes; exhibiting those forms in their most natural and regular succession

OF MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS, PERSONS, &c.

beginning with the PRESENT INFINITIVE of each, and ending with its PARTICIPLES, as more fully explained in the subsequent *Paradigm*.

PARADIGM;

OR

TABLEAU-MODÈLE OF THE FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

So simple and easy is the Uniform Plan on which I have conjugated the French Verbs, in the SECOND PART of this work, that it scarcely needs any further explanation, for those who have already been trained in this particular study. Yet, in order that nothing may be wanting on my part, either to facilitate its comprehension to English Persons, not quite so familiar with the subject, or to direct Teachers to the best way of explaining it to the younger Pupils, I have thought that a few preliminary instructions, clearly and fully illustrated in a PARADIGM, drawn up in uniformity with those TABLES, might not be found altogether superfluous, as an INTRODUCTION to them.

EXPLANATION OF THE PARADIGM.

The subsequent PARADIGM contains six different *Formulæ* of Conjugations, as numbered in the margin : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

A two-fold object is to be attained by their successive study :—First, that of exhibiting at once to the Learner, a most extensive view of the general mechanism of the French Conjugations, in those of the two verbs *Parler* and *Agir*.—Secondly, that of leading him, step by step, and with comparatively no effort either of intellect or memory, to a right understanding of the Conjugations in the TABLES.

The 1st Formula

Shows how a French verb is to be gone through, with its corresponding English verb, line for line, in the regular succession of all its MOODS, TENSES, PERSONS, &c., as indicated at the top of the *Table*, beginning with the INFINITIVE *Present*, &c., ending with the PARTICIPLES.—In the performance of this most important Task, the first thing to be noticed is, the natural and symmetrical *Disposition* of the different *moods*, whether Personal or Impersonal. Thus the INFINITIVE and PARTICIPLES being without Persons, are placed :—the former at the commencement of the Conjugation, the latter at the close of it.

The INDICATIVE mood and SUBJUNCTIVE mood,

are Personal :—the one will always stand on the right hand page, and the other on the left. Here observe, that although the CONDITIONAL and IMPERATIVE are moods of themselves, yet no one can dispute their respective rights to the title of Subjunctive moods.

As to the order of the TENSES in each Personal mood, it is most simple, combining regularity with propriety : thus, though the CONDITIONAL is restored to its natural rank in the Subjunctive mood, yet it is not severed from the company of its correlative the FUTURE of the Indicative. The IMPERATIVE, which in reality consists only of the parts indicated by the index (3), (the two 3rd persons being borrowed from the Present Subj.) must naturally yield the precedence to the other Tenses. The PARTICIPLES, both present and past, are susceptible of being used adjectively or substantively, in which cases *e* (unaccented) is added to them for their Feminine, and *s* for their plural. This peculiarity has induced me to place them together by themselves.

But secondly, inasmuch as all English verbs are deficient in certain Moods and Tenses, and as indeed some of them have neither, *of themselves*, as : to *shut*, to *put*, to *hurt*, to *set*, to *rid*, &c., particular attention should be paid by the Learner as

to the general way of making the English Verb to *speak* in the Paradigm, answer the different offices of the *Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons* of the French verb *Parler*, in order that he may apply this knowledge to other conjugations. In conjunction with this remark, it may be added, that *I am speaking, &c.*, or *I do speak, &c.* for the PRES. IND.; *I did speak, &c.* for the PRES. IND.—*I shall speak, &c.* for the FUTURE.—*I should or could speak, &c.*, for the CONDIT. would answer as well as the expressions I have given in those respective Tenses. Now, that the Tyro may test his proficiency in this particular, he is next introduced to :—

The 2nd Formula,

Where he will be required to repeat again, the same verb, *with its English*, just in the same manner as before, but without seeing the English. When this 2nd step is satisfactorily taken, the 3rd will appear as a mere repetition of it. But—

The 3rd Formula,

Independently of its use, as exhibiting, in the conjugation of *Agir*, to *act*, the general inflections of a large class of French verbs, (and for which consideration I would advise it to be read aloud carefully several times over) is set here for the special purpose of training the Pupil into the practice of *changing* the pronoun *je* into *j'* before a verb beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, and of articulating the final *s* of *nous, vous, and ils* with its initial vowel, as he is reminded of it by this sign of union *~* placed between them.

The 4th Formula.

It is now confidently expected, from the preceding exercises that the Learner will be able to go through the conjugation of either *Parler* or *Agir*, in the same train as before, but *without requiring the constant repetition of the pronouns*: *je, tu, il, nous, vous, ils*; and *that of the word que or qu' in some tenses of the Sub.*, which would only fill the paper without offering any real advantage to the student. When a little practice on this Formula shall have perfected him in this 4th step, the way will be laid clear and smooth for the next:

The 5th Formula.

In this, I explain the *use of the Tiret (—)*. A conventional sign so plentifully seen in this work, and to which I am so much indebted for the important service it has rendered me in my Economy of French Conjugations, that I must solicit in its favour a strict observance of attention and respect due to its temporary office and position here. Wherever met with in this work, it stands for *the first part* of the verb to be conjugated. Thus in conjugating *par—ler*, it will stand for *par*; making of this 5th Formula a mere repetition of the 4th in a more reduced form. But further than this :—

The 6th Formula

Exemplifies the *Universality of the Tiret*.—by showing that, with its use, the same model may be made to represent at once the full conjugation of two or more verbs of the same ending and peculiarities. Thus *pla—cer, dépla—cer, rempla—cer* are completely conjugated on this 6th Formula; and it becomes evident that any of the following verbs *rempla—cer, déla—cer, &c.*, which are conjugated as *pla—cer*, and have the same peculiarities, need only be divided as *pla—cer*, and to be referred to it by a proper *mark*, in order to enable the student to see their complete Conjugation.

PARA-

INTRODUCTORY

INDICATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERIT. IND.	FUTURE.
1. Parler.	je parle I speak tu parles thou speakest il parle he speaks nous parlons we speak vous parlez you speak ils parlent they speak	je parlais I was speaking tu parlais thou wast speaking il parlait he was speaking nous parlions we were speaking vous parliez you were speaking ils parlaient they were speaking	je parlai I spoke tu parlas thou spokest il parla he spoke nous parlâmes we spoke vous parlâtes you spoke ils parlèrent they spoke	je parlerai I will speak tu parleras thou wilt speak il parlera he will speak nous parlerons we will speak vous parlerez you will speak ils parleront they will speak
2. Parler.	je parle tu parles il parle nous parlons vous parlez ils parlent	je parlais tu parlais il parlait nous parlions vous parliez ils parlaient	je parlai tu parlas il parla nous parlâmes vous parlâtes ils parlèrent	je parlerai tu parleras il parlera nous parlerons vous parlerez ils parleront
3. Agir.	j' agis tu agis il agit nous agissons vous agissez ils agissent	j' agissais tu agissais il agissait nous agissions vous agissiez ils agissaient	j' agis tu agis il agit nous agîmes vous agîtes ils agirent	j' agirai tu agiras il agira nous agirons vous agirez ils agiront
4. Parler.	parle parles parle parlons parlez parlent	parlais parlais parlait parlions parliez parlaient	parlai parlas parla parlâmes parlâtes parlèrent	parlerai parleras parlera parlerons parlerez parleront
5. Par-ler.	— le — les — le — lons — lez — lent	— lais — lais — lait — lions — liez — laient	— lai — las — la — lâmes — lâtes — lèrent	— lerai — leras — lera — lérons — larez — leront
6. Pla-cer. Dépla-cer. Repla-cer.	— ce — ces — ce — çons — cez — cent	— çais — çais — çait — çions — ciez — çaient	— çai — ças — ça — çâmes — çâtes — cèrent	— cerai — ceras — cera — cerons — cerez — ceront

DIGM

TO THE TABLES.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

CONDITIONAL.	PRESENT SUB.	PRETERIT. SUB.	IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLES
je parlerais I would speak tu parlerais thou wouldst speak il parlerait he would speak nous parlerions we would speak vous parleriez you would speak ils parleraient they would speak	que je parle that I may speak que tu parles that thou mayst speak qu'il parle that he may speak que nous parlions that we may speak que vous parliez that you may speak qu'ils parlent that they may speak	que je parlasse that I might speak que tu parlasses that thou mightst speak qu'il parlât that he might speak que nous parlussions that we might speak que vous parlassiez that you might speak qu'ils parlassent that they might speak ☞ parle speak (thou) qu'il parle let him speak ☞ parlons let us speak ☞ parlez speak (ye) qu'ils parlent let them speak	PRESENT. parlant speaking PAST. parlé ... m. s. parlés ... m. p. parlée ... f. s. parlées ... f. p. spoken

je parlerais tu parlerais il parlerait nous parlerions vous parleriez ils parleraient	que je parle que tu parles qu'il parle que nous parlions que vous parliez qu'ils parlent	que je parlasse que tu parlasses qu'il parlât que nous parlussions que vous parlassiez qu'ils parlassent ☞ parle qu'il parle ☞ parlons ☞ parlez qu'ils parlent	parlant parlé . . . m. s. parlés : . . m. p. parlée . . . f. s. parlées . . . f. p.
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j' agirais tu agirais il agirait nous agirions vous agiriez ils agiraient	que j' agisse que tu agisses qu'il agisse que nous agissions que vous agissiez qu'ils agissent	que j' agisse que tu agisses qu'il agît que nous agissions que vous agissiez qu'ils agissent ☞ agis qu'il agisse ☞ agissons ☞ agissez qu'ils agissent	agissant agi † † Voir au Dict. (ir. o.)
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parlerais parlerais parlerait parlerions parleriez parleraient	q. parle q. parles q. parle q. parlions q. parliez q. parlent	q. parlasse q. parlasses q. parlât q. parlussions q. parlassiez q. parlassent ☞ parle q. parle ☞ parlons ☞ parlez q. parlent	parlant parlé . . . m. s. parlés . . m. p. parlée . . . f. s. parlées . . f. p.
---	--	--	---	---

— lerais — lerais — lerait — lerions — leriez — leraient	q. — le q. — les q. — le q. — lions q. — liez q. — lent	q. — lasse q. — lasses q. — lât q. — lassions q. — lassiez q. — lassent ☞ — le q. — le ☞ — lons ☞ — lez q. — lent	— lant — lé . . . m. s. — lés . . . m. p. — lée . . . f. s. — lées . . f. p.
---	--	--	--	--

— cerais — cerais — cerait — cerions — ceriez — ceraient	q. — ce q. — ces q. — ce q. — cions q. — ciez q. — cent	q. — casse q. — casses q. — cât q. — cassions q. — cassiez q. — cassent ☞ — ce q. — ce ☞ — çons ☞ — cez q. — cent	— çant — cé . . . m. s. — cés . . m. p. — cée . . f. s. — cées . . f. p. (er. 2.)
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.



1. After the foregoing Exercises, no doubt the Learner could read easily in the TABLES, the Conjugation of any verb, but he must likewise learn some by heart, and the following General Observations, or any such, as the Master's experience will suggest, made in due time, will be found well calculated to assist the memory in retaining their various modifications.
2. The first observation I would submit is: that verbs which have a *similar* termination in the *Pres. Infinitive*, are generally conjugated *alike*. This principle, which I have fully exemplified in four separate Lists, in the APPENDIX to this work, will point out, on mere inspection, the choice of verbs to be learnt; and, the most profitable order in which it can be done, may be determined from the particular observations facing them.
3. The SYNOPSIS at the beginning of the APPENDIX, may be inspected with advantage; for a judicious comparison of its contents will naturally lead to some useful observations, such as the following:
4. —That the terminations of the IMPERFECT, the FUTURE, and the CONDITIONAL, never change in different verbs:
5. —That the PRETERIT *Ind.* and the PRETERIT *Sub.*, have each FOUR series of terminations, bearing analogy to each other. And, as to the different persons of tenses, it will show:
7. —That the 1st person $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sing. generally ends in } s, \\ \text{never in } t. \\ \text{plur. generally ends in } \textit{ons} *^1 \end{array} \right\}$ *¹except in the *Preterit Ind.*
8. —That the 2nd person $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sing. almost always ends in } s, \\ \text{never in } t. \\ \text{plur. almost always ends in } \textit{ez} ** \end{array} \right\}$ **except in the *Preterit Ind.*
9. —That the 3rd person $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sing. generally ends in } t, \\ \text{never in } s. \\ \text{plur. almost always ends in } \textit{ent} ** \end{array} \right\}$ **except in the *Future*.
10. — That the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1st \& 2nd} \\ \text{person plur.} \\ \text{always end} \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left(\begin{array}{l} \textit{ons} \\ \textit{ez} \end{array} \right)$ the $\left(\begin{array}{l} \textit{Present Ind.} \\ \textit{Future} \\ \text{and} \\ \textit{Imperative;} \end{array} \right)$ and $\left(\begin{array}{l} \textit{ions} \\ \textit{iez} \end{array} \right)$ in $\left(\begin{array}{l} \textit{Imperfect.}— \\ \textit{Condition.}— \\ \textit{Pres. Sub.}— \\ \text{\& Pret. Sub.} \end{array} \right)$
11. The FORMATION OF TENSES, as laid down in the THIRD PART, will also lend a powerful assistance to the Pupil's memory; yet, at present it may be sufficient to mark (but with special attention) the *Primitive Tenses*, which are five, as follows:—The *Pres. Infinitive*, the *Pres. Participle*, the *Past Participle*, the *Present Ind.*, and the *Preterit Ind.*

*¹ Except in—*nous sommes*; *²—*vous êtes, vous dites, vous faites* and its derivatives.

12. As to PRONUNCIATION, it may be observed that the final *e*, *es* and *ent*, more generally met with—in the Present Ind.—the Present Sub.—and the Imperative,

have an <i>obscure</i> sound, as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{je mène} \\ \text{tu mènes} \\ \text{il mène} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{ils mènent} \end{array} \right\}$	or have no sound at all, as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{que j'essuie} \\ \text{que tu essuies} \\ \text{qu'il essuie} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{qu'ils essuient} \end{array} \right\}$	when after a sounded vowel.
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13. The same may be said of the *e* which precedes the terminations *rai*, &c., and *rais*, &c. of the Future and Conditional.

as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{j'appellerai} \\ \text{je léverai} \\ \text{je jetterai} \end{array} \right\}$ &c. and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{j'emploierais} \\ \text{j'essaierais} \\ \text{je prierais} \end{array} \right\}$ &c.

14. Also, that the Pres. Infinitive.—The Preterit Ind.—and the Past Participle of all the verbs ending in *er*, are always

pronounced *alike*, thus: $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{parler} & \text{to speak} \\ \text{parlé} & \text{spoken} \\ \text{jeparlai} & \text{I spoke} \end{array} \right\}$ though spelt differently.

15. Again, that the 1st *pers. sing.* of the Present Ind. and the Past Participle of most verbs ending in *ir*, are also pronounced alike.
16. That all the persons of the same tense are pronounced *alike*, except the 1st and 2nd person plural, as: *je parle*, *tu parles*, *il parle*, *ils parlent*.
17. That *e*, in the terminations of verbs, has generally a *grave* accent over it, when the next syllable is *final*, and ends in *e*, *es*, and *ent* (obscure.)
18. Notice the respective *position of the circumflex accent*, (ˆ) which is always found in some of the terminations of the Preterite Ind. and Subj.
19. Lastly, observe:—that in conjugating verbs ending in *EE* in the Pres. Infinitive, such as *espérer*, *pleurer*, *sevrer*, and about two hundred others, the *R* of the penultimate syllable *EE* in the terminations—*Rerai*, &c. and *Rerais*, of the *Fut.* and *Cond.*, must be *strongly articulated*, in order that the persons of those two tenses may not be mistaken for some other parts of the same verb. Thus, for instance: *j'espérai* and *j'espérerais*; *je pleurais* and *je pleurerais*; *nous sevrions* and *nous sevrerions*, conveying different ideas, must likewise strike the ear differently.
20. In conclusion, and as bearing some analogy to the preceding remark, it may be added that the double *r*, in the terminations, *Rrai*, &c., and *Rrais* of the *Fut.* and *Cond.* of the verbs *Mourir*, *Courir*, *Acquérir* and their 12 derivatives, must both be pronounced forcibly; and this for the sake of distinguishing the *Cond.* from the *Imperf.*, or the 1st and 2nd *pers. plur.* of the *Pres. Subj.*; and the 1st and 2nd *pers. plur.* of the *Fut.* from the same persons of the *Pres. Ind.* Thus: *je courais* and *je courrais*, *nous courions* and *nous courrions*, &c. must be pronounced *differently*.
21. That such is the reason of this peculiarity must appear evident from the fact, that all the other verbs, namely: *choir*, *déchoir*, *échoir*, *rechoir*; *voir*, *entrevoir*, *revoir*, and *pouvoir*, in which the *rrai*, &c., and *rrais*, of the *Fut.* and *Cond.*, are pronounced with a single *r*, are verbs in which the *Imperfect*, &c. are, in other respects, quite differently spelt from the *Fut.* and *Cond.*

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**END OF THE INTRODUCTION.**  
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PART FIRST.

THE DICTIONARY.

Notices relative to the Dictionary.

- O 2, &c. Each TABLE-MARK refers to the SECOND PART of the work, and indicates the Alphabetical order of the Table, and the Marginal Number at which the corresponding Verb is conjugated.
- to. The Reader is advised to *repeat*, before each *English Infinitive*, the Preposition *to*, which has been suppressed in the DICTIONARY in order to save room. Thus : *Abaisser*..lower, let down, should be read : *to* lower, *to* let down.
- (se) or (s') Indicates a Verb which is always, or may often be, used *Reflectively*, as : *Abstenir*..(s') ; *Accorder*..(& s')..
- de. Is placed after a French Verb, to denote that it generally requires that Preposition before the next Verb which it governs in the *Present* of the *Infinitive*, as : *Abstenir*..(s') *de*..
- à Is placed after those Verbs which more generally require that Preposition before the next *Infinitive*, as : *Abaisser*..(s') *à*..
- * Is placed after Those which govern the next Verb in the Present Infinitive, without any Preposition, as *Daigner*...*
-) This sign indicates that the Verb after which it comes is quite obsolete now, or scarcely ever to be met with, as : *Aaiser*..))..
- 'H Take notice of the observation placed at the top of the letter H in the Dictionary.
- It is scarcely necessary to state that this sort of *Hyphen* seen throughout the work, distinguishing the part of a Verb which is inflected, from that which is not, must not be used by the LEARNER in writing exercises.
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OF THE

TABLE-MARKS

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Aai-ser	Q	6 to ease, relieve.	Abr-éger	A	2 abridge, shorten.
Abais-ser (& s') O	2	lower, let down.	Abren-ver & (s') L	1	water, give drink to.
Abali-éner	B	5 transfer an estate.	Abre-eyer	A	3 shelter, screen. Ex :
This verb is now obsolete, (see <i>Alléner</i> .)			Quand le vent est arrière, les voiles d'arrière abrégent celles de devant.		
Abalour-dir	B	10 stupify, make dull.	Abri-ter	E	2 shade, shelter.
Abandon-ner	G	8 abandon, leave.	Abro-ger	L	6 abrogate, repeal.
Abasour-dir (& s') B	10	stun, stupify.	Abra-tir	C	2 besot, stupify.
Abâtar-dir	B	10 corrupt, spoil.	Absten-ter (s')	D	7 absent one's self.
A-battre	C	5 pull down, abate.	Abсор-ber	G	2 absorb, swallow up.
Ab-ayer	I	1 listen open-mouthed.	Ab-soudre	A	4 absolve, acquit.
Abc-éder	P	9 to turn to an abcess.	Ab-s tenir (s') de V	1	abstain, refrain.
Abdi-quer	L	10 abdicate, resign.	Abster-ger	L	9 absterge, cleanse.
Abéau-sir (& s') K	3	to become finer.	Ab-s traire	V	3 abstract, separate.
This verb, a sea term, now obsolete, was said of the weather becoming fine.			Abu-ser (& s') à V	7	abuse, deceive.
Ab-écher	O	3 feed a bird. }	Abu-ter	R	4 throw whoshall play.
Ab-équer	A	1 feed a bird. }	Académi-ser	Q	6 work after a model.
Abec-quer	L	10 feed a bird. }	Acagnar-der (s') F	10	grow slothful.
The three above verbs have the same meaning, but the first (<i>Abécher</i>) is now almost obsolete, whilst the second (<i>Abéquer</i>) having all its parts spelt and pronounced according to the rules of French prosody, is more generally used than the third.			Aca-rer	N	11 confront, face.
Abéqui-ter	E	2 fly on horseback.	Acca-bler	A	5 overwhelm, oppress.
Abé-tir	C	2 stupify, make stupid.	Accapa-rer	N	11 forestall, monopolise.
Abhor-rer	A	9 abhor, detest.	Acc-éder	P	9 accede, agree.
Abi-mer (& s')	B	4 whelm, undo.	Accél-érer	H	11 accelerate, hasten.
Abju-rer	K	11 abjure, forewear.	Accen-ser	O	6 lease, let out.
Ablu-er	T	1 wash lightly over.	Accentu-er	T	1 accentuate.
Abo-lir	P	6 abolish, annul.	Accep-ter	S	4 accept, receive.
Abon-der	F	10 abound, overflow.	Acclam-per	U	2 clasp. [clime.
Abon-ner (& s') G	8	subscribe for.	Acclima-ter	F	8 accustom to a new
Abon-nir (& s')	I	9 improve, mend.	Acco-ler	X	8 clip and clap, join.
Abor-der	F	10 land, board.	Accommo-der	F	10 accommodate, adjust.
Abor-ner	G	8 bound, mark out.	Accompa-gner	J	8 accompany.
Abou-cher	D	9 bring together.	Accom-plir	H	4 accomplish.
Abou-quer	L	10 add fresh salt to old.	Accor-der (& s') F	10	grant, agree.
Abou-ter	G	10 place end to end.	Acco-rer	A	9 prop, stay.
Abou-tir	C	2 border on, end.	Accos-ter (& s') S	4	accest, come up to.
Ab-oyer	P	4 bark, yelp.	Acco-ter	E	8 prop up, lean on.
Abra-quer	L	10 haul taught.	Accou-cher	D	9 deliver a woman.
Abrevi-er	Q	5 use abbreviations.	Accou-der (& s') F	10	lean on one's elbow.

ACC

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Accou-trer	H 8	accoutre, dress.
Accoutu-mer	J 7	accustom, use.
Accrédi-ter	E 2	give authority.
Accro-cher	D 9	hang on a hook.
Accroire		to make believe.
This verb is only used in the Infinitive with the Verb <i>faire</i> , to do, to make, as <i>faire accroire d...</i> , to make believe to...; <i>en faire accroire d...</i> , to impose upon...; <i>s'en faire accroire...</i> , to be conceited. The verb <i>faire</i> alone is conjugated in all its forms and the verb <i>accroire</i> is added to it.		
Ac-crottre	F 5	augment, increase.
Accrou-pir (s')	F 6	squat down.
Accueil-ir	F 7	receive, overtake.
Accu-ler (& s')	D 3	drive into a corner.
Accumu-ler	D 3	accumulate.
Accu-ser (& s') de V	7	accuse, indict.
Acen-ser	O 6	lease, let out.
See <i>Accenser</i> , which is better spelt with a double c.		
Ac-é-ter	H 11	steel, temper.
Achalan-der	F 10	get customers
Achar-ner (& s')	G 8	enrage, provoke.
Achemi-ner (& s')	G 5	forward, start.
Ach-eter	A 7	purchase, buy.
Ex: Qui bon l'achète, bon le boit. (Acad.)		
Ach-ever . . . de	L 4	finish, end.
Acidi-fier	D 6	render acid.
Acidu-ler	D 3	make sour.
Aci-é-ter	H 11	change iron into steel.
Acoqui-ner (& s')	G 5	entice, allure.
Ac-quérir	A 8	acquire, get, buy. }
Acqu-éter	Q 2	acquire, get, buy. }
Acquies-cer	Q 8	acquiesce, yield.
Acquit-ter (& s')	Q 9	clear, acquit.
Ac-ter	S 4	make deeds, (as a
Action-ner	G 8	sue at law. [notary]
Acti-ver	Q 7	put in motion.
Adap-ter (& s')	S 4	adapt, apply.
Addition-ner	G 8	cast up, add.
Adh-é-ter	H 11	adhere, stick to.
Adin-é-ter	H 11	set a price upon.
Adj-oindre	K 7	associate, adjoin.
Adju-ger	K 10	adjudge, award.
Adju-rer	K 11	adjure, charge.
Ad-mettre	M 4	admit, allow of.
Adminis-trer	H 8	administer.
Admi-ter (& s')	G 3	admire, wonder at.
Admon-é-ter	S 1	warn, admonish.
Adoni-ser	Q 6	make or dress fine.
Adon-ner (s')	G 8	addict one's self to.
Adop-ter	P 7	adopt, choose.
Ado-rer	A 9	adore, worship.
Ados-ser (& s')	O 2	put back, back.
Adou-ber	G 2	stop holes, repair.
Adou-cir	A 10	soften, tame.
Adres-ser (& s')	O 2	address, apply.
Adui-re	E 5	get customers.
Adu-ler	D 3	flatter meanly.
Adult-é-ter	H 11	adulterate.
Ad-venir	X 1	happen, chance.
This impersonal verb is also spelt without the <i>d</i> , see <i>Avenir</i> . Ex: Il en adviendra or adviendra ce qu'il pourra.		
A-é-ter	H 11	air, purify a place.
Aéri-ser	Q 6	air, by fumigation.

AIG

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Affa-dir	B 10	cloy, render insipid.
Affai-blir	H 7	weaken, allay.
Affais-ser	O 2	press, weigh down.
Affai-ter	D 7	tame a hawk.
Affa-ler	S 11	lower, overhaul.
Affa-mer	I 8	famish, starve.
Affea-ger	M 10	give in leasehold.
Affec-ter . . . de	S 4	affect, mortgage.
Affection-ner	G 8	love, be fond of.
Aff-é-ter	H 11	to assess in justice.
Affer-mer	I 8	farm, rent.
Affer-mir	J 10	strengthen, settle.
Affi-cher	D 9	post up, publish.
Affi-ler	O 9	sharpen, whet.
Affili-er	Q 5	adopt, initiate.
Affi-ner	G 5	refine metals, &c.
Affir-mer	I 8	affirm, assert.
Afflaqu-ir	K 9	become or render
Affleu-er	A 9	level, smooth. [flabby]
Affli-ger (& s') de	E 10	afflict, vex.
Afflu-er	T 1	resort, abound.
Affo-ler	X 8	infatuate, bewitch.
Affo-lir	P 6	grow foolish.
Affo-rer	A 9	assize or set the price.
Affour-cher	D 9	moor, or moor across.
Affourra-ger	M 10	fodder, forage.
Affour-rer	K 11	fodder, forage.
Affran-chir	J 5	affranchise.
Affr-éter	S 1	freight, hire a ship.
Affrian-der (& s')	F 10	use dainties, allure.
Affrio-ler	X 8	allure, entice, decoy.
Affron-ter	E 8	face, brave, cheat.
Affu-bler	A 5	muffle up, mob up.
Affu-ter	R 4	sharpen, mount.
Ag-a-cer (& s')	P 1	set on edge, entice.
Ag-en-cer	Q 8	set in order.
Ag-enouill-er (s')	M 7	kneel down.
Agglom-é-ter	H 11	agglomerate.
Aggluti-ner	G 5	unite, consolidate.
Aggra-ver	L 1	make worse, aggra-vate.
This verb is also spelt with a single g.		
Agio-ter	P 7	deal in the stocks.
A-gir	B 1	act, do, deal.
+ Its Past Part. is Invariable.		
Agi-ter	E 2	agitate, move, debate.
Agn-eler	B 9	bring forth lambs.
Ex: Une brebis qui agnelle. Elle agnellera bientôt.		
Agoni-ser	Q 6	agonise, be dying.
Agra-fer	D 8	hasp, clasp.
Agran-dir	B 10	enlarge, promote.
Agré-er	B 2	accept, agree.
Agr-é-ger	A 2	aggregate, admit.
Agr-é-ner	B 5	pump a ship dry.
Agrif-fer	D 8	cling to, catch at.
Agrip-per	U 2	gripe at, seize.
Agrou-per	U 2	group (in painting.)
Aguer-rir (& s') à	D 10	train up to war.
Aheur-ter (s')	P 7	persist in, stick to.
Ahu-rir	D 10	astonish, amaze.
Ai-der (& s') à	F 10	help, assist, aid.
Aig-ayer	I 1	soak, wash.
This verb is also spelt <i>Aiguayer</i> , but neither must be taken for <i>Egayer</i> .		

AIG

APO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ai-grir	B 3	make sour, irritate.	Amesur-rer	K 11	appraise.
Aiguill-eter	K 6	tie with points.	Ameu-bler	A 5	furnish stock.
Aiguillon-ner	G 8	sting, urge on, goad.	<i>Mobilier</i> is more generally used in its stead.		
Aigui-ser	Q 6	sharpen, whet.	Ameu-blir	H 7	make moveable.
Aiman-ter	D 7	touch with loadstone.	Ameu-ter	R 4	crowd, pack together.
Ai-mer à (& s')	B 4	love, like.	Amidon-ner	G 8	stiffen with starch.
Ai-mer mieux *	B 4	like better, to prefer.	Amignar-der	F 10	fondle, caress.
Ai-rer	G 3	make an aërie.	Amignot-ter	Q 9	fondle, cocker.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Erre</i> r.			Amin-cir	A 10	make thinner [don.
Ajour-ner	G 8	adjourn, summon.	Amnisti-er	G 5	grant a general par-
Ajou-ter	G 10	add, join, put to.	Amodi-er	Q 5	let an estate.
Ajus-ter (& s')	S 4	adjust, fit.	Amoind-rir	D 10	lessen, abate.
Alambi-quer (& s')	G 10	puzzle, refine upon.	Amol-lir	P 6	soften, mollify.
Alar-guer	G 7	bear off, take sea room.	Amone-eler	B 9	heap up.
Alar-mer (& s')	J 4	alarm, fright.	Ex: Le vent amonceille les sables. (ACAD.)		
Albr-ener	M 3	shoot at wild ducks.	Amor-cer	Q 8	bait, prime, allure.
We also use <i>Halbra-ner</i> , G 8.			Amor-tir	C 2	quench, weaken.
Alcali-ser	Q 6	alcalize.	Amoura-cher (s')	D 4	fall in love with.
Al-éser	L 3	polish, file, widen.	Ampast-eler	B 9	die stuffs blue-pastel.
Alevi-ner	G 5	stock with fry.	Ampli-er	Q 5	prolong, respite.
Algébri-ser	Q 6	speak upon algebra.	Ampli-fier	D 6	amplify, exaggerate.
Ali-éner	B 5	alienate, estrange.	Ampu-ter	R 4	amputate, cut off.
Ali-gner (& s')	T 9	lay out by line.	Amu-ser (& s')	V 7	amuse, divert.
Alimen-ter	D 7	nourish, maintain.	Anagrammati-ser	Q 6	make anagrams.
Alin-ger	L 9	furnish linen.	Analy-ser	Q 6	analyse.
Ali-ter	E 2	keep one's bed.	Anathémati-ser	Q 6	anathematize.
Allai-ter	E 2	suckle, nurse.	Anatomi-ser	Q 6	anatomize, dissect.
Allangu-ir	K 9	render languishing.	An-crer	B 7	anchor, cast anchor.
All-écher	O 3	allure, entice.	Anéan-tir	C 2	annihilate.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>All-éché; -schée; -schée; -schées.</i>			Ani-mer (& s') à	B 4	animate, enliven.
All-éger	A 2	ease, lighten.	Ann-eler	B 9	curl in ringlets.
Allégori-ser	Q 6	allegorize.	Annex-er	Y 10	annex, unite.
All-éguer	L 2	allege, quote.	Annihi-ler	O 9	annihilate.
Aller *	B 6	to go, to be about to.	Annon-cer	Q 8	announce, proclaim.
(For <i>s'en aller</i> , to go away, see Z 5 and Z 8.)			Annoncha-lir (s')	P 6	become indolent.
Alli-er (& s')	Q 5	alloy, mix, match.	Anno-ter	P 7	note down.
Allon-ger (& s')	T 10	lengthen, stretch out.	Annu-ler	D 3	annul, disannul.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Allon-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>			Some double the <i>l</i> before <i>e</i> mute, Y 1 (see APP. obs. <i>er</i> , 14.)		
Allou-er	K 8	allow, admit.	Ano-blir	H 7	ennoble, render noble
Allu-mer (& s')	J 7	light, kindle.	Anon-ner	G 8	stammer.
Alour-der	F 10	make heavy or dull.	Anor-dir	B 10	(a sea term.)
Alour-dir	B 10	make heavy or dull.	It is said of the wind approaching to the north, as: Le vent anordit.		
Al-oyer	P 4	give the legal alloy.	Antici-per	U 2	anticipate, forestall.
Alt-érer (& s')	H 11	alter, make thirsty.	Antida-ter	F 8	antedate.
Alter-ner	G 8	alternate, change.	Antido-ter	F 8	give an antidote.
Alu-ner	G 8	steep in alum water.	Anu-er	T 1	shoot birds behind.
Amadou-er	K 8	coax, wheedle.	Anui-ter (s')	I 2	be benighted.
Amal-grir	B 3	make lean, grow lean.	Aoû-ter	G 10	ripen, reap, cut corn.
Amalga-mer	B 4	amalgamate, mix up.	Apai-ser (& s')	Q 6	appease, quiet.
Amari-ner	G 5	man a prize.	Apana-ger	M 10	settle on, portion.
Amar-rer	N 11	moor, make fast.	Aper-cevoir (& s')	R 5	perceive, discover.
Amas-ser (& s')	O 2	heap up, gather.	Apétis-ser (& s')	V 2	diminish, lessen.
Amatlot-ter	L 8	class a crew.	Api-écer	Q 10	patch, piece.
Ama-tir	C 2	unpolish gold or silver	Api-quer	L 10	top a sail-yard.
Ambition-ner	G 8	ambition, thirst after.	Apit-oyer	P 4	move with pity.
Am-bler	A 5	amble, pace. [gris.	Apla-ner	G 8	nap cloth.
Am-brer	X 4	perfume with amber-	Apla-nir	I 9	level, make easy.
Amélio-rer	A 9	ameliorate, better, im- prove. [geously.	Apla-tir (& s')	C 2	flatten, become flat.
Aména-ger	M 10	cut wood advanta-	Aples-trer	H 8	unfurl the sails.
Amen-der (& s')	F 10	amend, correct.	Apostasi-er	Q 5	apostatize.
Am-ençr	M 3	bring, fetch, lead to.	Apos-ter	S 4	suborn, place a spy
Amenui-ser	Q 6	lessen, make thinner.	Apostill-er	O 10	write marginal notes.
			Apostroph-er	I 10	apostrophize.

APO

ATT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Apothéo-ser	P 8	deify a man. [appeat.
Appa-raître	N 10	render oneself visible.
This verb, in its Compound Tenses, is more generally used with the auxiliary être. Ex: Cet homme m'est apparu au moment où je le croyais bien loin (Acad.)		
Appareill-er	I 4	match, fit.
Apparen-ter (s') D 7		get allied with.
Appares-ser (s') O 2		grow lazy.
Appari-er (& s') Q 5		pair, fit, match. [dent.
Apparoir		(a law term) to be evi-
This verb is only used in the Infinitive and third pers. sing. of the Indicative, where it makes...il appert, as: il appert par un tel acte...it appears by such an act, &c.		
Appar-tenir	V 1	belong, appertain.
Appât-eler	B 9	bait a hook or snare,
Appâ-ter	F 8	feed birds. [poor.
Appau-vrir	B 8	impoverish, render
App-eler	B 9	call, appeal, name.
Appen-dre	V 10	append, hang up.
Appesan-tir	C 2	make heavy or dull.
App-éter	S 1	covet, desire.
Appié-trir (s') J 1		lose its lustre. [self.
Applau-dir (& s') de B 10		applaud, praise one's
Appli-quer (& s') à L 10		apply to, bestow on.
Appoin-ter	E 8	appoint, refer a cause.
Appoin-tir	C 2	sharpen, shape to a
Appor-ter	P 7	bring, fetch. [point.
Appo-ser	P 8	set, insert, apply.
Appré-cier	R 10	appraise, value.
Appréhen-der	F 10	apprehend, fear.
Ap-prendre	Q 1	learn, teach, inform.
Appré-ter (& s') à Q 2		prepare, dress. [hear.
Apprivoi-ser	X 2	tame, accustom.
Appro-cher (& s') D 9		approach, draw near.
Approfon-dir	D 10	make deep reflection.
Appropri-er	Q 5	appropriate, adapt.
Approu-ver	V 6	approve, consent.
Approvision-ner	G 8	supply with provisi-
		on. [dwell upon.
App-uyer (& s') I 2		to support, and to
Apu-rer	K 11	purify, settle, clean.
Aram-ber	G 2	grapple a ship.
Ara-mer	B 4	put cloth on a roll.
Ara-ser	R 1	arch, make level.
Arbal-éter	S 1	shore up, stay.
Arbi-trer	H 8	arbitrate, decree.
Arbo-rer	A 9	hoist, set up.
Arc-bou-ter	G 10	prop, support.
Ar-éner	B 5	arch, sink under.
A-rer	N 11	drag the anchor.
This verb must not be taken for Arrher.		
Argen-ter	D 7	silver over. [branch.
Argo-ter	P 7	cut the top of a dead
Argu-er	Y 2	reprove, accuse.
(See, in the APPENDIX, obs. er, 11 & 13.)		
Argumen-ter	D 7	argue, reason, reprove
Ar-mer (& s') J 4		arm, equip.
Armori-er	Q 5	set coats of arms.
Aromati-ser	Q 6	aromatize. [pidly.
Arp-éger	A 2	strike the notes ra-
Arpen-ter	D 7	survey land, run over.
Arquebu-ser	V 7	shoot with an arque-
Ar-quer	L 10	bend, curve. [buse.
Arra-cher	D 4	pull, snatch, wrest.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Arraison-ner	G 8	argue, talk about.
Arran-ger	L 9	arrange, set in order.
Arren-ter	D 7	rent out, let, lease out.
Arréra-ger	M 10	be in arrears.
+ Its Part Part. is variable: Arréra-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.		
Arrê-ter (& s') Q 2		arrest, stop, stay.
Arrh-er	U 9	give earnest for.
This verb must not be taken for Arer.		
Arri-érer	H 11	throw behindhand.
Arri-mer	B 4	stow, trim the hold.
Arri-ser	Q 6	lash the lower yards.
Arri-ver	Q 7	arrive, land, come.
Arro-ger (s') L 6		(arrogate, claim.)
Arron-dir	B 10	round, make round.
Arro-ser	P 8	water, sprinkle over.
Articu-ler	D 3	articulate, pronounce.
Asper-ger	T 10	besprinkle. [asphyxy.
Asphyxi-er (& s') Q 5		suspend vital action by
Aspi-rer	G 3	aspirate, attract.
Assaill-ir	V 5	assault, attack.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: Assaill-i; -is; -ie; -ies.		
Assai-nir	I 9	make wholesome.
Assaison-ner	G 8	season, spice.
Assassi-ner	G 8	assassinate, murder.
Ass-écher	O 3	dry up, be dry.
Assem-bler (& s') A 5		assemble, gather.
Ass-éner	B 5	strike hard.
Assen-tir	T 5	assent, consent.
Asseoir . (& s') C 1		set down, sit down.
Assermen-ter	D 7	take an oath.
Asser-vir	R 2	subdue, enslave.
Assi-éger	A 2	besiege, beset.
Assi-gner	T 9	assign, summon.
Assimi-ler	O 9	assimilate, compare.
Assis-ter	S 4	assist, help.
Asso-cier (& s') R 10		associate, admit.
Assomb-rir (& s') D 10		make dull, grow dull.
Assom-mer	N 3	knock down.
Assor-tir	C 2	sort, match, suit.
Asso-ter	P 7	dote on, be infatuated.
Assou-pir	F 6	make drowsy.
Assou-plir	H 4	render supple.
Assour-dir	B 10	deafen, make deaf.
Assou-vir	R 2	glut, satisfy.
Assujet-tir (& s') à C 2		subdue, subject.
This verb is also spelt thus: Assujétir.		
Assu-rer (& s') K 11		assure, insure, encou-
Astico-ter	P 7	vex about trifles. [rage
Astr-eindre	U 10	force, restrain. [ty.
Astu-cier	R 10	use craft, become craf-
Aterm-oyer	P 4	defer payment.
Atin-ter	E 8	trick up, set out.
Atour-ner	G 8	attire, dress.
Atta-bler . (& s') A 5		(sit down at table.)
Atta-cher (& s') à D 4		tie, fasten, stick.
Atta-quer (& s') L 10		attack, insult.
Att-eindre	U 10	reach, attain.
Att-eler	B 9	put to, put horses to.
Ex: Dites au cocher qu'il attelle. (Acad.)		
Atten-dre	V 10	wait, expect.
Attend-rir	D 10	soften, affect. [from.
At-tenir))	V 1	belong to, depend
Atten-ter	D 7	attempt.

ATT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Atténu-er	T 1	attenuate, weaken.
Atté-rir	D 10	land, come on shore.
Att-é-er	H 11	throw down, destroy.
The two above verbs are also found spelt with a double r.		
Attes-ter	S 4	attest, call to witness.
Attié-dir	B 10	cool, render careless.
Atti-fer	D 8	set off with care.
Atti-rer (& s') . . .	G 3	attract, draw, incur.
Atti-ser (& s') . . .	Q 6	stir the fire.
Atti-trer	H 8	suborn, appoint.
Attou-cher	D 9	be related.
At-traire	V 3	entice, allure.
This verb is used only in the Infinitive and in its Participles, and still <i>Attirer</i> would be preferable.		
Attra-per	U 2	catch, get, reach.
Attre-m-per	U 2	temper, dilute.
Attribu-er (& s') T	1	attribute, ascribe.
Attris-ter (& s') S	4	grieve, afflict.
Attrou-per (& s') U	2	get together.
Augmen-ter	D 7	augment, increase.
Angu-rer	K 11	augur, conjecture.
Aumô-ner	G 8	bestow alms.
Au-ner	G 8	measure by the ell.
Authenti-quer . . .	L 10	make authentic.
Autori-ser	à Q 6	empower, authorize.
Autogra-fier	D 6	copy autographs.
Ava-chir	J 5	flag, grow faint.
Ava-ler	S 11	swallow, devour.
Avan-er (& s') . . .	Q 8	advance, set forth.
Avanta-ger	M 10	favour, gratify.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Avanta-gé; -gée; -gées; -gées.</i>		
Av-eindre	U 10	(familiar) fetch out.
A-venir »	X 1	happen, chance.
See <i>Advenir</i> .		
Aventu-rer	K 11	venture, hazard.
Av-é-er	H 11	prove, aver.
Aver-tir . . . de . .	C 2	warn, inform.
Aveu-gler	C 3	blind, dazzle.
Avi-lir (& s') . . .	à P 6	abase, disparage.
Avi-ner	G 5	season with wine.
Aviron-ner	G 8	row, impel a boat.
Avi-ser (& s') de Q	6	consider, spy.
Avitaill-er	V 4	victual, store.
Avi-ver	Q 7	brisk up, polish.
Avocas-ser	O 2	pettifogger.
Avoir	à C 4	have, have to.
Avois-ner	G 5	border upon. [tive.
Avor-ter & <i>faire</i> P	7	miscarry, render abort.
Avou-er (& s') . . .	K 8	own, avow.
Avu-er	T 1	keep in sight <i>game</i> .
Av-oyer	P 4	blow, freshen.

B.

Babill-er	O 10	chat, prattle.
Bacchanali-ser . . .	Q 6	revel noisily.
Bâ-cher	U 7	cover with a tilt.
Bâ-cler	C 9	bar, chain, fasten.
Bacu-ler	D 3	cudgel, beat with a
Badau-der	F 10	gape about. [stick.
Badigeon-ner	G 8	plaster, paint stone
Badi-ner	G 5	joke, trifle. [colour.

BAV

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Bafou-er	K 8	abuse, knock.
Bâ-frer	H 5	guttle, eat much.
Baguenau-der	F 10	mind trifles.
Ba-guer	G 7	baste with thread.
Baguet-ter	L 8	dust with a twig.
Bai-gner (& se) T	9	bathe, water, lave.
Baill-er	V 4	gape, yawn.
This verb, with its first syllable long, signifies to open the mouth wide involuntarily, showing a disposition for sleep, or a state of weariness, and should never be taken for the next, nor for <i>Bayer</i> .		
Baill-er	V 4	let out, lease, give.
N.B. Though this verb is now almost obsolete, its spelling and pronunciation must not be mistaken for those of the preceding. This observation is the more worthy of notice as in most of the Dictionaries printed in England, these two verbs are injudiciously spelt alike. See <i>Bayer</i> .		
Bâillon-ner	G 8	gag, stop the mouth.
Bai-ser	Q 6	kiss, embrace.
Baisot-ter	L 8	be always kissing.
Bais-ser (& se) . . .	O 2	lower, let down.
Bala-frer	H 5	gash, slash, cut.
Balan-er à (& se) Q	8	balance, poise, hesi-
Bal-ayer . . . R 3 or I	1	sweep, clean out. [tate.
Balbuti-er	Q 5	hesitate, lisp.
Bali-ser	Q 6	put up beacons,
Baliver-ner	G 8	trifle, hoax.
Bal-ler	S 11	dance, ship.
Ballot-ter	L 8	ballot, toss, debate.
Balus-trer	H 8	make balustrades.
Banani-ser	Q 6	seek for plants.
Ban-der	F 10	bind, bend, stretch.
Ban-ner	G 8	cover with a tilt.
Ban-nir	I 9	banish, outlaw.
Banqu-eter	K 6	feast, banquet.
Bapti-ser	Q 6	baptize, christen.
In this verb, as in the word <i>Baptême</i> , the p is silent.		
Baqu-eter	K 6	scoop out water.
Baragoui-ner	G 5	speak gibberish.
Bara-quer	L 10	make barracks.
Barat-ter	L 8	churn, make butter
Barbi-fier	D 6	shave, cut one's beard.
Barbo-ter (& se) P	7	dabble, muddle.
Barbouill-er	M 7	daub, paint ill.
Bar-der	F 10	lard, to barb a horse.
Bargui-gner	T 9	haggle, waver.
Bar-rer	A 9	bar, stop, erase. [self.
Barrica-der (& se) F	10	barricade, and—one-
Ba-ser	R 1	found, establish.
Bassi-ner	G 5	to warm with a warming-pan.
Bas-ter	S 4	suffice, be enough.
Bastin-guer	G 7	baricade a ship. [ner.
Baston-ner	G 8	bastinado, (v. Bâton-
Bataill-er	V 4	battle, struggle hard.
Bât-eler	B 9	row a little boat, juggle. [saddle.
Bâ-ter	F 8	saddle with a pack-
Batifo-ler	X 8	romp, play like chil-
Bâ-tir	C 2	build, baste. [dren.
Bâton-ner	G 8	cudgel, score, cane.
Batt-eler	B 9	babble, prattle.
Battre	C 5	beat, strike.
Bavar-der	F 10	babble, boast.
Ba-ver	L 1	slaver, slabber.

BAV

BOU

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Bavo-cher	D 9	print, or stamp badly.
B-ayer .. R 3 or I 1		gaze, have the mouth wide open, and stare with wonder. <i>See Bailler, and Bâiller.</i>
Béati-fier	D 6	beatify, bliss.
Bè-cher	O 4	dig with a spade.
Béqu-eter .. or... A 7		pick, nibble.
Bequ-eter	A 7	pick, nibble.
Ex: Deux pigeons qui se <i>béquentent</i> . (Acad.)		
Bég-ayer	R 3	stammer, stutter, lisp.
<i>Bégayer</i> ... "Celui qui <i>bégaye</i> ," says the <i>Abbé</i> Roubaud, a celebrated French grammarian, "ne parle pas de suite, s'arrête surtout aux articulations gutturales, coupe et remâche les mots ou les syllabes, dénature certaines lettres, et travaille à retrouver la parole qu'il avait perdue. Il répète souvent les syllabes b, bé, &c., il restera la bouche béante; il luttera contre l'obstacle que la lettre g, ou toute autre gutturale, lui présente, et son hésitation sera principalement marquée par <i>é, e, e</i> , comme dans la terminaison de <i>bégayer</i> , c'est ainsi que le mot s'explique par sa décomposition." Further, he adds, "celui qui se mêle de ce qu'il dit, <i>bégaye</i> : celui qui ne veut pas qu'on entende ce qu'il dit, <i>bredouille</i> ." And again, "l'ignorance <i>bégaye</i> : la précipitation <i>bredouille</i> ." CHATEAUBRIAND writes: Ce n'est plus le <i>bégayement</i> de l'homme qui se fait entendre." However it may be conjugated on I 1.		
B-êler	M 2	bleat, cry as a sheep.
Bénéfi-cier	R 10	profit by a trade. [crate]
Bé-nir	C 6	bless, praise, conse- *.* <i>Bénir</i> has a double Past Participle: <i>béni</i> , m. <i>bénie</i> , f. <i>bénis</i> , m. p.; <i>bénies</i> , f. p., when it signifies blessed, as by God. The other is <i>bénit</i> , m. <i>bénite</i> , f. <i>bénitis</i> , m. p., <i>bénites</i> , f. p., meaning consecrated, as by man.
Béquill-er	O 10	walk with crutches.
Ber-cer	P 1	rock, cradle, lull.
Ber-ner	G 8	ridicule, deride, hoax.
Beso-gner	T 9	work, labour, be busy.
Beu-gler	C 3	bellow, low, clamour.
Beur-rer	A 9	butter, lay butter on bread, &c. [cate.
Biai-ser	Q 6	go sloping, equivo-
Bif-fer	D 8	erase, obliterate.
Bigar-rer	N 11	chequer, streak.
Bi-gler	C 3	squint, look obliquely.
Bi-guer	G 7	track, barter.
Billar-der	F 10	strike a ball twice.
Bill-er	O 10	pack with a pack.
Bill-eter	K 6	ticket. label. [stick.
Billon-ner	G 8	put off bad coin.
Bi-ner	G 5	dig again, hoe, [scale.
Biqu-eter	K 6	weigh with a money-
Bi-ser	Q 6	ripen, grow brown.
Bis-quer	L 10	have a spite against one. [tals.
Bistour-ner	G 8	twist a horse's geni-
Bit-ter	Q 9	bit, fasten a cable.
Bivoua-quer	L 10	pass the night in the open air.
Bla-guer	G 7	tall tales in jest.
Blâ-mer .. de... B 4		blame, reprimand.
Blan-chir	J 5	whiten, wash.
Blanch-oyer))... P 4		appear or become white
Bla-ser	R 1	consume, burn up.
Blason-ner	G 8	blazon, traduce.
Blasph-émer	C 7	blaspheme.
Blé-er	B 2	sow corn. (old.)

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Blâ-mir	J 10	grow pale.
Bles-ser (& se) ..	O 2	hurt, wound.
Bleu-ir	N 5	make blue.
Blin-der	F 10	cover with blinds.
Blon-dir	B 10	grow light or fair.
Blo-quer	L 10	block up, fill up.
Blo-sir	K 3	become ripe, (as
Blot-tir (se)	C 2	lie squat. [medlars.)
Blou-ser .. (se) ..	P 8	miscarry, mistake.
Blu-ter	R 4	bolt, sift.
Bobi-ner	G 5	wind silk.
Boire	C 8	drink, soak. [boards.
Boi-ser	Q 6	waistcoat, line with
Boi-ter	E 8	go lame, limp. [bard.
Bombar-der	F 10	throw bombs, bom-
Bom-ber	G 2	make convex bulge.
Bon-dir	B 10	skip, rebound.
Bondon-ner	G 8	bung, stop up.
Boni-fier	D 6	improve, make better.
Bonn-eter	A 7	cap, cringe.
Bord-ayer	I 1	ply to windward.
Bord-oyer	P 4	enamel thinly.
Bor-der	F 10	edge, border
Bor-ner (& se) à	G 8	bound, limit, end.
Born-oyer	P 4	look at with one eye.
Boss-eler	B 9	emboss, crimp.
Bos-ser	O 2	stopper, belay.
Bossu-er	T 1	bruise, emboss.
Botani-ser	Q 6	seek for plants, study
Bott-eler	B 9	bottle, hay. [them.
Bot-ter. (& se) ..	L 8	make boots.
Bouca-ner	G 8	smoke, dry, hunt oxen.
Bou-cher (& se) D 9		stop up, shut.
Bouchon-ner	G 8	rub with a wisp.
Bou-cler	C 9	buckle, curl.
Bou-der .. (& se) F 10		pout, look gruff.
Bou-éter	S 1	make a bait for pil-
Bouf-fer	D 8	swell, puff. [chards.
Bouff-ir	K 9	puff up, bloat.
Bouffon-ner	G 8	play the buffoon.
Bou-ger	T 10	budge, stir, move.
Bougi-er	Q 5	sear with a wax candle
Bougon-ner	G 8	mutter, grumble, mur-
Bouill-ir	C 10	boil, ferment. [mur.
Bouillon-ner	G 8	bubble up, ferment.
Boulan-ger	L 9	make and bake bread.
Bou-ler	D 3	take root, pout.
Boule-ver-ser	X 2	overthrow, overturn.
Bouli-ner	G 5	haul to the windward.
Boulon-ner	G 8	pin, bolt, fasten.
Bou-quer	L 10	truckle, submit.
Bouqui-ner	G 5	hunt after old books.
Bour-cer	Q 8	brail up the sails.
Bourdali-ser	Q 6	imitate the style of Bourdaloue.
Bour-der	F 10	fib, tell lies.
Bourdon-ner	G 8	mutter, buzz.
Bourgeon-ner	G 8	bud, shoot.
Bourr-eler	J 9	torment, rack.
Ex: La conscience <i>bourrière</i> les méchants, (Acad.)		
Bour-rer (& se) ..	K 11	pad, ram, abuse.
Bour-rir	D 10	said of the partridge's flight.
Boursill-er	O 10	make a gathering.

BOU

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Bourson-fler	U 1	bloat, puff.
Bouscu-ler	D 3	put upside down.
Boussill-er	O 10	spoil a piece of work.
Bouton-ner (& se)	G 8	button, bud.
Box-er . . (& se)	I 10	box, fight.
Bra-cher	D 4	brawl, to brace a yard.
Bracon-ner	G 8	poach, steal game.
Braill-er	V 4	brawl. (See Brayer.)
Braire . . (imp.)	D 1	bray, as an ass.
It may be conjugated at full length, like <i>Tratre</i> , V 3.		
Bran-cher	D 9	hang on a tree.
Brandill-er (& se)	O 10	swing, see-saw.
Bran-dir	B 10	fix, brandish, fasten.
Brandon-ner	G 8	stick lights about.
Bran-ler	D 3	jog, shake, waver.
Bra-quer	L 10	point, turn.
Bra-ser	R 1	braze, solder.
Brasill-er	O 10	broil, sparkle.
Bras-ser	O 2	brew, mix, devise.
Bra-ver	L 1	brave, bully.
Br-ayer	I 1	pitch the seams.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Brailier</i> .		
Bredouill-er	M 7	stammer, speak with hesitation.
Brelan-der	F 10	game continually.
Brésill-er	O 10	mince, dye with brazil-wood.
Brétaill-er	V 4	tilt, be fond of fighting.
Bretan-der	F 10	crop a horse's ears.
Brett-eler	B 9	scrape with a notched
Bret-ter	Q 9	tool. [the sail.
Breuil-er	M 7	reef, haul up, contract
Brev-eter	K 6	give a warrant. [loose.
Brico-ler	X 8	bricole, play fast and
Bri-der	F 10	bridle, tie fast, restrain
Bri-fer	D 8	eat greedily.
Brigan-der	F 10	rob on the highway.
Bri-guer	G 7	solicit, court, canvass.
Brillan-ter	D 7	cut a diamond into an-
Brill-er	O 10	shine, sparkle. [gles.
Brimba-ler	S 11	swing, ring.
Briqu-eter	K 6	make brike-like.
Bri-ser . . (& se)	Q 6	break, split, bruise.
Brocan-ter	D 7	be a kind of broker.
Brocar-der	F 10	jeer, taunt, nip.
Bro-cher	D 9	knit, stitch.
Broch-eter	K 6	skewer, spit meat.
Bro-der	F 10	embroider, romance.
Bron-cher	D 9	stumble, trip.
Bronz-er	U 9	paint in bronze.
Bros-ser	O 2	brush, clean.
Brouet-ter	Q 9	carry in wheelbarrow.
Brouill-er (& se)	M 7	mix together, perplex.
Brou-ir	K 9	blast, blight.
Brou-ter	G 10	browse, nibble.
Br-oyer	P 4	grind, pound, bray.
Brui-ner	G 5	drizzle, fall in small slow drops.
Bru-ir	K 9	soften cloth in passing steam through it.
Bruire	D 2	rustle, rattle.

The ACADEMY does not indicate to this verb any other part than those which I have exhibited in Table D. 2. It gives it no Pres. Part., but the adj. *bruyant*,

CAM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
<i>bruyants, bruyante, bruyantes</i> , derived from it, is much used, as: <i>des jeux bruyants; une cascade bruyante</i> . Some eminent authors have conjugated this verb like <i>Bruir</i> ; thus CHATEAUBRIAND says, in <i>Atala</i> : " <i>Les serpents à sonnettes bruissaient de toutes parts</i> ." A happy expression indeed, and worthy of imitation, when speaking of the hissing of serpents or insects.		
Brû-ler de (& se)	D 3	burn, scorch, blast.
Bru-nir	I 9	burnish, turn brown.
Brus-quer	L 10	be sharp with one, af-
Brutali-ser	Q 6	use roughly. [front.
Bruti-fler	D 6	become like a brute.
Bû-cher	D 9	fellwood, strike rudely
Buff-eter	K 6	suck out of a peg-hole.
Buri-ner	G 5	engrave with the bu-
Bus-quer	L 10	slope petticoats. [rin.
Bu-ter	R 4	hit the mark, aim.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Butter</i> with a double t.		
Buti-ner	G 5	pillage, plunder.
Bu-tir	C 2	said of the cry of the butor. [earth.
But-ter	L 8	raise a round heap of
Buvot-ter	L 8	sip, drink little, but often.

C.

Caba-ler	S 11	cabal, riot, clan.
Câ-bler	A 5	twist threads into a cord. [port.
Cabo-ter	R 4	coast, sail from port to
Ca-brer (& se)	X 4	provoke, be refractory.
Cabrio-ler	X 8	caper, cut capers.
Cacar-der	F 10	cackle (as geese.)
Ca-cher (& se)	D 4	hide, abscond, cover.
Cach-eter	K 6	seal, seal up.
Ex: Je cache. Je cachetais. Je cacheterais. (ACAD.) See Y. 3., and obs. er, No. 5".		
Cadas-trer	H 8	survey for rental book.
Cad-eler	B 9	make presents.
Cadenas-ser	O 2	fasten with a padlock.
Caden-cer	Q 8	give a cadence.
Cadet-ter	Q 9	pave with <i>cadettes</i> .
Ca-drer	H 6	quadrate, square, suit.
Cafar-der	F 10	play the bigot.
Cagnar-der	F 10	live or lead a lazy life.
Caho-ter	P 7	jolt, clod, jump.
Caill-er (& se)	M 4	curdle, coagulate. [ing
Caill-eter	K 6	indulge in silly gossip.
Caiman-der	F 10	beg, go a begging.
Cajo-ler	X 8	cajole, wheedle.
Calan-drer	H 6	calender, mangle.
Calci-ner	G 5	calcine, calcinate, burn
Calcu-ler	D 3	calculate, sum up.
Ca-ler	S 11	lower, wedge.
Calfa-ter	F 8	calc, pitch.
Calfeu-trer	H 8	stop chinks.
Cali-brer	X 4	bore a gun, measure.
Cali-ner	G 5	live an indolent life.
Cal-mer (& se)	J 4	calm, appease.
Calomni-er	Q 5	calumniate, slander.
Cal-quer	L 10	trace an outline.
Cam-brer	X 4	vault, lend.
Cam-per	U 2	encamp, place.

CAM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Camph-rer	N 11	impregnate with cam-
Canar-der	F 10	peft, shoot. [phire.
Cancell-er	Y 10	cancel, efface.
Can-dir . . (se) . .	B 10	become hard as ice.
Can-eter	K 6	waddle like a duck.
Cann-eler	B 9	channel, chamfer. [of.
Canoni-ser	Q 6	canonize, make saints
Canon-ner	G 8	cannonade, attack with cannon. [self.
Canton-ner (& se) G	8	canton, fortify one's
Caparaçon-ner . .	G 8	caparison a horse.
Cap-eler	B 9	fix the ropes over the mast-head [the stock
Capitali-ser	Q 6	place one's money in
Capitu-ler	D 3	capitulate, parley.
Capon-ner	G 8	trick, to play unfairly.
Capti-ver (& se) Q	7	captivate, enslave.
Captu-ner	K 11	take, seize, plunder.
Ca-quer	L 10	barrel herrings up.
Caqu-eter	K 6	prattle, babble.
Ex: Caqueteur celui qui <i>caquette</i> et <i>babille</i> beaucoup (ACA.)		
Carabi-ner	G 5	to fire and then retreat
Caraco-ler	X 8	caracol, wheel about
Caracou-ler	D 3	ooo (as pigeons do.)
Caractéri-ser	Q 6	characterize. [liards.)
Carambo-ler	X 8	to cannon (at bil-
Car-der	F 10	card, comb wool.
Cardinali-ser	G 6	make a cardinal.
Car-éner	B 5	careen, refit a ship.
Cares-ser	O 2	caress, soothe.
Car-guer	G 7	brail up, clue up. [ous.
Cari-er (& se) . . .	Q 5	rot, taint, grow cari-
Carillon-ner	G 8	chime, ring bells.
Carot-ter	L 8	venture little at play.
Carr-éger	A 2	play at windward.
Carr-eler	B 9	pave with square tiles.
Ex: Carreleur, celui qui <i>carrelle</i> . (Noël et Chapsal.)		
Car-rer (& se) . . .	N 11	square, strut. [time.
Carta-ger "	M 10	dress vine a fourth
Cart-ayer	I 1	avoid the ruts.
Carton-ner	G 8	cancel, board (a book)
Casema-ter	F 8	fortify by a casemate.
Ca-ser (& se) . . .	R 1	take a point at back-
Caser-ner	G 8	be in barracks [gamm.
Cas-ser (& se) . . .	O 2	break, bruise.
Catalo-guer	G 7	enlist in a catalogue.
Catéchi-ser	Q 6	catechise, exhort.
Ca-lir	C 3	press or gloss cloth.
Cau-ser	F 8	cause, babble, talk.
Cautéri-ser	Q 6	cauterize, burn.
Caution-ner	G 8	bail, warrant.
Ca-ver	L 1	hollow, stock (at play)
C-éder	P 9	cede, give up, yield.
C-eindre	U 10	inclose, put on.
Cél-ébrer	D 5	celebrate, commend.
C-éler	S 5	conceal, hide.
Ex: Je ne vous <i>cèlerai</i> pas que... (ACADEMY.) Be careful not to take this verb for <i>Seller</i> or <i>Seller</i> .		
Censu-rer	K 11	censure, chide. [tre.
Centrali-ser	Q 6	join to a common cen-
Cer-cler	C 9	hoop, encircle.
Cer-ner	G 8	surround, tap a tree.
Cerquema-ner " G	8	fix the limits of an
Certi-fier	D 6	certify, assure. [estate

CHI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ces-ser de . .	O 2	cease, leave off.
Châ-bler	A 5	fasten to a cable.
Chagri-ner (& se) G	5	vex, grieve, vex one's
Chaloir		to care for. [self.
This verb is only found in this sentence: "Il ne m'en <i>chaud</i> ." (I do not care for it.)		
Chamaill-er	V 4	fight, wrangle.
Chamar-rer	N 11	daub or lace over.
Cham-brer	X 4	lodge together.
Champar-ter	P 7	collect field rents.
Chanc-eler	B 9	totter, waver.
Ex: Il <i>chancelle</i> comme un homme ivre. (ACAD.)		
Chau-cir	A 10	grow mouldy.
Changeot-ter	L 8	change often.
Chan-ger (& se) L	9	change, alter. [satire.
Chanson-ner	G 8	lampoon, abuse by
Chan-ter	D 7	sing, celebrate, crow.
Chap-eler	B 9	rasp bread.
Chaperon-ner . . .	G 8	hoodwink a hawk.
Chapi-trer	H 8	reprimand, rebuke.
Chapon-ner	G 8	capon.
Charbon-ner	G 8	daub with charcoal.
Charbouill-er . . .	M 7	mildew, blight.
Charcu-ter	R 4	hack, mangle.
Chardon-ner	G 8	to nap cloth.
Char-ger (& se) de L	9	charge, load, burden.
Charlata-ner	G 8	gull, cajole, cheat.
Char-mer	I 8	charm, bewitch, allay.
Charpen-ter	D 7	prepare timber.
Charri-er	Q 5	carry in a cart.
Charr-oyer	P 4	carry in a cart.
Chas-ser	O 2	hunt, drive away.
Châti-er	Q 5	chastise, correct.
Chatouill-er	M 7	tickle, please.
Chat-oyer	P 4	emit rays, sparkle.
Châ-trer	H 8	castrate, lop.
Chat-ter	F 8	kitten, bring forth youngcats. [one'sself
Chauf-fer (& se) D	8	heat, warm, warm
Chau-mer	N 3	cut stubble.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Châmer</i> .		
Chaus-ser (& se) O	2	put on shoes or stock-
Chau-vir	R 2	prick up the ears [ings
Chavi-rer	G 3	overset, turn the bot- tom upwards.
Ché-mer . . (se) . .	B 4	grow lean, pine.
Chemi-ner	G 5	walk on, go on.
Chênevoit-ter . . .	L 8	peel hemp-stalks.
Cher-cher	D 9	seek, search, look for.
Ché-rir	D 10	cherish, love.
Cheva-ler	S 11	prop, bear up.
Cheveau-cher . . .	D 9	ride on horseback.
Chevill-er	O 10	peg, pin, bolt a ship.
Che-vir	R 2	master, over-rule.
Chevro-ter	P 7	kid, skip, fret.
Chica-ner	G 5	quarrel, cavil, vex.
Chico-ter	E 8	wrangle, trifle.
Chien-ner	G 8	whelp, litter.
Chiffon-ner	G 8	rumple, tumble.
Chif-frer	H 5	write in cyphers.
Chin-quer	L 10	fuddle, tittle.
Chi-per	U 2	tan, pilfer.
Chipo-ter	P 7	piddle, trifle.
Chi-quer	L 10	chew tobacco.

CHO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Chocail-er.....	V 4	tipple, fuddle.
Choir.....	F 9	fall down, drop.
This verb is hardly ever used except in the Infinitive and Past Part. <i>Chû</i> , &c. Instead of it use <i>Tbm-ber</i> , G 2.		
Choi-sir.....	D 11	choose, elect, select.
Chô-mer.....	J 4	keep holiday.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Chamer</i> .		
Chopi-ner.....	G 5	tipple, sip.
Chop-per.....	U 2	stumble, blunder.
Cho-quer (& se).....	L 10	shock, offend, dash.
Ch-oyer (& se).....	P 4	cocker, take great
Christiani-ser.....	Q 6	christianize. [care of.
Chuch-eter.....	K 6	chirp (as a sparrow.)
Chucho-ter.....	P 7	whisper, speak low.
Cicat-ri-ser (& se).....	Q 6	ciatrizize, sear.
Cill-er.....	O 10	twinkle, wink.
Cimen-ter.....	D 7	cement, bind.
Cin-gler.....	C 3	sail before the wind.
Cin-trer.....	H 8	make arch-wise.
Circon-cire.....	E 1	circumcise.
Circons-cire.....	H 3	circumscribe, limit.
Circonstan-cier.....	R 10	to relate a thing with its circumstances.
Circon-venir.....	X 1	circumvent, cheat.
Circu-ler.....	D 3	circulate, spread[&c.]
Ci-er.....	G 3	wax, blacken (boots,
Cisaill-er.....	V 4	clip, shear metals.
Cis-eler.....	B 9	chase, emboss, cut.
Ci-ter.....	E 2	cite, quote, summon.
Civili-ser.....	Q 6	civilize, polish.
Clabau-der.....	F 10	bark, bawl, clamour.
Clamer.....	B 4	(a law term) demand.
Clapir.....	F 6	squeak (as rabbits do.)
Claquemu-rer.....	K 11	clap, slap, chatter.
Clau-quer.....	L 10	shut up in a prison.
Clau-eter.....	K 6	clack, clang.
Clari-fier.....	D 6	clarify, make clear.
Clas-ser.....	O 2	class, dispose in order.
Classi-fier.....	D 6	classify, set in order.
Clatir.....	C 2	to bark louder.
Cli-gner (<i>les yeux</i>).....	T 9	wink, twinkle.
Cligno-ter.....	P 7	wink frequently.
Cliqu-eter.....	K 6	clack, clang, knoll.
Clis-ser.....	V 2	protect with hurdles.
Clo-cher.....	D 9	limp, hobble.
Clof-trer.....	H 8	shut up in a convent.
Clopi-ner.....	G 5	halt, hobble along.
Clore.....	E 3	close, enclose, surround

Though the ACADEMY and the best Grammarians agree only to give to this verb the parts exhibited in Table E 3, yet do I find in BESCHERELLE, the Plur. of the Pres. Ind.: *nous closons, vous closez, ils closent*; in VIELLAC, the Pres. Part., *closant*; the Imperf. *je closais*, &c., and the Pres. Subj., *que je close*, &c., and N. LANDAIS proposes a Preterit: *je closis*, &c. But, be it remembered, these are authorized neither by custom or harmony, and must therefore be disregarded. In justification of the right of custom, which is wiser than we suppose, I would add: that *close* is chiefly defective in those parts where it would be mistaken for the corresponding persons of *Gloser*, (to gloss, to comment upon). Thus, *glosant* and *closant*; *glosions* and *closions*; *glosez* and *closez*; *glosent* and *closent*; *je glosais* and *je closais*, &c.; *que je glose* and *que je close*, &c., are nearly articulated in the same manner, and point out, I think, the principal cause of the disuse of most of the inflexions of *Close*.

Clos-ser.....	O 2	cluck (as hens do.)
Clôtu-rer.....	K 11	close an account.

COM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Clou-er.....	K 8	nailed, tack, stud.
Clou-ter.....	G 10	stud, make nails.
Coagu-ler (& se).....	D 3	coagulate, curdle.
Coali-ser .. (se).....	Q 6	coalesce, unite.
Coas-ser.....	O 2	croak (as a frog.)
Cochenill-er.....	O 10	dye with cochineal.
Co-cher.....	D 4	tread (as birds.)
Cochon-ner.....	G 8	farrow, work clumsily
Cocu-fier.....	D 6	cuckold, hornify.
Coexis-ter.....	S 4	coëxist. [jail.
Cof-frer.....	H 5	put in a chest, put in
Co-gner (& se).....	J 8	drive in, knock.
Cohabi-ter.....	E 2	cohabit, live together.
Coif-fer (& se).....	D 8	dress the head, hood.
Coinci-der.....	F 10	coincide, agree [repast
Collation-ner.....	G 8	collate, make a light
Coll-er.....	U 9	paste, glue, size.
Coll-eter (& se).....	A 7	collar (see Décolleter.)
Colli-ger.....	E 10	collect, infer.
Collo-quer.....	L 10	place in order.
Coloni-ser.....	Q 6	establish a colony.
Colo-rer (& se).....	A 9	colour, dye, disguise.
Colori-er.....	Q 5	lay on colours.
Colpor-ter.....	P 7	hawk about.
Com-battre.....	C 5	fight, combat.
Combi-ner.....	G 5	combine, contrive.
Com-bler.....	A 5	heap up, load, fill.
Comman-der (de).....	F 10	command, order, bid.
Commen-cer.....	Q 8	begin, commence.
Commen-ter.....	D 7	comment, criticise.
Com-mer.....	N 3	make comparisons.
Commer-cer.....	Q 8	trade, traffic, deal.
Comm-érer.....	H 11	gossip with neighbours
Com-mettre.....	M 4	commit, perpetrate.
Compén-étrer.....	O 5	penetrate into details.
Commu-er.....	T 1	commute, mitigate.
Communi-er.....	Q 5	receive the sacrament.
Communi-quer.....	L 10	communicate, impart.
Compa-raître.....	N 10	appear in a court.
Compa-rer (& se).....	N 11	compare.
Comparoir.....		to appear in a court.
This verb, a law term, is only used in the Pres. Infinitive, as in the following phrase: <i>Etre assigné à comparoir</i> , to be summoned, to appear in a court of justice.		
Compar-tir.....	C 2	make compartments.
Compas-ser.....	O 2	measure, proportion.
Compa-tir.....	G 2	commiserate, pity.
Compen-ser.....	O 6	compensate.
Comp-éter.....	S 1	to belong in law.
Compil-er.....	O 9	compile, collect.
Compl-aindre (& s').....	F 3	complain.
For which see <i>Plaindre</i> .		
Com-plaire (& se).....	P 2	please, humour.
+ The Past Part. of this verb is invariable.		
Complan-ter.....	D 7	plant vines, &c.
Compl-éter.....	S 1	complete, perfect.
Complimen-ter.....	D 7	compliment.
Complo-ter.....	E 8	plot, conspire.
Comp-or-ter (& se).....	P 7	allow of, permit.
Compo-ser (& se).....	P 8	compose, compound.
Com-prendre.....	Q 1	comprehend, under-
Compri-mer.....	B 4	compress, strain [stand
Compro-mettre.....	M 4	compromise, expose.

COM

COQ

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Comp-ter	E 8	count, charge, reckon.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Comter</i> , to relate.		
Compul-ser	O 6	compel, ransack.
Conc-éder	P 9	grant, yield.
Concen-trer (& se)	H 8	concentrate, concentrate
Concer-ner	G 8	concern, belong to.
Concer-ter	P 7	concert, contrive a plan
Con-cevoir	R 5	conceive, imagine.
Concili-er (& se)	Q 5	conciliate, reconcile.
Con-clure	E 4	conclude, infer.
Concou-rir (à)	F 2	concur, contribute.
Concré-fier	D 6	coagulate, make con-
Condam-ner (& se)	G 8	condemn, blame [crete
Conden-ser (& se)	O 6	condense, compress.
Condescend-re	V 10	condescend, agree.
Condition-ner	G 8	article, qualify.
Condoloir (se)		to condole with.
This verb is only used in the Present of the Infinitive.		
Condui-re	E 5	conduct, lead, convey.
Confabu-ler	D 3	confabulate.
Confection-ner	G 8	manufacture, execute.
Conféd-érer	H 11	confederate.
Conf-érer	H 11	confer, compare.
Confes-ser (& se)	O 2	confess, own.
Con-fier (& se)	D 6	intrast, consign.
Conf-ner (& se)	G 5	confine, border on.
Con-fire	E 6	confect, preserve, pic-
Confir-mer	I 8	confirm, ratify. [kle.
Confis-quer	L 10	confiscate, seize upon.
Confon-dre	S 2	confound, mix.
Confor-mer (& se)	J 4	conform, suit.
Confor-ter	P 7	invigorate, comfort.
Confron-ter	E 8	confront, compare.
Confu-ter	R 4	confute, refute.
Congédi-er	Q 5	dismiss, discard.
Cong-eler (& se)	J 9	congeal, freeze.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Cong-eld; -elds; -elds; -elds.</i>		
Conglom-érer	H 11	conglomerate, unite.
Congluti-ner	G 5	conglutinate.
Congratu-ler	D 3	congratulate.
Congré-er	B 2	worm, keckle.
Conjectu-rer	K 11	conjecture, suppose.
Conj-oindre	K 7	conjoin, join together.
Conjou-ir (se)	K 9	rejoice with some one.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Conjou-i; -is; -ie; -ies.</i>		
Conju-guer	G 7	conjugate, inflect verbs
Conju-rer	K 11	conspire, conjure.
Con-naître	E 7	know, be acquainted.
Connill-er	O 10	try to avoid law-suits.
Conni-ver	Q 7	connive, wink at.
Con-quérir	A 8	conquer, subdue.
Consa-crer (& se)	B 7	consecrate, devote.
Conseill-er	I 4	counsel, advise.
Consen-tir	T 5	consent, approve.
Conser-vcr	Q 7	conserve, preserve.
Consid-érer (& se)	H 11	consider, esteem.
Consi-gner	T 9	deposit, consign.
Consis-ter	S 4	consist, be made up.
Conso-lcr (& se)	X 8	console, comfort. [en.
Consoli-der (& se)	F 10	consolidate, strength-
Consum-mer	N 3	consummate, finish.
Conspi-rer	G 3	conspire, plot, conjure.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Conspu-er	T 1	spit upon, despise.
Consta-ter	F 8	state the proofs of a
Conster-ner	G 8	dispirit, dismay. [fact.
Consti-per	U 2	constipate, bind.
Constitu-er	T 1	constitute, establish.
Construi-re	E 8	construct, build.
Cpsul-ter	L 8	consult, advise.
Consu-mer (& se) à	J 7	consume, deliberate.
Contami-ner	G 5	contaminate, defile.
Contem-pler	A 6	contemplate, muse.
Con-tenir	V 1	contain, repress.
Conten-ter (& se) de	D 7	content, satisfy.
Con-ter	E 8	relate, tell.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Compter</i> .		
Contes-ter	S 4	contest, dispute.
Continu-er	T 1	continue, go on.
Contour-ner	G 8	turn, distort.
Contrac-ter	P 7	contract, bargain.
Contr-aindre	F 3	constrain, compel.
Contrari-er (& se)	Q 5	contradict, oppose.
Contras-ter (& se)	S 4	contrast, compare.
Contre-bras-ser	O 2	brace about.
Contre-car-ter	N 11	thwart, cross.
Contre-ha-cher	D 9	counter-hatch.
Contre-mi-ner	G 5	to counter-mine.
Contre-mu-rer	K 11	to prop up with a wall.
Contre-p-eser	O 8	to counter-poise.
Contre-scel-ler	S 11	to counter-seal.
Contre-si-gner	T 9	to counter-sign.
Contre-ti-rer	G 3	to counter-draw.
For other Compounds, see their Primitives.		
Contre-dire	E 9	contradict, confute.
Contre-faire	I 6	counterfeit, imitate.
Contreman-der	F 10	to countermand.
Contrescar-per	U 2	to counterscarp.
Contre-venir	X 1	contravene, infringe.
Contribu-er	T 1	contribute, bear a part.
Contris-ter	S 4	grieve, vex.
Contrô-ler	X 8	control, verify.
Controu-ver	V 6	forge, invent.
Controver-ser	X 2	dispute, debate.
Contuma-cer	P 1	out-law, nonsuit.
Convain-cre	V 8	convince (see <i>Vaincre</i>)
Convenan-cer	Q 8	agree, contract.
Con-venir	X 1	agree, grant, suit.
Conver-ger	E 10	converge, meet.
Conver-ser	X 2	converse, talk.
Conver-tir	C 2	convert, change.
Convi-er	Q 5	invite, incite.
Convoi-ter	I 2	covet, desire.
Convo-ler	X 8	marry again.
Convo-quer	L 10	convoke, assemble.
Conv-oyer	P 4	convey, escort.
Convulsion-ner (s')	G 8	appear convulsed.
Coop-érer	H 11	co-operate, assist.
Coop-ter	P 7	admit, associate.
Coordon-ner	G 8	dispose, arrange.
Coparta-ger	M 10	divide among many.
Copi-er	Q 5	copy, imitate.
Cop-ter	P 7	toll a bell.
Coqueli-ner	G 5	crow (as a cock.) }
Coqueri-quer	L 10	crow (as a cock.) }
Coqu-eter	K 6	coquet, jilt.

Ex: *Elle coquette tout le jour et avec tout le monde.* (ACAD.)

COQ

DAT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Coqui-ner	G 5	loiter, idle.	Cré-per	U 2	frizzle, crisp.
Cord-eler	B 9	twist, twine.	Cré-pir	F 6	parget, rough cast.
Cor-der	F 10	twist, cord.	Crét-eler	B 9	chuckle (as a hen).
Cordon-ner	G 8	twist, braid.	Ex: Cette poule a pondu car elle <i>crételle</i> .		
Cor-ner	G 8	blow a horn.	Creu-ser	Q 6	dig hollow.
Corpori-fier	D 6	to corporify.	Crevas-ser (& se)	O 2	chap, crack, split.
Correspon-dre	S 2	correspond, answer.	Cr-ever (& se)	L 4	burst, break.
Corri-ger (& se)	E 10	correct, temper.	Criaill-er	V 4	bawl, scold, clamour.
Corrobo-rer	A 9	to corroborate	Cri-bler	A 5	sift, pierce.
Corro-der	F 10	corrode, waste.	Cri-er	Q 5	cry out, shout.
Corrom-pre	S 8	corrupt, spoil.	Criminali-ser	Q 6	to make a crime of.
Corr-oyer	P 4	curry, plane.	Cris-per	U 2	cause a contraction.
Cos-ser	O 2	butt (like a ram.)	Cris-ser	V 2	gnash, grind.
Costu-mer (& se)	J 7	dress, clothe.	Cristalli-ser	Q 6	to crystallize
Co-ter	P 7	quote, cite.	Criti-quer	L 10	criticise, censure.
Co-tir	C 2	bruise (said of fruits).	Croas-ser	O 2	croak (as a crow)
Coti-ser (& se)	Q 6	assess, club.	Croch-eter	A 7	pick a lock.
Coton-ner	G 8	stuff with cotton.	Ex: Crocheteur se dit de celui qui <i>crochète</i> . (ACAD.)		
Côt-oyer	P 4	coast along.	Crochu-er	T 1	bend, crook.
Cou-cher (& se)	D 4	put to bed, go to bed.	Croire *	F 4	believe, think.
Cou-der	F 10	bend, make an elbow.	Croi-ser (& se)	Q 6	lay cross-wise.
Coud-oyer	P 4	elbow, push.	Croître	F 5	grow, increase.
Cou-dre	F 1	sew, stitch.	Cro-quer	L 10	eat greedily. [fingers.
Cou-drer	H 6	soak hides.	Croquigno-ler	X 8	fillip, rap with the
Cou-ler (& se)	D 3	flow, run, melt.	Cros-ser	O 2	play at cricket.
Coupell-er	Y 10	array gold.	Crot-ter	L 8	dirt, dirty, splash.
Cou-per (& se)	U 2	cut, cut off.	Crou-ler	D 3	sink, shake.
Cou-pler	A 6	couple, brace.	Crou-pir	F 6	stand still, abide.
Coupl-eter	K 6	to lampoon.	+ Its Past Participle is invariable.		
Cour-ber	G 2	bend, bow.	Croustill-er	O 10	eat a crust.
Courbet-ter	Q 9	curvet, said of horses.	Crou-ter (se)	G 10	cake, become crusty.
Cou-rir	F 2	run, ramble.	Cruci-fier	D 6	crucify.
In this Verb and in all its Compounds, the double <i>r</i> of the Fut. and Cond. must be both articulated. For further observations, see INTRODUCTION, p. xv. No. 20.			Crystalli-ser	Q 6	(see Cristalliser).
Couron-ner	G 8	crown, recompense.	Cu-ber	G 2	to cube.
Courre & recourre))		run after, pursue game	Cueill-ir	F 7	gather, pick.
These two verbs (hunting terms) are only used in the Pres. Infinitive, and that very seldom, as: Il allait <i>courre</i> et <i>recourre</i> le cerf.			Cui-der	F 10	think, intend.
Courrou-cer (& se)	Q 8	provoke, irritate.	Cuiras-ser	O 2	arm with a cuirass.
Courr-oyer))	P 4	stretch stuffs on pins.	Cui-re	E 5	cook, dress.
Courtau-der	F 10	crop a horse's tail.	Cuisi-ner	G 5	cook, dress meat.
Courti-ser	Q 6	court, flatter.	Cui-vrer	R 6	to copper-colour.
Cousi-ner	G 5	call one cousin.	Culbu-ter	R 4	overthrow, tumble.
Coû-ter à	G 10	cost, be troublesome.	Cu-ler	D 3	to go astern.
Cou-ver	V 6	brood, sit on.	Culmi-ner	G 5	to culminate across
Cou-vrir	N 8	cover, hide.	Culot-ter	L 8	breach. [the meridian
Cra-cher	D 4	spit, spit out.	Culti-ver	Q 7	cultivate, improve.
Cracho-ter	D 7	to spit often.	Cumu-ler	D 3	accumulate, heap.
Cr-aindre	F 3	fear, dread.	Cu-rer	K 11	cleanse, pick.
Crampon-ner	G 8	fasten with cramps.	Cuv-eler	B 9	line, plant a pit.
Crapu-ler	D 3	live intemperately.	Cu-ver	V 6	work, (said of wines).
Cra-quer	L 10	crack, snap, boast.	~~~~~ D.		
Craqu-eter	K 6	crackle, crepitate. [er]			
Cras-ser (& se)	O 2	grease. (See Encrass-)	Da-guer))	G 7	stab, assassinate.
Craticu-ler	D 3	reduce by squares.	Dai-gner *	T 9	feign, vouchsafe.
Crava-ter (& se)	F 8	put on a cravat.	Damas-ser	O 2	work damask-like.
Crayon-ner	G 8	draw, stretch.	Da-mer	B 4	crown (at draughts).
Créan-cer	Q 8	ensure a debt.	Dam-ner	G 8	damn, torment.
Crédi-ter	E 2	credit, give credit.	Dandi-ner	G 5	behave like a ninny
Cré-er	B 2	create, to form.	Dan-ser	O 6	dance, romp.
Cr-émer	C 7	gather cream.	Dar-der	F 10	dart, shoot, cast.
Crén-eler	B 9	indent, notch.	Dardill-er	O 10	shoot spindles.
Cr-éner	B 5	finish cast letters.	Da-ter	F 8	date, note the time.

DAU

DEC

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dau-ber	G 2	bang, drub.	Déc-eindre	U 10	ungird, loose.
Débâ-cher	U 7	uncover a coach.	Déc-eler	J 9	disclose, discover.
Débâ-cler (& se)	C 9	clear from ice.	Ex : Son action <i>décèle</i> une âme corrompue. (ACAD.) Let not this verb be taken for <i>Desseller</i> or <i>Desseller</i> .		
Débagou-ler	D 3	talk at random.	Décer-ner	G 8	decree, ordain.
Déball-er	U 9	unpack, disburden.	Dé-cevoir	R 5	deceive, beguile.
Déban-der (& se)	F 10	unbend, relax.	Déchagri-ner	G 5	drive away grief.
Déban-quer	L 10	ruin the bank at cards	Déchal-ner (& se)	G 5	unchain, let loose.
Débapti-ser	Q 6	renounce baptism.	Déchan-der	F 10	prejudice a shop's cus-
Débarbouill-er	M 7	wash the face.	Déchan-ter	D 7	change one's note [tom
Débar-der	F 10	unlade wood.	Déchaperon-ner	G 8	unhood birds of prey.
Débar-quer	L 10	disembark, unlade.	Déchar-ger (& se)	L 9	discharge.
Débarras-ser	O 2	clear, get clear.	Déchar-mer	J 4	to unbewitch.
Débar-rer	N 11	unbar (a door).	Déchar-ner	G 8	pick the flesh off.
Débâ-ter	F 8	take off a pack saddle	Déchar-pir	F 6	part fighters.
Dé-battre (& se)	C 5	debate, struggle.	Déchau-mer	J 7	till fallow-land.
Débau-cher (& se)	D 9	bebauch, bribe.	Déchaus-ser	O 2	pull off one's shoes.
Débell-er	I 4	conquer, combat.	Déchev-eler	B 9	to dishevel.
Débif-fer	D 8	disorder, debilitate.	Déchevé-trer	H 8	to unhalter.
Débili-ter	E 2	debilitate, enfeeble.	Déchif-frer	H 5	decipher, unfold.
Débillar-der	F 10	chop pieces of wood.	Déchi-qu-eter	K 6	cut, slash.
Débill-er	O 10	unbridle, unharness.	Déchi-rer	G 3	tear, rend, defame.
Débi-ter (& se)	E 2	vend, utter.	Dé-choir	F 9	decay, fall off.
Débit-ter	Q 9	unbit (a cable.)	Many inflexions of this verb, and of others ending in <i>choir</i> , are scarcely ever used. I have given in Table F No. 9, the Imperfect <i>je déchoyais</i> , &c., because it is found in RESTAULT, DUPONT, LITTAIS DE GAUX, and some others, but WAILLY and BUSCHERELLES do not assign any to it.		
Déblat-érer	H 10	speak violently.	As for <i>Déchâtant</i> , which stands in VERLAC as a Pres. Part. to this verb, I do not condemn it, but I must exclude it from the Tables as not supported by any other authority.		
Débl-ayer	I 1	free of rubbish. [ing.	Déchou-er	K 8	get a ship afloat.
Déblo-quer	L 10	rectify letters (print-	Déci-der	F 10	decide, resolve, define.
Débol-ter	R 4	put out of joint.	Déci-mer	B 4	to decimate.
Débon-der	F 10	to open a dam.	Déci-ll-er	O 10	open one's eyes.
Débondon-ner	G 8	take off the bung.	Décin-trer	H 8	take off the centres.
Débor-der (& se)	F 10	unborder, overflow.	Décircon-cire	I 1	renounce circumci-
Débos-ser	O 2	take off the stoppers.	Déci-rer	G 3	take off the wax. [sion
Débot-ter (& se)	L 8	pull off one's boots.	Décla-mer	B 4	declaim, inveigh.
Débou-cher	D 9	uncork, open.	Décla-rer (& se)	N 11	declare, manifest.
Débou-cler	C 9	unbuckle, uncurl. [ing	Décla-ver	L 1	take off a key.
Débouill-ir	C 10	try colours (in dye-	Déclen-cher	D 9	unlatch a door.
Débou-quer	L 10	sail out of a strait.	Décli-ner	G 5	decline, decay.
Débour-ber (& se)	G 2	remove the mud.	Déclin-quer	L 10	to unclinch.
Débour-rer	G 3	unstop, remove wad.	Décliqu-eter	K 6	disengage the click of
Débour-ser	X 2	disburse, spend.	Dé-clore	E 3	unclose. [a watch.
Débou-ter	G 10	dismiss, reject.	Déclou-er	K 8	take out the nails.
Débouton-ner	G 8	to unbutton.	Déco-cher	D 4	shoot an arrow, &c.
Débraill-er (se)	V 4	open one's breast.	Décoif-fer	D 8	uncork, uncork.
Débredouill-er	M 7	save the lurch.	Décoin-cer	Q 8	knock up wedges.
Débri-der	F 10	unbridle, dispatch.	Décoll-er	M 7	unglue, behead.
Débrouill-er	M 7	clear, unravel.	Décoll-eter	A 7	bare the breast.
Débru-tir	C 2	polish, chip off.	Ex : Vous avez là un habit qui <i>décolète</i> beaucoup. (ACAD.)		
Débu-quer	D 9	dislodge game.	Décom-brer	X 4	clear from rubbish.
Débus-cher	L 10	drive out, supplant.	Décompo-ser	P 8	discompose, dissolve.
Débu-ter	R 4	begin, play first.	Décomp-ter	E 8	discount, deduct.
Décach-eter	K 6	unseal, open.	Déconcer-ter (& se)	P 7	disconcert, confound.
(See obs. er No. 5, and Table Y 3.)			Décon-fre	E 6	discomfort, rout.
Déca-ger	M 10	remove from cage.	Déconfor-ter	P 7	discomfort, afflict.
Décais-ser	O 2	take out of a case.	Déconseill-er	I 4	dissuade, deter.
Décam-per	U 2	decamp, move off.	Déconsid-érer	H 11	deprive of esteem.
Décani-ser	Q 6	to be a dean.	Déconstrui-re	E 5	take to pieces.
Décan-ter	D 7	decant.	Décontenan-cer	Q 8	confound, abash.
Décap-eler	B 9	take off the rigging.	Décor-der	F 10	untwist, untwine.
Déca-per	U 2	part verdigris from	Déco-rer	A 9	decorate, adorn.
Décapi-ter	E 2	decapitate. [copper.			
Décar-n-eler	B 9	cut flesh off.			
Décarr-eler	B 9	unpave.			
Décas-quer	L 10	take off one's helmet.			
Déca-tir	C 2	ungloss (cloth.)			
Déc-éder	P 9	decease, die.			

DEC

DEL

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Décou-cher	D 4	lie from home.
Décou-dre	F 1	unsew, unstitch.
Décou-ler	D 3	trickle, flow.
Décou-per	U 2	cut out, carve.
Décou-pler	A 6	let loose, unleash.
Découra-ger(& se) M 10		discourage, deject.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Découra-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Décou-vrir	N 8	uncover, discover.
Décras-ser	O 2	clean, polish.
Décrédi-ter	E 2	to discredit.
Décrépi-ter	E 2	to decrepitate.
Décr-éter	S 1	decree, ordain.
Décri-er	Q 5	cry down, discredit.
Dé-crire	H 3	describe, represent.
Décro-cher	D 9	unhook, disengage.
Dé-croire	F 4	disbelieve, deny.
Dé-croître	F 5	decrease, diminish.
Décrot-ter	L 8	rub off the dirt.
Décru-er	T 1	prepare raw thread.
Décru-ser	V 7	scour silk.
Décui-re	E 5	make sweetmeats.
Décup-eler	B 9	decant.
(Be careful not to take this verb for the next.)		
Décu-pler	A 6	increase tenfold.
Déda-gner	T 9	disdain, scorn.
Déda-mer	B 4	put a man out of the first row (at draughts.)
Dédi-er	Q 5	dedicate, devote.
Dé-dire (& se) E 9		disown, retract.
Dédomma-ger	M10	to indemnify.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Dédomma-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Dédo-rer (& se) A 9		rub off the gilding.
Dédor-mir	G 9	take off the chill.
Dédou-bler	A 5	take off the lining.
Dédur-cir	E 5	deduct, deduce.
Déca-ger	A 10	mollify, soften.
Défa-cher (se)	U 7	be pacified again.
Dé-faillir	I 5 & Y 5	to faint (see <i>Faillir</i> .)
This verb is chiefly used in the Pres. of the Infinitive, in the plural of the Pres. of the Indic.: nous <i>défail-lons</i> , vous <i>défailliez</i> , ils <i>défaillent</i> ; in the Imperf. <i>je défail-lais</i> , &c.; in the Pret. of the Indic. <i>je défail-lis</i> , &c.; and in the Comp. tenses, <i>j'ai défail-li</i> , &c..... <i>S'évanouir</i> is often substituted to it.		
Dé-faire	I 6	undo, defeat.
Défal-quer	L 10	abate, deduct.
Défen-dre	V 10	defend, prohibit.
Déf-équer	A 1	defecate, clarify.
Déf-érer	H11	pay deference.
(Be careful not to mistake between <i>Déferer</i> and <i>Déferer</i> .)		
Défer-ler	S 11	unfurl, loose the sails.
Défer-rer (& se) G 3		unshoe, unhinge.
Défic-eler	B 9	undo strings.
Dé-fier (& se) de D 6		defy, distrust.
Défigu-rer	K 11	disfigure, deform.
Défi-ler (& se)	O 9	unstring, defile.
Défi-nir	I 9	define, determinate.
Déflé-chir	I 11	deflect, bend.
Déflég-mer	J 4	to dephlegmate.
Défleu-rir	J 2	shed its blossoms.
Déflo-rer	A 9	deflower, ravish.
Déflu-er	T 1	recede (in astrology.)
Défon-cer	Q 8	stave a cask.
Défor-mer	J 4	deform, spoil the form

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Défouett-er	Y 10	untie in bookbinding.
Défou-ir	K 9	dig out of the earth.
Défou-ner	G 8	take out of the oven.
Défr-ayer	I 1	defray, bear charges
Défri-cher	D 9	grub up, clear. [of.
Défri-ser	Q 6	to uncurl.
Défron-cer	Q 8	unwinkle, smooth.
Défro-quer (& se) L 10		unfrock, strip.
Défu-ner	G 5	unrig a ship.
Déga-ger (& se) M 10		disengage, redeem.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Déga-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Dégal-ner	G 5	unsheath, draw.
Dégan-ter	D 7	pull off one's gloves.
Dégar-nir	I 9	unfurnish.
Dégau-chir	J 5	plane, level.
Dég-eler (& se) J 9		thaw, dissolve.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Dég-elé; -elés; -elée; -elées.</i>		
Dégén-érer	H11	degenerate, decay.
Dégla-cer	P 1	remove the ice.
Déglu-er	T 1	to unglue.
Déglu-tir	C 2	drink, swallow.
Dégobill-er	O 10	spew up, vomit.
Dégoi-ser	Q 6	babble, chat.
Dégor-ger (& se) L 6		clear, purge.
Dégour-dir	B 10	quicken, revive.
Dégout-ter (& se) G 10		disgust, be displeased
(Be careful not to take this verb for the next.)		
Dégout-ter	L 8	drop or trickle.
Dégra-der (& se) F 10		degrade, debase.
Dégra-fer	D 8	unclasp, unpin.
Dégrais-ser	V 2	scour, clean.
Dégrappi-ner	G 5	lift the grapple.
Dégrav-eler	B 9	rid of gravel.
Dégrav-oyer	P 4	to wash away.
Dégré-er	B 2	unrig, dismantle.
Dégr-ever	L 4	diminish a tax.
Dégringo-ler	X 8	tumble down.
Dégri-ser	Q 6	remove intoxication.
Dégros-ser	O 2	draw gold wire.
Dégros-sir	K 3	chip, clear up.
Déguer-pir	F 6	quit in a hurry.
Dégueu-ler	D 3	cast up, vomit.
Déguignon-ner	G 8	change ill luck.
Dégui-ser (& se) Q 6		disguise, dissemble.
Dégus-ter	S 4	taste (wines, &c.)
Déha-ler	S 11	remove sun-burning.
Déhar-der	F 10	unleash (dogs.)
Déharna-cher	D 4	unharness. [gods.
Déi-fier	D 6	deify, rank among the
Déj-eter	K 6	warp, contract.
Déjeû-ner	G 5	to breakfast.
Déj-oindre	K 7	disjoin, loosen.
Déjou-er	K 8	baffle, thwart.
Déju-cher	D 9	leave the roost.
Déla-brer	X 4	rend, impair, ruin.
Déla-cer	P 1	unlace, loose.
Délais-ser	O 2	forsake, abandon.
Délar-der	F 10	chamfer (in archit.)
Délas-ser (& se) O 2		refresh, relax.
<i>Délasser</i> must not be taken for <i>Délacer</i> .		
Délat-ter	L 8	to unlash.
Dél-ayer	I 1 or R 3	dilute, temper.
Délec-ter (& se) S 4		delight, please.

DEL

DER

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dél-éguer	L 2	delegate, appoint.	Dépar-ler	S 11	cease talking.
Déles-ter	S 4	to unballast.	Départa-ger	M 10	give a casting vote.
Délib-érer	H 11	deliberate, determine.	Dépar-tir (& se)	C 2	impart, distribute.
Délica-ter (& se)	F 8	pamper, cocker.	Dépas-ser	O 2	go faster, overtake.
Délico-ter (se)	E 8	unhalter (horses, &c.)	Dépa-ver	L 1	remove the pavement.
Déli-er	G 5	untie, absolve.	Dépay-ser	Q 6	carry one into another country, polish.
Déli-mi-ter	I 2	fix the limits.	Dép-ecer	G 1	cut up, carve.
Délin-quer	L 10	offend, trespass.	Dépê-cher (& se)	O 4	dispatch, hasten.
Délis-ser	V 2	sortrags (in pap. mnf.)	Dép-eindre	U 10	depict, describe.
Déli-vrer (& se)	R 6	deliver, release.	Dépen-dre	V 10	depend on, take down.
Délo-ger	L 6	dislodge. [falcon.	Dépen-ser	O 6	spend, waste.
Délon-ger	T 10	undo the leash of a	Dépé-rir	D 10	decay, consume away.
Délus-trer	H 8	take the lustre off.	Dépê-trer (& se)	H 8	disengage, get off.
Démai-grir	B 3	lessen.	Dépeu-pler	A 6	depopulate, desolate.
Demaillot-ter	L 8	unswathe.	Dépi-ecer	Q 10	dismember, part.
Déman-cher	D 9	unhaft, shift.	Dépi-ler	O 9	pluck the hair off.
Déman-der	F 10	demand, ask, beg.	Dépi-quer	L 10	allay resentment.
Déman-ger	L 9	itch, desire.	Dépi-ter (& se)	E 2	vex, provoke, fret.
Démant-eler	B 9	dismantle, pull down.	Dépla-cer	P 1	displace, remove.
Démari-er	Q 5	unmarry, divorce.	Dé-plaire	P 2	displease, offend.
Démar-quer	L 10	to unmask.	+ Its Past Participle is invariable.		
Démar-rer	N 11	move, remove, stir.	Déplan-ter	D 7	transplant, pluck up.
Démas-quer (& se)	L 10	unmask, disclose.	Déplâ-trer	H 8	to unplaster.
Démasti-quer	L 10	take the mastic off.	Dépli-er	Q 5	unfold, open, display.
Déma-ter	F 8	dismart, unmart.	Déplis-ser	V 2	unplait, undo the
Dém-êler (& se)	M 2	disentangle, discover.	Déplo-rer	A 9	deplore, lament [plaints
Démem-brer	X 4	dismember, cantle.	Dépl-oyer	P 4	display, exhibit.
Déména-ger	M 10	remove, do away.	Déplu-mer (& se)	J 7	plume, strip.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Déména-gé</i> ; - <i>gés</i> ; - <i>gée</i> ; - <i>gées</i> .			Dépoin-ter	E 8	cut off the edge.
Dém-ener ..(se)	M 3	stir, struggle.	Dépo-lir	P 6	take off the polish.
Démen-tir	T 5	give one the lie.	Dépopulâri-ser	Q 6	render unpopular.
Déméri-ter	E 2	merit blame.	Dépor-ter (& se)	P 7	transport, banish.
Dé-mettre (& se)	M 4	disjoin, dismiss.	Dépo-ser	P 8	depose, resign, deposit
Démeu-bler	A 5	to unfurnish.	Déposs-éder	P 9	dispossess, deprive.
Demeu-rer	K 11	live, dwell, stay.	Dépos-ter	S 4	drive from a post.
Démo-lir	P 6	demolish, pull down.	Dépo-ter	P 7	take out of a pot.
Démon-ter	E 8	unhorse, undo.	Dépou-drer	H 6	comb out the powder.
Démon-trer (& se)	H 8	demonstrate, show.	Dépouill-er (& se)	M 7	strip, plunder.
Démorali-ser	Q 6	corrupt the morals.	Dépour-voir	P 10	leave unprovided.
Démor-dre	M 5	let go one's hold.	Dépra-ver	L 1	deprave, corrupt.
Dé-mouvoir	M 9	make one desist.	Dépré-cier	R 10	depreciate, slight.
Dému-nir	I 9	to unfurnish.	Dépr-éder	P 9	commit depredations.
Dému-rer	K 11	unwall. [ties	Dé-prendre	Q 1	part, disengage.
Dénan-tir	C 2	give up one's securi-	Dépres-ser	O 2	take out of the press.
Dénat-ter	L 8	unmat, untwist.	Dépré-venir	X 1	to unprepossess.
Dénatu-rer	K 11	pervert, misconstrue.	Dépri-er	Q 5	disinvite, disengage.
Déniai-ser (& se)	Q 6	teach wit, dupe.	Dépri-mer	B 4	depress, disparage.
Déni-cher	D 9	unnestle, dislodge.	Dépri-ser	Q 6	despise, undervalue.
Déni-er	Q 5	deny, refute.	Dépuc-eler	B 9	to deflower.
Dénigr-er	I 10	slander, asperse.	Dépu-rer	K 11	depurate, cleanse.
Dénom-mer	N 3	name, call.	Dépu-ter	R 4	depute, delegate.
Dénon-cer	Q 8	proclaim, denounce.	Déraci-ner	G 5	root up, eradicate.
Déno-ter	P 7	denote, describe.	Déra-der	F 10	be driven from the an-
Dénou-er (& se)	K 8	untie, unfold.	chors and forced out to sea.		
Dent-eler	B 9	indent, notch.	Dérai-dir	D 10	unstiffen, make pliant
Den-ter	D 7	dent, indent.	Déraison-ner	G 8	talk nonsense.
Dénu-er	T 1	bereave, strip.	Déralin-guer	G 7	carry away the bolt-
Dépaill-er	V 4	remove the straw.	rope of a sail.		
Dépaqu-eter	K 6	unpack, open.	Déran-ger (& se)	L 9	put out of order.
Dépara-ger	M 10	ill-sort marriage.	Déra-per	U 2	loosen the anchor.
Dépareill-er	I 4	unmatch, spoil.	Déra-ter	F 8	take the milt out.
Dépa-rer	N 11	strip, disfigure.	Dér-égler (& se)	R 7	put out of order.
Dépari-er	Q 5	unmatch, spoil.	Déri-der	F 10	smooth, un wrinkle.

DER

DET

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Déri-ver	Q 7	derive, be derived.	Désensore-eler . .	B 9	to unbewitch.
Déro-ber (& se) G	2	rob, steal, escape.	Désenté-ter	Q 2	bring to reason.
Déro-cher	D 9	cast down from a rock.	Désentortill-er . .	O 10	untwist, untwine.
Déro-ger (& se) L	6	derogate, degrade.	Désentra-ver	L 1	unfetter, unlock.
Dérom-pre	S 8	break down in falcon.	Désenveni-mer . .	B 4	remove venom.
Déro-quer	L 10	clean metals. [ry.]	Désenver-guer . .	G 7	unbend a sail.
Dérou-gir	B 1	take off the rudeness.	Déséqui-per	U 2	unrig a ship.
Dérouill-er	M 7	rub off the rust.	Désér-ter	P 7	desert, run away.
Dérou-ler	D 3	unroll, spread out.	Désesp-érer de . .	H 11	despair, despond.
Dérou-ter	G 10	bewilder, puzzle.	Déshabill-er (& se)	O 10	undress, dishabille.
Désabu-ser (& se) V	7	undecieve, disabuse.	Déshabitu-er (& se)	T 1	to disaccustom.
Désaccor-der	F 10	put out of tune.	Déshéri-ter	E 2	to disinherit.
Désaccou-pler . . .	A 6	uncouple, unmatch.	Déshono-rer (& se)	A 9	dishonour, disgrace.
Désaccoutu-mer . .	J 7	wean from. [tomers.]	Déshumani-ser . .	Q 6	unman, deject.
Désachalan-der . .	F 10	make a shop lose cus.	Dési-gner	T 9	design, describe.
Désaffleu-rer . . .	G 3	be uneven, jut out.	Désincorpo-rer . .	A 9	disincorporate.
Désaffour-cher . .	D 9	heave up an anchor.	Désinfec-ter	S 4	remove infection.
Désagen-cer	Q 8	disorder, disadjust.	Désintéres-ser . .	O 2	to indemnify.
Désagré-er	B 2	displease, dislike.	Désinvi-ter	E 2	recall an invitation.
Désajus-ter	S 4	discompose, disorder.	Dési-rer . . de . . .	G 3	desire, wish, covet.
Désalli-er (& se) Q	5	marry below one's	Désis-ter . . (se) .	S 4	desist, give over.
Désalt-érer (& se) H	11	quench the thirst. [rnk]	Désobé-ir	N 5	to disobey.
Désan-crer	B 7	weigh anchor.	Désobli-ger	E 10	disoblige, displease.
Désappareill-er . .	I 4	unmatch, separate.	Désoccu-per (& se)	U 2	rest from business.
Désappli-quer . . .	L 10	divert from.	Désoler . . (& se) X	8	afflict, lay waste.
Désappoin-ter . . .	P 7	cashier, disappoint.	Désopi-ler	O 9	open, clear.
Désap-prendre . . .	Q 1	forget, unlearn.	Désordon-ner . . .	G 8	put in disorder.
Désappropri-er (se)	Q 5	divert of one's pro-	Désorgani-ser . . .	O 6	to disorganize.
Désapprou-ver . . .	V 6	disapprove. [perty.]	Désorien-ter	D 7	put out, disconcert.
Désarçon-ner	G 8	unhorse, dismount.	Désor-ner	G 8	take off an ornament.
Désargen-ter (& se)	D 7	wear off the silver.	Désos-ser	O 2	take out the bones.
Désarmer	B 4	disarm, appease.	Désour-dir	B 10	unravel, unwrap.
Désarri-mer	B 4	shift the stowage.	Despu-mer	J 7	take off the scum.
Désassem-bler . . .	A 5	take to pieces.	Dessai-gner	T 9	free from blood.
Désassi-éger	A 2	leave off a siege.	Dessai-air . . (se) D	11	disseize, give up.
Désasso-cier	R 10	dissolve a partnership.	Dessaison-ner . . .	G 8	manure unseasonably
Désassor-tir	C 2	ill match, mismatch.	Dessa-ler	S 11	unsalt, soak.
Désaveu-gler	C 8	undecieve one.	Dessan-gler	C 3	ungird, ungirth.
Désavou-er	K 8	disown, disclaim.	Dess-écher (& se) O	3	drain, dry up.
Désceil-er	O 10	unfasten, let loose.	+ Its Past Part. is variable: Dess-éché; échés; -échée; -échées.		
Déscein-dre	V 10	descend, come down.	Dessell-er	O 10	unsaddle (v. Décéler.)
Désemball-er . . .	O 10	unpack goods.	Desser-rer	G 3	loosen, relax.
Désembar-quer . . .	L 10	disembark, land.	Desser-vir	T 7	clear the table.
Désembour-ber . . .	G 2	take out of mud.	Dessill-er	O 10	undecieve (v. Déciller)
Désempa-rer	N 11	to quit a place.	Dessai-ner	G 5	draw, delineate.
Désemp-eser	O 8	to unstarch.	Desso-ler	X 8	unsold a horse.
Désemp-plier	H 4	empty in part.	Dessou-der	F 10	unsolder, unsoder.
Désemprison-ner . .	G 8	let out of prison.	Desti-ner	G 5	destine, design.
Désenchai-ner . . .	G 5	to unchain.	Destitu-er	T 1	dismiss, deprive.
Désenchante-ter . .	D 7	to disenchant.	Désu-nir	I 9	disunite, divide.
Désenclou-er	K 8	unnail a cannon.	Déta-cher (& se) D	4	detach, take off.
Désendor-mir . . .	G 9	prevent one sleeping.	Détaill-er	V 4	cut in pieces.
Désenfi-ler	O 9	to unthread.	Déta-ler	S 11	shut up shop, run off.
Désen-fler (& se) U	1	remove a swelling.	Déta-per	U 2	take out the tompion.
Désen-ger	L 9	destroy the seed.	Dét-eindre	F 3	discolour, tarnish.
Désengr-ener	M 3	disengage, free from.	Dét-eler	B 9	unyoke, unteam.
Déseni-vrer (& se) R	6	make sober again.	Ex: Un cocher qui dételle ses chevaux. (Acad.)		
Désenla-cer	P 1	free from a net.	Déten-dre	V 10	unbend, take down.
Désenn-uyer (& se) I	2	dispel melancholy.	Dé-tenir	V 1	detain, withhold.
Désenr-ayer	I 1	untrig a wheel.	Déter-ger	T 10	deterge, purge.
Désenrhu-mer . . .	J 7	cure a cold.	Détério-rer	A 9	waste, spoil.
Désenrô-ler	X 8	dismiss, discharge.	Détermi-ner (& se)	G 5	determine, resolve.
Désenrou-er (& se) K	8	cure a hoarseness.	Déter-rer	G 3	dig out of the ground.
Désenseve-lir . . .	P 6	strip the dead.			

DET

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Détes-ter . . . de . .	S 4	detest, abhor.
Déti-rer	G 3	draw out, extend.
Déti-ser	Q 6	rake out the fire.
Déton-ner	G 8	jar, be out of tune.
Détor-dre	M 5	untwist, sprain.
Détor-quer	L 10	wrest, distort.
Détortill-er	O 10	untwist, separate.
Détou-per	U 2	unstop, uncork.
Détoupillon-ner . . .	G 8	to lop a tree.
Détour-ner (& se) . .	G 8	to turn aside.
Détrac-ter	D 7	slander, detract.
Détran-ger	L 9	rid plants from insects
Détra-per	U 2	untrap, disentangle.
Détra-quer (& se) . .	L 10	put out of order.
Détrem-per	U 2	dilute, temper.
Détrom-per (& se) . .	U 2	undecieve, disabuse.
Détrô-ner	G 8	dethrone, depose.
Détrous-ser	O 2	untuck, rifle.
Détrui-re	E 5	destroy, demolish.
Déva-ler	S 11	let or come down.
Dévali-ser	Q 6	rob, rifle, strip.
Devan-cer	Q 8	go before, outrun.
Dévas-ter	S 4	to lay waste.
Dévelop-per	U 2	develop, unravel.
De-venir	X 1	become, grow.
Déven-ter	D 7	brace a sail.
Déverrouill-er . . .	M 7	unbolt, unhasp.
Déver-ser	X 2	bend, lean.
Dé-vêtir . . (se) . .	X 3	divest one's self.
Dévi-der	F 10	wind into a skein.
Dévi-er	Q 5	deviate, mislead.
Devi-ner	G 5	divine, guess.
Dévi-rer	G 3	recoil, have back.
Dévisa-ger	M 10	disfigure a face.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Dévisa-gé ; -gée ; -gée ; -gées.</i>		
Devi-ser	Q 6	discourse together.
Dévis-ser	V 2	unscrew.
Dévoi-ler	X 8	unveil, discover.
Devoir *	G 4	owe, be indebted.
Dévo-rer	A 9	devour, consume.
Dévou-er (& se) à . .	K 8	devote, dedicate.
Dév-oyer	P 4	to lead astray.
Dialogi-ser	Q 6	make dialogues.
Dialo-guer	G 7	speak in dialogues.
Dic-ter	I 2	dictate, prompt.
Diffa-mer	J 7	defame, slander.
Différen-cier	R 10	distinguish.
Diff-érer . . de . .	H 11	defer, postpone.
Diffor-mer	J 4	deform, spoil.
Dig-érer	H 11	digest, concoct.
Di-guer	G 7	spur a horse.
Dilac-érer	H 11	dilacerate, tear.
Dilapi-der	F 10	dilapidate, waste.
Dila-ter	F 8	dilate, extend.
Dil-ayer	I 1	delay, retard.
Diligen-ter (& se) . .	D 7	make haste, hasten.
Di-mer	B 4	raise tithe.
Diminu-er	T 1	diminish, lessen.
Di-ner	G 5	to dine, to feed.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Dire . . de	G 6	tell, say, speak.
Diri-ger . . (& se) . .	E 10	direct, manage.
Discer-ner	G 8	discern, judge.
Discipli-ner (& se) . .	G 5	discipline, chastise.

DRA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Discontinu-er de T	1	discontinue, cease.
Discon-venir . . de X	1	disagree, deny.
Discon-der F	10	be out of tune.
Discou-rir F	2	to discourse.
Discrédi-ter E	2	discredit, despise.
Discul-per (& se) de U	2	exculpate, vindicate.
Discu-ter R	4	discuss, distrain.
Disgra-cier R	10	disgrace, dismiss.
Disj-oiindre K	7	disjoin, separate.
Dislo-quer L	10	dislocate, disjoint.
Dispa-raître N	10	disappear, vanish.
Dispen-ser . . de . . O	6	dispense with.
Disper-ser X	2	disperse, scatter.
Dispo-ser (& se) à P	8	dispose, get ready.
Disproportion-ner G	8	to disproportion.
Dispu-ter R	4	dispute, contend.
Dissemi-ner G	5	disseminate, scatter.
Diss-équer A	1	dissect, anatomize.
Disser-ter P	7	discuss, examine.
Dissimu-ler D	3	to dissemble.
Dissai-per (& se) . . U	2	dissipate, waste.
Dis-soudre A	4	dissolve, melt.
Dissua-der de . . F	10	dissuade, divert.
Disten-dre V	10	distend, swell.
Distil-ler O	9	distil, drop.
Distin-guer (& se) G	7	discern, distinguish.
Dis-traire V	3	distract, divert.
Distribu-er T	1	distribute, divide.
Diva-guer G	7	ramble, be incoherent.
Diver-ger T	10	to be divergent.
Diversi-fier D	6	diversify, vary.
Diver-tir C	2	divert, misapply.
Divini-ser Q	6	deify, make a God of.
Divi-ser Q	6	divide, part.
Divor-cer Q	8	divorce, send away.
Divul-guer G	7	divulge, reveal.
Dodi-ner . . (se) . . G	5	pamper one's self.
Dogmati-ser Q	6	to dogmatize.
Doig-ter F	8	finger (in music.)
Do-ler X	8	plane, chip.
Domicili-er . . (se) Q	5	settle in a place.
Domi-ner G	5	rule, predominate.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Domi-né ; -née ; -née ; -nées.</i>		
Domp-ter E	8	subdue, tame.
In this verb the <i>p</i> is silent.		
Don-ner . . à G	8	give, bestow.
Do-rer A	9	gild, make yellow.
Dorlo-ter P	7	fondle, pamper.
Dor-mir G	9	sleep, be sleeping.
+ Its Past Part., like that of <i>Redormir</i> , is invariable.		
Do-ter P	7	portion, endow.
Dou-bler A	5	double, line.
Dou-cher D	9	pump one.
Dou-cir A	10	polish looking goods.
Dou-er K	8	endow, bestow.
Douloir . . (se) . . .		to grieve, lament.
This verb is only used in the Pres. of the Infinitive.		
Dou-ter G	10	doubt, question.
Dragoon-ner G	8	put forth suckers.
Dr-éger A	2	hatchel or comb flax.
Dra-guer G	7	drag or clean a port.
Dra-per U	2	hang with mourning.
Dr-ayer I	1	pare a skin.

DRE

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dres-ser (& se)	à O 2	make straight, erect.
Drill-er	O 10	scour or march away.
Dro-guer (& se)	G 7	physic too much.
Dui-re ..)	E 5	be liked, please.
Dulci-fier	D 6	dulcify, dulcorate.
Du-per	U 2	dupe, gull, deceive.
Dupli-quer	L 10	put in a rejoinder.
Dur-cir	A 10	harden, make firm.
Du-rer	K 11	last, hold out.
Durillon-ner (se)	G 8	grow hard.

E.

[N. B.—As it is the custom not to place any accent on Capital letters, it might be inferred from the absence of the acute accent (') over the initial E of the following series of Verbs, that none is to be used in other circumstances; I therefore here call the attention of the Reader to this important rule of French Pronunciation and Orthography, namely: That *e* initial, forming a syllable of itself, is always (*être*, being the only verb excepted) to be pronounced *é*, and must have that accent over it, unless it be a Capital. Thus we write *Ebahir*; but *ébahir*, with a small *e*. When *e* initial does not form a syllable of itself, it never takes any accent, though it is generally pronounced *é* or *è*, as in: *es-pérer*, *er-rer*, *ex-pliquer*. &c.]

Eba-hir (s')	H 9	be amazed, wonder.
Ebar-ber	G 2	strip, scrape, shave.
E-battre (s')	C 5	make or be merry.
Ebau-cher	D 9	sketch, rough draught
Eban-dir	B 10	cheer, exhilarate.
Eb-éner	B 5	stain like ebony.
Ebertau-der	F 10	shear cloth.
Ebê-tir ..)	C 2	render stupid.
Ebis-eler	B 9	to cut slopingly.
Eblou-ir	K 9	dazzle, seduce.
Ebor-gner	J 8	put out an eye.
Ebouf-fer (s')	D 8	laugh excessively.
Ebouill-ir	C 10	boil down.

This verb is only used in its Pres. Infm. and in its Past Part.: *Ebouill-é*, &c.

Ebou-ler (& s')	D 3	crumble down, fall.
Ebourgeon-ner	G 8	prune trees.
Ebour-rer	K 11	shear, scrape.
Ebousi-ner	G 5	rough hew.
Ebouzi-ner	G 5	rough hew,
Ebran-cher	D 9	top off the branches.
Ebran-ler (& s')	D 3	shake, disturb.
Ebra-ser (& s')	R 1	splay, widen.
Ebr-écher	O 3	notch, detruncate.
Ebr-ener	M 3	clean a child.
Ebrou-dir	B 10	make iron wires.
Ebrou-er (s')	K 8	snort (like a horse).
Ebrui-ter	E 2	divulge, blab out.
Eca-cher	D 4	crush, squash.
Ecaf-fer	D 8	split osiers.
Ecaill-er (& s')	V 4	scale, unscale.
Eca-ler	S 11	shell, husk.
Ecarbouill-er	M 7	crush, squash.
Ecarquill-er	O 10	spread open.
Ecar-rir	D 10	cut at right angle.
Ecart-eler	J 9	quarter (in heraldry)

Ex: Il écarte les de telles ou telles armes. (Acad.)

Ecar-ter (& s') .. P 7 disperse, remove.

EDI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Eca-tir	C 2	compress cloth slight-
Echafau-der	F 10	erect scaffolds. [ly.
Echalias-ser	O 2	prop vines.
Echam-pir	F 6	shade or set off.
Echan-crer	B 7	cut sloping, hollow.
Echan-ger	L 9	exchange, barter.
Echantillon-ner	G 8	examine by the stand-
Echan-vrer	R 6	to hatchel. [ard.
Echap-per (& s')	U 2	escape, slip, drop.
Echardon-ner	G 8	pluck up thistles.
Echar-ner	G 8	pare off the flesh.
Echar-per	U 2	slash, cut.
Echau-der (& s')	F 10	scald, burn one's self.
Echaf-fer (& s')	D 8	heat, warm.
Ech-eler	B 9	set up a ladder.
Echenill-er	O 10	rid of caterpillars.
Echi-ner	G 5	break the back.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Echi-né; -nés; -née; -nées*.

Echoir .. H 11 fall due.

This verb is hardly ever used except in the Pres. Infinitive, and in the Pres. and Past Participles: *échéant; échu; échus; échue; échues*.

Echou-er	K 8	miscarry, fail.
Eci-mer	B 4	cut the top of a tree.
Eclabous-ser	O 2	splash, dash.
Eclair-cir	A 10	clear, elucidate.
Eclai-rer	G 3	light, enlighten.
Ecla-ter (& s')	F 8	burst, crack.
Eclip-ser (& s')	V 2	eclipse, disappear.
Eclis-ser	V 2	secure by splints.
Eclore	H 2	come to light.

+ Its Past Part. is: *éclos, m. s. and p.; éclosé, f. s.; écloses, f. p.*

Ecoll-eter	K 6	cut out, round off.
Econdui-re	E 5	refuse, lead out.
Economi-ser	Q 6	use sparingly.
Ecor-cher (& s')	D 9	skin, flay, peel off.
Ecor-ser	X 2	peel, to take off the
Ecor-ner	G 8	break the horns. [rind
Ecorni-fier	U 1	sponge, intrude.
Ecos-ser	O 2	take out of the shell.
Ecoua-ner	G 8	file off gold, &c.
Ecou-er	K 8	dock, cut off the tail.
Ecou-ler (& s')	D 3	flow out.
Ecou-ter	P 7	crop or cut shorter.
Ecou-ter	G 10	hear, listen.
Ecouvion-ner	G 8	sponge a gun.
Ecran-cher	D 9	take out creases.
Ecra-ser	R 1	crush, overwhelm.
Ecrê-mer	B 4	skim milk.
Ecrê-ter	Q 2	take off the summit.
Ecri-er (s')	Q 5	cry out, exclaim.
E-crire	H 3	to write. [book.
Ecrour-er	K 8	enter into the gaoler's
Ecrour-ir	K 9	to cold-heat metal.
Ecrou-ler (& s')	D 3	shake down.
Ecroû-ter	G 10	cut off the crust.
Ecuis-ser	V 2	split (trees).
Ecu-ler	D 3	tread down at the
Ecu-mer	J 7	foam, skim. [heel.
Ecu-rer	K 11	scour, cleanse.
Ecusson-ner	G 8	engraft, bud.
Eden-ter	D 7	break a tooth.
Edi-fier	D 6	edify, please.

EDI

FRENCH.	TABLER MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Edi-ter	E 2	publish an edict.
Edulco-rer	A 9	sweeten, edulcorate.
Edu-quer	L 10	educate, bring up.
Efaufi-ler	O 9	draw a thread, baste.
Effa-er	P 1	efface, strike out.
Effa-ner	G 5	pull off leaves.
Effa-rer (s') ..	N 11	be scared, look wild.
Effarou-cher	D 9	terrify, affright.
Effectu-er	T 1	effect, effectuate.
Effemi-ner	G 5	effeminate, enervate.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Effemi-né ; -nés ; -né ; -nées.</i>		
Effeuill-er	M 7	strip off leaves.
Effigi-er	Q 5	execute in effigy.
Effi-ler (& s') ..	O 9	unweave, unravel.
Effio-ler	X 8	strip off leaves.
Efflan-quer	L 10	make lean. (lightly.)
Effleu-rer	K 11	glance, touch but
Effleu-rir	J 2	be efflorescent.
Efflo-ter	F 8	part company at sea.
Effon-drer	H 6	break open.
Effor-er (s') ..	Q 8	strive, endeavour.
Effr-ayer (& s') ..	I 1	frighten, terrify.
Effri-tor	E 2	exhaust, land.
Ega-ler. (& s') ..	S 11	equal, match.
Egali-ser	Q 6	equalize, level.
Ega-rer (& s') ..	N 11	mislead, mislay.
Eg-ayer (& s') ..	I 1	enliven, rejoice.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Aigayer</i> .		
Egoi-ser	Q 6	egotize.
Egor-ger	L 6	cut the throat.
Egoill-er (s') ..	O 10	make one's throat sore by vociferation.
Egout-ter	L 6	drain, drain dry.
Egrap-per	U 2	strip off the grapes.
Egrati-gner	T 9	scratch, claw.
Egravillon-ner ..	G 8	to ungravel.
Egr-ener (& s') ..	M 3	shake out the grain.
Egri-ser	Q 6	grind diamonds.
Egru-ger	K 10	pound, grate.
Egveu-ler	D 3	break the gullet.
Eher-ber	G 2	weed. (see <i>Sarcler</i> .)
Ehou-per	U 2	cut the top of a tree.
Elabo-rer	A 9	elaborate (in phys.)
Ela-guer	G 7	to lop, prune.
Elan-er (& s') ..	Q 8	shoot, rush upon.
Elar-gir	B 1	widen, release.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Elar-gi ; -gis ; -gie ; -gies.</i>		
Electri-ser	Q 6	to electrify.
Elé-gir	B 1	slide a moulding.
El-ever. (& s') ..	L 4	raise, exalt, prefer.
Eli-der	F 10	make an elision.
Eli-mer (s') ..	B 4	wear out, rub out.
Elimi-ner	G 5	expel, (in algebra.)
Elin-guer	G 7	sling a cask.
E-lire	L 7	elect, choose.
Elo-cher	D 9	shake, loosen.
Eloi-gner (& s') ..	T 9	remove, alienate.
Elon-ger	T 10	lie alongside.
Eluci-der	F 10	elucidate, explain.
Elu-der	F 10	elude, frustrate.
Email-er	V 4	enamel, checker.
Emanci-per (& s') ..	U 2	emancipate.
Ema-ner	G 8	emanate, issue from.

EMO

FRENCH.	TABLER MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Emar-ger	M 10	note on the margin.
Emasou-ler	D 3	to emasculate.
Em-ayer	I 1	look with wonder.
Emaboui-ner	G 5	inveigle, allure.
Emball-er	V 4	pack up. [bank.
Emban-quer (s') ..	L 10	come on a fishing
Embar-der	F 10	yaw, lee lurch.
Embarrill-er	O 10	to barrel up.
Embar-quer (& s') ..	L 10	embark, engage.
Embarras-ser (& s') ..	O 2	embarrass, perplex.
Emba-ter	F 8	put on a pack saddle.
Em-battre	C 5	rim a wheel.
Embau-cher	D 9	hire, decoy.
Embau-mer	B 4	embalm, perfume.
Embégui-ner	G 5	muffle up.
Embel-lir	P 6	embellish, adorn.
Emberluco-quer (s') ..	L 10	be taken up with.
Embla-ver	L 1	sow with corn.
Em-bler	A 5	steal, purloin.
Em-boire (imp.) ..	C 8	soak in, imbibe.
Emboi-ser	Q 6	coax, inveigle.
Embot-ter	E 2	joint, put in a box.
Embordu-rer	K 11	put in a frame.
Embos-ser	O 2	to anchor a ship.
Embou-cher (& s') ..	D 9	put into the mouth.
Embou-er	K 8	dirty with mud.
Embouff-eter	K 6	join boards in grooves
Embour-ber (& s') ..	G 2	put into the mire.
Embour-rer	K 11	stuff, pad, wad.
Embour-ser	X 2	purse or pocket up.
Embou-tir	C 2	to render convex.
Embra-quer	L 10	sling a cask.
Embra-ser (& s') ..	R 1	set on fire, inflame.
Embras-ser (& s') ..	O 2	embrace, comprise.
Embr-ener	M 8	foul, soil, stain.
Embro-cher	D 2	spit, put on a spit.
Embro-mer	J 4	marl, (a sea term.)
Embrouill-er (& s') ..	M 7	perplex, embroil.
Embru-nir	D 10	darken, make darker.
Embus-quer (s') ..	L 10	lie in ambush.
Emen-der	F 10	amend, reform.
Emerveill-er	I 4	astonish, surprise.
E-mettre	M 4	produce, publish.
Emeu-tir	C 2	mute, dung.
Emi-er	Q 5	to crumble bread.
Emiet-ter	Q 9	to crumble bread.
Emigr-er	I 10	to emigrate.
Emin-er	Q 8	cut thinner, mince.
Emmagasi-ner ..	G 5	lay in a magazine.
Emmai-grir (s') ..	B 3	to grow thin.
Emmaillot-ter	L 8	swathe, swaddle.
Emman-cher	D 9	set in a handle.
Emmant-eler	B 9	surround with a wall.
Emmari-ner	G 5	man a ship.
Emmarqui-ser (s') ..	Q 6	act the marquis.
Emm-éler	M 2	to entangle. [order.
Emména-ger (s') ..	M 10	set one's goods in
Emm-ener	M 3	carry away.
Emmenot-ter	L 8	handcuff, manacle.
Emm-étrer	O 5	measure by metre.
Emmiell-er	O 10	sweeten with honey.
Emmitou-fler	U 1	muffle up.
Emmi-trer	H 8	adorn with a mitre.
Emove-eler	B 9	parcel (see <i>Morceleur</i>)

EMO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Emortai-ser . . .	Q 6	set into a mortise.
Emmus-eler . . .	B 9	to muzzle.
Emolumen-ter . .	D 7	gain, profit.
Emon-der	F 10	prune, lop.
Emot-ter	L 8	break clouds of earth.
Emou-cher	D 9	drive flies away.
Emou-dre	M 6	grind (knives, &c.)
Emous-ser (& s')	O 2	blunt, repress.
E-mouvoir	M 9	move, affect, excite.
Em-oyer)) (& s')	P 4	move, affect, fear.
Empaill-er	V 4	stuff with straw.
Empa-ler	S 11	to empale, enclose.
Empana-cher . . .	D 4	adorn with feathers.
Empan-ner	G 8	to lie-to.
Emaqu-eter	K 6	make into a bundle.
Empa-rer . (s') . .	N 11	seize upon.
Empast-eler	B 9	blue, die blue.
Empâ-ter	F 8	to make clammy.
Empau-mer	B 4	grasp, wheedle.
Empê-cher (& s') de	O 4	hinder, forbear.
Empenn-eler . . .	B 9	back (an anchor.)
Empen-ner	G 8	feather (an arrow.)
Emp-eer	O 8	starch, stiffen.
Empes-ter	S 4	infect, poison.
Empê-trer (& s')	H 8	entangle, encumber.
Empi-éger	A 2	take in a snare.
Empi-éter	S 1	encroach, usurp.
Empif-frer	H 5	guttle, cream.
Empi-ler	O 9	pile up, heap up.
Empi-rer	G 3	make worse.
Empla-cer	P 1	put in place.
Em-plir	H 4	fill, fill up.
Empl-oyer (& s') à	P 4	use, employ.
Emplu-mer	J 7	feather, quill.
Empo-cher	D 9	to pocket up.
Empoi-gner	T 9	gripe, grasp.
Empoison-ner (& s')	G 8	poison, infect.
Empois-ser	O 2	do over with pitch.
Empoison-ner . . .	G 8	stock with fish.
Empor-ter (& s')	P 7	carry away.
Empo-ter	F 8	pot, inclose in pots.
Empr-eindre	U 10	imprint, stamp.
Empres-ser (s') . .	O 2	to be eager.
Emprison-ner . . .	G 8	imprison.
Emprun-ter	D 7	borrow, derive.
Empuan-tir	C 2	stink, infect.
En-aller (s') * . .	Z 5	to go away.

In *S'en aller*, *en* is not an integral part of the verb, but the pronoun *en* meaning of or from it, that is, of or from the place where one is. Therefore say or write, in the Imperative: *Va-t'en*, go away; (with an apostrophe); *allons-nous-en*, let us go away; *allez-vous-en*, go away; and not: *Enva-toi*, or *va-t-en*, *en allons-nous*, *en allez-vous*, as some illiterate persons do.

Enarrh-er	U 9	give earnest.
Enca-drer	H 6	put in a frame.
Enca-ger	M 10	cage, imprison.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Enca-gé* ; -*gés* ; -*gée* ; -*gées*.

Encais-ser	O 2	pack up in boxes.
Encanail-er (s') V	4	keep low company.
Enca-per	U 2	to embay. [a hood.
Encapuchon-ner . .	G 8	cover one's head with
Enca-quer	L 10	barrel up.
Encast-eler (s') . .	B 9	said of horses which have too narrow heels.

ENF

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Encastill-er . . .	O 10	enchase, enashrine.
Enca-s-trer	H 8	fit, set in a groove.
Enca-var	L 1	put into a cellar.
Enc-eindre	U 10	enclose, encircle.
Encen-ser	O 6	perfume, praise.
En-céper	Y 6	bind vine branches.
Enchal-ner	G 5	chain, connect.
Enchant-eler . . .	B 9	range timber in.
Enchan-ter	D 7	enchant, delight.
Enchaperon-ner . .	G 8	hood a hawk.
Enchâs-ser	O 2	enchase, enashrine.
Enchaus-ser	O 2	cover with straw.
Enché-rir	D 10	outbid, excel, surpass.
Enchevê-trer . . .	H 8	put on a halter.
Enchifr-ner	M 3	stuff one's head.
Enci-rer	G 3	to wax over.
Encla-ver	L 1	enclose, mortise.
Enclot-trer	H 8	to cloister up.
En-clore	E 3	enclose a field.
Enclô-ter)) (& s')	C 2	enter in a burrow.
Enclou-er' (& s')	K 8	prick or nail a horse in the shoeing, spike again.
Enco-cher	D 9	put into a notch.
Encof-frer	H 5	lay up in a trunk.
Encom-brer	X 4	encumber, clog.
Enco-quer	L 10	fasten a block-strop.
Encern-eter	K 6	put in a paper case.
Encoura-ger à . .	M 10	encourage, incite.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Encoura-gé* ; -*gés* ; -*gée* ; -*gées*.

Encou-rir	F 2	to incur.
Encourti-ner . . .	G 5	close with curtains.
Encras-ser (& s')	O 2	daub, soil, grease,
Encuiras-ser (s') O	2	to grow rusty.
Encu-ver	Q 7	put into a tub.
Enden-ter	D 7	indent, dovetail.
Endet-ter (& s') Q	9	make one run into
Endé-ver	S 6	to be mad. [debt.
Endiman-cher (s') D	9	put on Sunday clothes
Endoctri-ner	G 5	instruct well.
Endolo-rir	D 10	to render sad.
Endomma-ger . .	M 10	damage, hurt.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Endomma-gé* ; -*gés* ; -*gée* ; -*gées*.

Endor-mir (& s') G	9	lull asleep, fall asleep.
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+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Endor-mi* ; -*mis* ; -*mie* ; -*mies*.

Endos-ser	O 2	endorse, put on.
Endui-re	E 6	do over, lay on with.
Endur-cir	A 10	harden, inure.
Endu-rer	K 11	endure, suffer.
Ener-ver	S 6	enervate, weaken.
En-eyer	A 3	take out knots of wood
Enfal-ter	Q 2	cover a house.
Enfan-ter	D 7	bring forth. [powder.
Enfari-ner	G 5	make white with
Enfer-mer (& s') I	8	shut in, lock up.
Enfer-rer (& s') . .	N 11	run through.
Enfic-eler	R 4	tie close with a string.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *Enfari-né* ; -*nés* ; -*née* ; -*nées*.

Enfi-ler	O 9	thread, string.
Enflam-mer (& s') N	3	inflamm, incense.
En-fler . . (& s') . .	U 1	swell, puff up.
Enfon-cer (& s') . .	Q 8	break open, thrust.

ENF

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Enfor-cir	A 10	strengthen.
Enfor-mer	J 4	stretch upon a form.
Enfou-ir	K 9	hide in the ground.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Enfou-i; -ie; -iee.</i>		
Enfour-cher	D 9	bestride, strive.
Enfour-ner	G 8	put in the oven.
Enfr-eindre	U 10	infringe, trespass.
Enfro-quer (s')..	L 10	turn monk.
En-fuir ..(s')..	J 6	run away.
Enfu-mer	J 7	besmoke, smoke.
Enfutaill-er	V 4	put into a cask.
Enga-ger (& s') M	10	induce, prevail upon.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Enga-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Engat-ner	G 5	put into a sheath.
Engal-ler	S 11	die with gall-nuts.
Engen-drer (& s') H	6	engender, beget.
En-ger	L 9	encumber, embarrass.
Enger-ber	G 2	bind up in sheaves.
Englo-ber	G 2	unite, mix, join.
Englou-tir	C 2	swallow up, squander
Englu-er (& s')..	T 1	daub with bird lime.
Engon-cer	Q 8	cramp, confine.
Engor-ger (& s') L	6	choke up, obstruct.
Engou-er	K 8	obstruct the swallow.
Engouf-frer (s') H	5	be engulfed.
Engou-ler	D 3	gobble, gobble up.
Engour-dir	B 10	benumb, dull.
Engrais-ser (& s') O	2	fatten, manure.
Engran-ger	L 9	house corn.
Engra-ver (& s') L	1	run a-ground.
Engr-éger ...)	A 2	irritate, vex.
Engr-éler	M 2	engrail, purL
Engr-ener	M 3	{indent, to put the corn in the mill-hopper.
Engrum-eler (s') B	9	clot, coagulate.
Enhar-dir (& s') à B	10	embolden, encourage.
Enharna-cher ..	D 4	to harness.
Eni-vrer (& s') R	6	to intoxicate.
Enja-bler	A 5	bottom a cask.
Enja-ler	S 11	fix a stock to an an-
Enjam-ber	G 2	stride, project. [chor.
Enjav-eler	B 9	bind into sheaves.
Ex: <i>J'enjavelerai, enjaveler des blés.</i> (ACAD.)		
Enj-oindre	P 6	enjoin, prescribe.
Enjô-ler	X 8	wheelde, cajole.
Enjoli-ver	Q 7	embellish, set off.
Enjou-er	K 8	make merry.
Enla-cer	P 1	entangle, twist.
Enlai-dir (& s') B	10	make, or grow ugly.
Enl-ever	L 4	lift up, take away.
Enli-er	Q 5	connect, bind up.
Enlumi-ner	G 5	colour, illuminate.
Enno-blir	H 7	ennoble, elevate.
Enn-uyer (& s') I	2	tire, to be weary.
Enon-cer (& s') Q	8	express, declare.
Enorgueill-ir ...	X 5	make or be proud.
Enou-er	K 8	unknot, pick cloth.
En-quérir ..(s') A	8	inquire, ask.
Enqué-ter (& s') Q	2	inquire, care for.
Enraci-ner (s') ..	G 5	to take root.
Enra-ger ..(s')..	M 10	to enrage, be mad.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Enraci-né; -nés; -née; -nées.</i>		
Enr-ayer	I 1	put spokes to a wheel.

ENT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Enrégimen-ter ..	D 7	enrol, embody.
Enregis-trer	H 8	register, record.
Enrhu-mer (& s') J	7	cause or catch cold.
Enri-chir (& s') I	11	enrich, grow rich.
Enrô-ler (& s') X	8	enlist, enrol.
Enrou-er (& s') K	8	make hoarse.
Enrouill-er (& s') M	7	make rusty.
Enrou-ler	D 3	roll a thing in another.
Ensa-bler (& s') A	5	run a-ground.
Ensa-cher	D 4	put in a sack.
Ensaisi-ner	G 5	vest, invest with.
Ensanglan-ter ..	D 7	make bloody.
Ensei-gnerà	T 9	teach, direct.
Ensemen-cer	Q 8	to sow seed.
Enser-rer	G 3	contain, enclose.
Enseve-lir	P 6	to bury, to inter.
Ensi-mer	B 4	to oil cloth.
Ensorc-eler	B 9	bewitch, charm.
Ex: <i>Elle l'ensorcellera s'il n'y prend garde.</i> (ACAD.)		
Ensou-frer	H 5	dip in brimstone.
En-suivre ..(s')..	U 5	follow, issue.
+ This verb is always reflective, and only used in the third pers. sing. and plur. of every tense. Ex: <i>Il s'en suit de là que..... Voyez les erreurs qui s'en suivraient de cette proposition. Il s'en est suivi que.....</i> &c.		
Enta-cher	D 4	taint, infect.
Entaill-er	V 4	notch, jag, nick.
Enta-mer	B 4	make the first cut.
Entas-ser	O 2	heap up, crowd.
Enten-dre* (& s') V	10	hear, understand.
En-ter	D 7	graft, ingraft
This verb must not be taken for <i>Hanter</i> .		
Entéri-ner	G 5	grant, pass, confirm.
Enté-ter	Q 2	cause the head-ache.
Enthousias-mer I	8	put in rapture.
Enti-cher	D 9	taint, mar, corrupt.
Entoi-ler	O 9	paste upon canvass.
Ento-ner	G 8	begin a song.
Enton-ner	G 8	barrel up.
Entortill-er (& s') O	10	wrap about, twist.
Entou-rer	K 11	surround, encompass.
Entr'accu-ser (s') V	7	accuse one another.
Entr'ai-der ..(s') F	10	help one another.
Entr'ai-mer ..(s') B	4	love one another.
Entrai-ner	G 5	drag, hurry away.
Entr'app-eler (s') B	9	call one another.
Entra-ver	L 1	shackle, perplex.
Entraver-ser (s') X	2	set athwart.
Entr'aver-tir (s') C	2	give mutual notice.
Entre-bai-ser (s') Q	6	kiss one another.
Entre-battre (s') C	5	beat one another.
Entre-bles-ser (s') O	2	wound each other.
Entre-cher-cher D	9	seek one another.
. &c. Look for the <i>Simple verbs</i> .		
Entrela-cer	P 1	interlace, intermix.
Entrelar-der	F 10	interlard, insert.
Entre-lire	L 5	read cursorily.
Entre-luire	L 7	shine a little.
+ Its Past Part. is indeclinable.		
Entrem-êler (& s') M	2	to intermingle.
Entre-mettre (s') M	4	to intermeddle.
Entrepo-ser ..(s') P	8	store, lay up.
Entre-prendre de Q	1	to undertake.

ENT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
En-trer	H 8	enter, go in.
Entre-tenir (& s') V	1	keep, converse.
Entre-voir	X 7	have a glimpse of.
Entr'ou-vrir	N 8	open half way.
Enum-érer	H 11	enumerate, number.
Enva-hir	H 9	invade, usurp.
Envélio-ter	P 7	make hay cocks.
Envelop-per	U 2	wrap up.
Enveni-mer	B 4	envenom, provoke.
Enver-guer	G 7	bend the sails.
Enverz-er	I 10	to trim a stuff.
Enver-ser	X 2	to trim a stuff.
Envi-er	Q 5	envy, wish for.
Environ-ner	G 8	environ, surround.
Envisa-ger	M 10	eye, consider.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Envisa-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Envoi-ler . . (s') . . .	O 9	bend, warp.
Envo-ler . . (s') . . .	X 8	to fly away.
Env-oyer	H 10	to send, to emit.
Epais-sir	K 3	thicken, grow thick.
Epamp-rer	N 11	to lop a vine.
Epan-cher (& s') D	9	pour out, disclose.
Epan-dre	V 10	pour out, scatter.
+ This verb has neither Pres. or Past Partl. and its other tenses are seldom used but in poetry, as: <i>L'huile épané ses flots d'or.</i> (MILLEVOIE.)		
Epanou-ir (& s') K	9	cheer up, make merry
Epa-rer (s')	N 11	fling the hind legs.
Epar-gner (& s') J	8	spare, save.
Eparpill-er	O 10	scatter. [glass.
Epa-ter	F 8	break the foot of a
Epau-ler	X 8	slip one's shoulder.
Ep-eler	B 9	to spell.
Eperon-ner	G 8	spur, excite.
Epi-er	P 1	spice, season.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Episser</i> .		
Epi-er	Q 5	ear, watch, spy.
Epier-rer	G 3	clear of stones.
Epilo-guer	G 7	carp at, censure.
Epis-ser	V 2	to splice.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Epicer</i> .		
Eplai-gner	T 9	raise the nap of cloth.
Eplu-cher	D 9	pick, lop off.
Epoinc-eter	K 6	clear a hawk's bill.
Epoin-ter	E 8	to blunt.
Epon-ger	T 10	wash with a sponge.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Epon-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Epoin-till-er	O 10	prop.
Epou-drer	H 6	beat off dust.
Epouf-fer (s')	D 8	steal away.
Epouill-er	M 7	to louse.
Epoumo-ner(s')	G 8	fire one's lungs.
Epou-ser	V 7	marry, espouse.
Epoque-ter	K 6	dust, brush.
Epouvan-ter	D 7	frighten, terrify.
Epr-eindre	U 10	squeeze out, strain.
E-préendre(s')	Q 1	to be smitten.
This verb is only used in its Past Part.		
Eprou-ver	V 6	try to prove.
Epu-cer	P 1	clean from fleas.
Epui-ser	Q 6	drain, exhaust.
Epu-rer	K 11	refine, purge.
Equar-rir	D 10	to make square.

ETA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Equi-per	U 2	equip, fit out.
Equipoll-er	X 8	to be equivalent.
Equi-valoir	V 9	to be equivalent.
Equivo-quer	L 10	to equivocate.
Era-fler	U 1	scratch, graze.
Eraill-er	V 4	fray, unweave.
Era-ter	F 8	cut out the spleen.
Erein-ter	D 7	break one's back.
Ergo-ter	P 7	cavil wrangle.
Eri-ger (& s')	E 10	erect, establish.
Er-rer	N 11	err, wander.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Airer</i> .		
Escadron-ner	G 8	form into squadrons.
Esca-fer))	D 8	kick, give a kick.
Escala-der	F 10	scale, climb.
Escamo-ter	P 7	juggle, pilfer.
Escam-per	U 2	scamper away.
Escarmou-cher	D 9	skirmish, contest.
Escar-per	U 2	cut steep down.
Escarpi-ner	G 5	run swiftly.
Esco-cher	D 9	to beat paste.
Escomp-ter	E 8	discount, deduct.
Escor-ter	P 7	escort, convey.
Escri-mer	B 4	to fence, to tilt.
Esco-quer	L 10	swindle, cheat.
Espa-cer	P 1	separate, distance.
Espa-der	F 10	to tow hemp. [sword.
Espadon-ner	G 8	fight with the back.
Esp-érer *	H 11	hope, expect.
Espion-ner	G 8	spy, watch close.
Esquis-ser	V 2	sketch, chalk.
Esqui-ver (& s')	Q 7	avoid, evade.
Essai-mer	B 4	swarm (as bees.)
Essan-ger	L 9	wet foul linen.
Essar-ter	P 7	to grub up.
Ess-ayer (& s')	I 1	try, attempt.
Essai-mer	B 4	make lean.
Esso-rer (& s')	A 9	air, dry; soar up.
Essorill-er	O 10	cut one's ears off.
Essouf-fler	U 1	put out of breath.
Essuo-quer	L 10	draw the mustiness.
Ess-uyer (& s')	I 2	wipe, dry up.
Estafila-der	F 10	clash, cut.
Estam-per	U 2	stamp, emboss.
Estampill-er	O 10	stamp deeds, &c.
Esti-mer (& s') B	4	estimate, appraise.
Estoca-der	F 10	till, importune.
Estoma-quer (s') L	10	resent, be angry.
Estom-per	U 2	paint with powder.
Estramaçon-ner G	8	play at back-sword.
Estrapa-der	F 10	give the etrapado.
Estrapas-ser	O 2	to over-ride.
Estra-per	U 2	mow the stubble.
Estro-per	U 2	strop a block.
Estropi-er	Q 5	cripple, bungle.
Eta-blér	A 5	put in a stable.
Eta-blir	H 7	establish, appoint.
Eta-ger	M 10	cut slanting.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Eta-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Eta-ler	S 11	to display.
Etalín-guer	G 7	clinch a table.
Eta-lon-ner	G 8	to verify measures.
Eta-mer	B 4	tin, tin over.
Eta-m-per	U 2	stamp, emboss.

ETA

FAC

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Etan-cher	D 9	stanch, quench.
Etançon-ner	G 8	prop, support.
Eta-ter	F 8	pay dividenda.
Et-ayer	I 1	support, prop.
Et-eindre	U 10	extinguish, abolish.
Eten-dre	V 10	spread, enlarge.
Eterni-ser	Q 6	eternize, perpetuate.
Eternu-er	T 1	to sneeze.
Eté-ter	Q 2	lop off the top.
Etinc-eler	B 9	sparkle, glitter.
Ex : Cet ouvrage étincelle d'esprit. (ACAD.)		
Etiq-eter	A 7	put a label on.
Ex : Les apothicaires étiquettent leurs fioles. (ACAD.)		
Et-irer	G 3	stretch, lengthen.
Etof-fer	D 8	stuff, cloth.
Eton-ner (& s') ..	G 8	astonish, wonder.
Etouf-fer	D 8	stifle, smother.
Eton-per	U 2	stop with tow.
Etour-dir	B 10	stun, alley.
Etran-ger	L 9	drive away, forsake.
Etran-gler (& s') ..	C 8	strangle, stifle.
Etra-per	U 2	cut down the stubble.
Etre	I 8	to be, to exist.
Etre-dir	A 10	straiten, contract.
Etr-eindre	U 10	bind, press close.
Etren-ner	G 8	give new year's gift.
Etrésillon-ner	G 8	prop, support.
Etrill-er	O 10	curry, thrash.
Etrip-per	U 2	embowel, unrip.
Etronçon-ner	G 8	cut branches.
Etrous-ser	O 2	adjudge, decree.
Etudi-er (& s') ..	Q 5	study, read.
Etu-ver	V 6	foment, stew.
Evacu-er	T 1	evacuate, void.
Eva-der	F 10	make one's escape.
Evalton-ner (& s') ..	G 8	make too great efforts
Evalu-er	T 1	estimate, rate.
Evangéli-ser	Q 6	preach the Gospel.
Evanou-ir (s') ..	K 9	swoon, vanish.
Evapo-er (& s') ..	A 9	evaporate, vent.
Eva-ser	R 1	widen, open.
Eveill-er (& s') ..	I 4	awaken, rouse.
Even-ter (& s') ..	D 7	fan, air, divulge.
Eventill-er (& s') ..	O 10	shake the wings.
Even-trer	H 8	embowel, draw.
Ever-ter	G 3	to worm a dog.
Evertu-er (& s') ..	T 1	labour, strive.
Evi-der	F 10	unstarch, cut hollow.
Evin-er	Q 6	evict, dispossess.
Evi-ter, de	E 2	avoid, shun, escape.
Evolu-er	T 1	to manoeuvre.
Evo-quer	L 10	to conjure up.
Exag-érer	H 11	exaggerate, amplify.
Exal-ter (& s') ..	F 8	exalt, extol.
Exami-ner (& s') ..	G 5	examine, discuss.
Exau-er	Q 8	hear favourably.

This verb must not be taken for *Exhausser*.

Exca-ver	L 1	excavate, hollow.
Exo-éder (& s') ..	P 9	exceed, abuse.
Excel-ler ..à....	S 11	excel, be eminent.
Excep-ter	D 7	except, exclude.
Exci-per	U 2	allege an exception.
Exci-ter ..à....	E 2	excite, stir up.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ex-clure	E 4	exclude, debar.
+ Its Past Participle is <i>Exclu</i> , or <i>Exclus</i> .		
Excommuni-er ..	Q 5	excommunicate.
Excori-er	Q 5	to excoriate.
Excu-ser (& s') de ..	V 7	excuse, extenuate.
Ex-écorer	Y 4	execrate, abhor.
Exécu-ter	R 4	execute, effect.
Exemp-ter	D 7	exempt, dispense.
Exer-cer.. (& s') ..	Q 8	exercise, practice.
Exfoli-er ..(s')..	Q 5	exfoliate, scale off.
Exfu-mer	J 7	soften a picture.
Exha-ler (& s') ..	S 11	exhale, evaporate.
Exhaus-ser	O 2	raise, raise up.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Exaucer</i> .		
Exhér-éder	P 9	to disinherit.
Exhi-ber	G 2	exhibit, produce.
Exhor-ter à	P 7	exhort, encourage.
Exhu-mer	J 7	unbury, dig up.
Exi-ger	E 10	require, exact.
Exi-ler.. (& s') ..	O 9	banish, exile.
Exis-ter	S 4	to exist, to be.
Exoi-ner	G 5	essoine (a law term.)
Exorci-ser	Q 6	exorcise, adjure.
Expatri-er (& s') ..	Q 5	expatriate, banish.
Expecto-er	A 9	expectorate.
Expédi-er	Q 5	dispatch, send.
Expell-er	I 4	drive away, repel.
Expérimen-ter ..	D 7	experience, try.
Expi-er	Q 5	expiate, atone.
Expi-er	G 3	expire, die, end.
Expli-quer (& s') ..	L 10	explain, expound.
Exploi-ter	E 2	cultivate, work.
Explo-er	A 9	explore, observe.
Expor-ter	P 7	to export.
Expo-ser (& s') à ..	P 8	expose, set forth.
Expri-mer (& s') ..	B 4	express, squeeze out.
Expul-ser	X 2	expel, turn out.
Exsu-der	F 10	exude, sweat out.
Extasi-er ..(s')..	Q 5	be in raptures.
Exténu-er	T 1	to extenuate.
Extermi-ner	G 5	to exterminate.

+ Its Past Part. is variable : *Exterminé ; -nés ; -née ; -nées*.

Extir-per	U 2	extirpate, root out.
Extor-quer	L 10	extort, wrest.
Ex-traire	V 3	extract, abridge.
Extranéi-ser	Q 6	to banish.
Extrava-guer ..	G 7	to extravagate.
Extrava-ser ..(s') ..	R 1	to extravasate.
Exulc-érer	H 11	exulcerate, corrode.
Exul-ter	L 8	exult, leap for joy.

F.

Fabri-quer	L 10	fabricate, make.
Facet-ter	Q 9	cut into facets.
Fà-cher (& se) ..	U 7	vex, tease, be angry.
+ Its Past Part. is variable : <i>Fâché ; -chés ; -chée ; -chées</i> .		
Facili-ter	E 2	facilitate, expedite.
Façon-ner	G 8	form, polish.
Fago-ter	P 7	make into fagots.

FAI

FLE

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Fai-blir	H 7	loose one's strength.
Faillir I 5 & Y 5		to fail, to miss; to be a bankrupt.

The ACADEMY gives also to this verb another Future:—*je faudrai, tu faudras, il faudra, nous faudrons, vous foudrez, ils foudront*; and has for an example: “Cet ami ne lui *faudra* pas au besoin.” (That friend will not fail him in time of want.) But be it remembered, this form is scarcely ever used, whilst the form:—*je faillirai, tu failliras, &c.*, given in Table Y 5, is generally employed, and by all grammarians acknowledged to be the best; for example, VICTOR HUGO lately said: “Vous ne *faillirez* point à la sainteté de votre mission.” LITTAIS DE GAUX gives it a Present Subj.:—*que je faille, que tu failles, &c.*, which form custom has justly abolished. VERLAC assigns it likewise a Conditional:—*je faillirais, &c.*, and even an Imperative: *faille, qu'il faille, faillons, faillez, qu'ils faillent*; but I do not recommend their use, since the ACADEMY and Grammarians in general have banished them from our Language. Indeed this verb is seldom seen, except in its Infin. pres., its Preterites Ind. and Subj., and in its Past Part. which is invariable. The other parts either produce a bad sound, or might be mistaken for those of the verb *Falloir*. In its sense of *to be a bankrupt*, the locution *faire faillite* or *faire banqueroute* is more generally resorted to, thus: *Je fais faillite, tu fais faillite, &c.*, conjugating throughout the verb *faire*, and adding thereto the noun *faillite* or *banqueroute*.

The 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Present Ind. is seldom seen; yet the *French Academy* has this example: “Le cœur me *faut* (my heart fails me.)” LA FONTAINE has likewise used:—*je faux*, for *I mistake*. The Pres. Participle is chiefly used in these sentences:—à jour *faillant*, (at the close of the day); jouer à coup *faillant*, (to venture all, at play.)

Fainéan-ter D 7	loiter, be idle.
Faire I 6	make, do, act.
(See, in the APPENDIX, Obs. <i>er</i> , No. 14.)	
Faisan-der F 10	to keep meat till it gets a venison taste.
Falai-ser Q 6	break upon the coast.
Falloir I 7	to be necessary.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.	
Falsi-fier D 6	falsify, adulterate.
Familiari-ser (se) Q 6	grow familiar.
Fa-ner G 5	wither, make hay.
(This verb must not be taken for the next.)	
Faon-ner G 8	bring forth a fawn.
Far-cer Q 8	jest, play the buffoon.
Far-cir A 10	stuff, cram.
Far-der F 10	paint, trim, embellish.
Farfouill-er M 7	rummage, rumple.
Fasci-ner G 5	fascinate, dazzle.
Fasi-er Q 5	shiver (a sea term.)
Fati-guer (& se) à G 7	tire, fatigue, tease.
Fatras-ser O 2	trifle, trash.
Fauber-ter P 7	swab (a sea term.)
Fau-cher D 9	mow, cut down.
Fau-der F 10	fold, mark a stuff.
Faufi-ler O 9	baste, sew slightly.
Faus-ser O 2	break, bend, spoil.
Favori-ser Q 6	favour, patronise.
F-écer Q 10	leave a sediment.
Fécon-der F 10	make fruitful.
Fédérali-ser Q 6	confederate, unite.
F-eindre ..de.. U 10	feign, limp.
F-êler M 2	crack, craze.
Félici-ter ..de.. E 2	to congratulate.
Fémini-ser Q 6	make feminine.
Fen-dre V 10	cleave, split, crack.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Férir		to strike a blow.
*• This verb is scarcely ever used but in the Infinitive Pres., as in this sentence: <i>Sans coup férir</i> , (without striking a blow.) The 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Present Ind. <i>il fêrt</i> , is also met with in old books. Likewise its Past Part. <i>fêru</i> (smitten, or vexed by anger) is found used in a jocular style, as: “Il est <i>fêru</i> de cette femme.”		
Fer-ler D 3		furl the sails.
Fermen-ter D 7		ferment, work.
Fer-mer I 8		to shut, to close.
Ferraill-er V 4		to fence, to tilt.
Fer-rer N 11		bind with iron-work
Fertili-ser Q 6		to fertilize.
Fes-ser O 2		flog, whip.
Festi-ner G 5		feast sumptuously.
Feston-ner G 8		festoon, scallop.
Fê-ter Q 2		keep holiday, welcome
Fest-oyer P 4		feast, entertain.

This verb is sometimes found spelt thus:—*Fétoyer* and *Fétoyer*.

Feuill-er I 4	to draw the leaves.
Feuill-eter K 6	turn over a book.
Feu-trer H 8	to stuff with felt.
Fian-cer Q 8	affiance, betroth.
Fic-eler B 9	tie with packthread.
Fi-cher D 9	stick in, drive in.
Fief-fer D 8	enfeoff, give in fief.
Fien-ter D 7	dung, mute.
Fi-er Q 5	entrust, trust one.
Fi-ger E 10	congeal, coagulate.
Figu-rer.. (& se) K 11	figure, fancy.
Fi-ler O 9	spin, wire-draw.
Filou-ter G 10	pilfer, cheat.
Fil-trer H 8	filtrate, strain.
Finan-cer Q 8	raise or pay money.
Finas-ser O 2	play cunningly.
Fi-nir I 9	finish, complete.
Fix-er I 10	fix, settle.
Flagel-ler S 11	scourge, whip.
Flagor-ner G 8	flatter meanly.
Flai-rer G 3	smell, perceive.
Flam-ber G 2	singe, baste.
Flamb-oyer P 4	glitter, shine.
Flan-quer L 10	flank.
Fla-quer L 10	dash, sluice.
Fla-tir C 2	flatten, make flat.
Flâ-trer H 8	burn in the forehead.
Flat-ter (& se) de L 8	flatter, please.
Flé-chir I 11	bend, submit.
Flé-trir (& se).. J 1	fade, brand. [luce.
Fleurdeli-ser... Q 6	stick with flowers-de-
Fleu-rer A 9	smell, exhale.
Fleu-rir J 2	to blossom, to bloom.
Fl-eurir J 3	to flourish, to prosper.

Fleurir, as well as its compound *Refleurir*, when used to express a state of *prosperity* or *reputation*, often makes in the Imperfect Ind. *Je florissais, &c.*, as: “Les sciences et les arts *florissaient* ou *florissaient* sous le règne de ce prince. Athènes *florissait* sous Périclès. Virgile et Horace *florissaient* sous Auguste.” It always makes *florissant* in the Pres. Part. or Adjec. verbal, thus:—“Bientôt l’empire devint *florissant*.” (ACAD.)

N B.—A more correct view of the Conjugation of this latter verb would be taken by considering those forms which begin in *flo*, as remains of the old verb *florir*, yet to be found in some Dictionaries.

Flot-ter L 8	float, fluctuate.
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FLU

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Flot-ter	L 8	float, fluctuate.
Flu-er	T 1	to flow, to ruu.
Flû-ter	R 4	play the flute.
Foison-ner	G 8	abound, increase.
Folâ-trer	H 8	play, toy, frolic.
Fomen-ter	D 7	foment, nourish.
Fon-cer	Q 8	bathe, dart upon.
Fon-der	F 10	found, ground.
Fon-dre . . (& se)	S 2	melt, dissolve.
Fon-ger	T 10	to sink, to blot.
For-cer	Q 8	force, break open.
For-clore	E 3	debar, preclude.
This, a law term, is only made use of in the Pres. Infin. and Past Part. as: <i>Il s'est laissé forclore. Il a été forclos.</i>		
For-faire	I 6	trespass, forfeit.
This verb, like the preceding is only used in the Infin. Pres. and Past Part. :- <i>Forfait.</i>		
For-ger	L 6	to forge, to invent.
Forhu-ir	K 9	recall the dogs.
Forj-eter	K 6	stand out, project.
This verb is, in some Dictionaries, spelt with a <i>g</i> , instead of a <i>j</i> .		
Forlan-cer	Q 8	start, dislodge.
Forli-gner	T 9	degenerate.
Forlon-ger . . (se)	T 10	run a length.
Formali-ser . . (se)	Q 6	take offence.
Formari-er . . (se)	Q 5	marry above rank.
Form-ener	M 3	torment, drive away.
For-mer	J 4	form, frame.
Formu-er	T 1	forward moulting.
Formu-ler	D 4	write or speak inform.
Forni-quer	L 10	fornicate.
Forpai-ser	O 2	feed far from home.
For-paitre	N 9	feed far from home.
These two last verbs are used in speaking of wild beasts which wander or feed far out of the usual covert.		
Forti-fier	D 6	fortify, strengthen.
For-traire	V 3	convey away, rob.
Ex: <i>Aucuns fortraient les femmes d'autrui. (TARVOUX.)</i>		
Foss-oyer	P 4	inclose with ditches.
Fouaill-er	V 4	to flog, to lash.
Foudr-oyer	P 4	thunder, strike.
Fouet-ter	Q 9	whip, lash.
Fou-ger	K 10	to root, to dig.
Fouill-er	M 7	dig up, trench.
Fou-ir	K 9	dig the ground.
Fou-ler	D 4	to tread upon.
Fou-pir	F 6	rumple, crumple.
Four-ber	G 2	cheat, trick.
Four-bir	U 3	furbish, scour.
Four-cher	D 9	grow forked.
Fourgon-ner	G 8	poke, stir the fire.
Fourmill-er	O 10	swarm, be full of.
Four-nir	I 9	furnish, supply.
Fourra-ger	M 10	forage, ravage.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Fourra-gé ; -gés ; -gées ; -gées.</i>		
Four-rer	K 11	thrust in, hide in.
Fourv-oyer	P 4	mislead, lead astray.
Fracas-ser	O 2	break in pieces.
Frai-chir	J 5	to freshen.
Frai-ser	Q 6	plait, knead. [berry.
Framboi-ser	Q 6	give a taste of rasp.
Fran-chir	J 5	leap over, come over.
Franci-ser	Q 6	to frenchify.

GAB

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Fran-ger	L 9	fringe, trim.
Frap-per	U 2	strike, knock.
Fra-ser	R 1	thicken with flour.
Be careful not to take this verb for <i>Phraer</i> .		
Fraterni-ser	Q 6	to fraternize.
Frau-der	F 10	defraud, cheat.
Fr-ayer	I 1	open, show.
Fredon-ner	G 8	trill, quaver.
Frela-ter	F 8	to adulterate.
Fré-mir . . de . . .	J 10	shudder, tremble.
Fréquen-ter	D 7	frequent, haunt.
Fr-éter	S 1	freight, hire a ship.
Frétil-er	O 10	frisk, flutter.
Fricas-ser	O 2	fry, squander.
Frige-fier	D 6	to cool, to chill.
Frin-guer	G 7	frisk, rinse.
Fri-per	U 2	fumble, spoil.
Fripon-ner	G 8	cheat, pilfer.
Fire	* *	to fry.
* * This verb is Defective, being only used in the Pres. Inf. ; in the Sing. of the Present Ind. : <i>je frais, tu frais, il frit</i> ; in all its Future : <i>je frirai, tu friras, il frira, nous frirons, vous frirez, ils friront</i> ; in all its Conditional : <i>je frirais, tu frirais, il frirait, nous fririons, vous fririez, ils friraient</i> ; in the 2nd Pers. Sing. of its Imperative : <i>fris</i> ; in its Past Partic. : <i>frit, m. s., frits, m. p. ; frite, f. s., frites, f. p.</i> ; and in all its Compound tenses, as : <i>j'ai frit, &c., j'avais frit, &c. j'aurai frit, &c., &c.</i> The other forms wanting are expressed by adding the Pres. Infinitive <i>Fire</i> to the conjugation of the verb <i>faire</i> , thus <i>faisant fire</i> will answer to the Pres. Partic. ; nous faisons fire, vous faites fire, ils font fire, to the Plural of the Present Ind., and so on. In the same manner Conjugate its Compound <i>Refire</i> , to fry again.		
Fri-ser	Q 6	to curl, to crisp.
Frisot-ter	L 8	frizzle, crisp, curl.
Frisson-ner	G 8	shiver, shuder.
Froi-dir . . (se) . .	B 10	to grow cold.
Frois-ser	O 2	bruise, rumple.
Frô-ler	X 8	graze, touch lightly.
Fron-cer	Q 8	gather, pucker.
Fron-der	F 10	sling, fling, blame.
Frot-ter	L 8	sub, scrub, bang.
Frou-er	K 8	to cry like birds.
Fructi-fier	D 6	fructify, thrive.
Frus-trer	H 8	frustrate, disappoint.
Fuir	J 6	fly, run away.
Fulmi-ner	G 5	to fulminate.
Fu-mer	J 7	smoke, use tobacco.
Fumi-ger	E 10	to fumigate.
Fu-ner	G 8	to rig a mast.
Fur-eter	K 6	catch with a ferret.
Fu-ser	V 7	slake, run, spread.
Fusill-er	O 10	shoot, a soldier.
Fusti-ger	E 10	scourge, lash.
~~~~~		
G.		
Gabaré-er . . . . .	B 2	remodel timber.
Gaba-rer . . . . .	N 11	row with one oar.
Gabari-er . . . . .	Q 5	mould timber. [zine.
Gab-eler . . . . .	B 9	dry salt in a maga-
RABELAIS has used this verb reflectively, in the sense of <i>to Laugh at</i> , thus he wrote : <i>Ce Gaultier ici se gabelle de nous</i> , (laugh at us.) In this latter sense, the following verb was elegantly used.		

## GAB

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ga-ber ))) (& se)	G 2	to mock, laugh at.
Gabion-ner	G 8	cover with gabions.
Gâ-cher	U 7	mix or wet plaster.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Gâ-ché; -chés; -chée; -chées.</i>		
Gaf-fer	D 8	pick with a gaff.
Ga-ger	M 10	to hire, to bet.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Ga-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Ga-gner	J 8	gain, win, get.
Galanti-ser	Q 6	court, admire.
Ga-ler .. (se)	S 11	scratch, rub.
Galon-ner	G 8	adorn with lace.
Galo-per	U 2	gallop, pursue.
Galvau-der	F 10	reprimand, abuse.
Gamba-der	F 10	gambol, skip, frisk.
Gambill-er	O 10	wag one's legs.
Gangr-éner or ..	B 5	gangrene, mortify.
Gangr-éner (se)	M 3	gangrene, mortify.
Gan-ter	T 1	put on gloves.
Garan-cer	Q 8	dye with madder.
Garan-tir	C 2	warrant, affirm.
Gar-der	F 10	keep, preserve.
Ga-rer	N 11	moor a boat.
Gargari-ser (se)	Q 6	gargle, gargarize.
Gargo-ter	F 8	haunt, hedge alehou-
Gargouill-er	M 7	dabble, paddle. [ses.
Gar-nir	I 9	furnish, garnish.
Garrot-ter	L 8	bind with cords.
Gascon-ner	G 8	brag, boast.
Gaspill-er	O 10	waste, spoil.
Gâ-ter	F 8	spoil, waste, corrupt.
Gau-chir	J 5	shrink back, shift.
Gau-der	F 10	dye with wood.
Gau-dir )) (se)	B 10	to be merry.
Gauf-frer	H 5	to figure stuffs.
Gau-ler	X 8	beat down with a pole
Gaus-ser .. (se)	O 2	jeer, banter.
Gaz-er	U 9	cover with gauze.
Gazon-ner	G 8	to line with turf.
Gazouill-er	M 7	warble, chirp.
Ge-ler	J 9	to freeze, to chill.

This verb means also to be starved with cold, and is more often used impersonally.

+ Its Past Part. is variable: *G-élé; -élis; -éle; -élées.*

G-éindre ..... U 10 whine, moan, groan.  
G-émir .. de ..... J 10 groan, sigh, coo.

+ The Past Part. of *Gémir* is invariable.

Gâ-ner ..... G 5 constrain, cramp.  
Générali-ser ..... Q 6 to generalize.  
Géno-per ..... U 2 seize, lash.  
Ger-ber ..... G 2 make up in sheaves.  
Ger-cer ..... Q 8 chap, chink.  
G-érer ..... H 11 manage, conduct.  
Ger-mer ..... I 8 shoot, bud.  
Gé-sir ..... J 1 lie in, to be lying.

This verb is chiefly said of persons ill or dead. It is no longer used, except in the following parts: Pres. Ind. *il gît, nous gisons vous gisez, ils gisent.* Pres. Part. *gisant.* Imper. *je gisais, tu gisais, il gisait, nous gissions, vous gissiez, ils gisaient.*

N. B. The *s* in the Pres. Part., and in the parts formed from it, articulates as *c*, and not as *s*; and the ACADEMY itself acknowledges the spelling of those parts with double *s*, as: *nous gissions, vous gissiez, ils gissaient, je gissais, tu gissais, &c. gissant.*

*. If I were to decide on the merit of these two ways of spelling this verb, I should certainly do it in favour of the latter, for the former is a most flagrant

## GRA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
violation of a rule of French pronunciation: that <i>s</i> between two vowels always articulates as <i>s</i> . I think I am right in inferring that the cause through which this verb has fallen into such disuse, is the difficulty with which it was pronounced. When conjugated regularly, it was no doubt: <i>gésissant</i> in the Pres. Part. <i>je gésis, tu gésis, il gésit nous gésissions, vous gésissiez, ils gésissent</i> , in the Pres. Ind. &c., and the puzzling pronunciation of the consecutive syllables <i>gé-si-ssé</i> , has caused these words, first to be pronounced without the <i>és</i> and then to be written accordingly: <i>gisant</i> , &c. This supposition is supported by the circumflex accent used in <i>gît</i> , and in turn explains it. It is also supported by the actual pronunciation of the <i>s</i> in <i>gisant</i> , &c., and it shows that in spelling these inflections with a single <i>s</i> , is not only contrary to their true pronunciation, but also to their real etymology.		
Gesticu-ler	D 3	to gesticulate.
Gib-oyer	P 4	fowl, go a shooting.
Gigot-ter	L 8	to kick about.
Gi-guer	G 7	jig, frisk about.
Gin-guer	G 7	jig, romp, kick.
Giron-ner	G 8	round, emboss.
Gi-ter	E 2	to lie, to lodge.
Gla-cer	P 1	freeze, congeal. [ing.]
Glai-rer	G 3	glair (in book-bind-
Glai-ser	Q 6	cover with clay.
Gla-ner	G 8	glean, lease, pick.
Gla-pir	F 6	yelp, squeak.
Gl-éner	B 5	coil up (as ropes.)
Glis-ser (& se)	V 2	slip, slide, creep in.
Glori-fier (& se) de	D 6	glorify, praise.
Glo-ser	P 8	gloss, expound.
Gloulou-ter	G 10	cry as a turkey-cock.
Glou-ser	O 2	cry as a hen.
Glu-er	T 1	make clammy.
Gobelot-ter	L 8	guzzle, tipple.
Go-ber	G 2	gulp, swallow down.
Gober-ger (se)	T 10	banter, rail.
Gob-eter	K 6	plaster joints of a
Godail-er	V 4	guzzle, tipple. [wall.
Godron-ner	G 8	to plait linen.
Goguenar-der	F 10	jeer, joke, banter.
Gom-frer	H 5	guttle and guzzle.
Gom-mer	N 3	gum, smear with gum
Gon-fler	U 1	swell, puff up.
Gor-eter	K 6	hog a vessel.
Gor-ger	T 10	gorge, glut, cram.
Goudron-ner	G 8	smear with tar.
Goujon-ner	G 8	fasten with pins.
Goupill-er	O 10	forelock, pin.
Goupillon-ner	G 8	cleanse with a brush.
Gourdi-ner	G 5	to cudgel.
Gourman-der	F 10	scold, curb.
Gour-mer	J 4	to curb, to box.
Goû-ter	G 10	taste, approve.
Gouver-ner	G 8	govern, steer.
Gracieu-ser	Q 6	treat kindly.
Gra-der	F 10	confer a dignity.
Gradu-er	T 1	confer degrees.
Graill-er	V 4	round the horn.
Grais-ser	O 2	to grease.
Gran-dir	B 10	grow tall or big.
Granu-ler	D 3	to granulate.
Grappil-er	O 10	glean, scrape up.
Grappi-ner	G 5	grapple at a ship.
Grass-eyer	K 1	lip, speak thick.

(See the Obs. at Rayer, or in the Appendix, Oss. 4.)



# GRA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Graticu-ler . . . . .	D 3	graticulate.
Grati-fer . . . . .	D 6	make a present.
Grat-ter . . . . .	L 8	scratch, scrape.
Gra-ver . . . . .	L 1	grave, etch, imprint.
Gra-vir . . . . .	R 2	clamber up, climb.
Gravi-ter . . . . .	E 2	to gravitate.
Grec-quer . . or . .	L 10	sink the bands into the
Grè-quer . . . . .	L 10	back of a book.
Gré-er . . . . .	B 2	rig.
Gref-fer . . . . .	D 8	graff, graft.
Grêler . . . . .	K 2	hail, spoil by hail.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Gré-lé-lés; -lé; -lées.</i>		
Grelot-ter . . . . .	L 8	shiver, quake.
Grelou-er . . . . .	K 8	to purify wax.
Grenaill-er . . . .	V 4	pound, granulate.
Gren-eler )) . . . .	B 9	to shagreen leather.
Gr-ener . . . . .	M 3	pound seed, seed.
Grenonill-er . . . .	M 7	tipple, guzzle.
Grè-quer . . . . .	L 10	(see <i>Grecquer</i> ).
Grésill-er . . . . .	O 10	shrivel, wrinkle.
Grésillon-ner . . .	G 8	chirp as a cricket.
Gr-ever . . . . .	L 4	oppress, aggrieve.
Gribouill-er . . . .	M 7	to scrawl.
Griffon-ner . . . .	G 8	scrawl, scribble.
Grigno-ter . . . . .	F 8	nibble, eat slowly.
Grill-er . . . . .	O 10	broil, shut up.
Grima-cer . . . . .	P 1	make faces, grin.
Grimeli-ner . . . .	G 5	play for a trifle.
Grim-per . . . . .	U 2	climb, clamber up.
Grin-cer . . . . .	Q 8	gnash, grate.
Gringot-ter . . . .	Q 9	warble, hum a tune.
Gringuenot-ter . .	Q 9	sing, warble.
Gripp-eler (se) . .	B 9	curl, frizzle.
Grip-per . . . . .	U 2	clutch, seize.
Grisaill-er . . . . .	V 4	daub with grey.
Gri-ser . . . . .	Q 6	to make tipsy.
Griso-ler . . . . .	X 8	sing like a lark.
Grison-ner . . . . .	G 8	to grow grey.
Griv-eler . . . . .	B 9	extort, cheat.
Gro-gner . . . . .	J 8	grunt, grumble.
Gromm-eler . . . .	B 9	grumble, mutter.
Gron-der . . . . .	F 10	growl, roar, scold.
Gros-sir . . . . .	K 3	to make bigger.
Gross-oyer . . . . .	P 4	engross the copy of a
Grouill-er . . . . .	M 7	stir, swarm. [deed.
Grou-per . . . . .	U 2	group, make a group.
Gru-ger . . . . .	K 10	craunch, grind.
Grum-eler . . . . .	B 9	grunt (as a stag).
Gu-éder . . . . .	P 9	woad, cram.
Gué-er . . . . .	B 2	ford, soak, wash.
Guerdon-ner . . . .	G 8	reward, recompense.
Gué-rir . . . . .	D 10	cure, heal, remedy.
Guerr-oyer . . . . .	P 4	make or wage war.
Guè-trer (se) . . .	H 8	put on gaiters.
Guet-ter . . . . .	Q 9	watch, wait for.
Gueu-ler . . . . .	S 11	bawl, vociferate.
Gueusaill-er . . . .	V 4	to obey, to mump.
Gueu-ser . . . . .	R 1	to obey, to mump.
Gui-der . . . . .	F 10	guide, conduct.
Guill-er . . . . .	O 10	work, ferment.
Guillo-cher . . . .	D 9	to engine-turn.
Guilloti-ner . . . .	G 5	guillotine, behead.
Guim-per (se) . . .	U 2	to turn a nun.
Guin-der . . . . .	F 10	to hoist up.

# HOM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
<b>H.</b>		
N. B. When in the following list of verbs the H is aspirated, that is, suffers no elision of the vowel that precedes, it will appear printed thus 'H		
Habili-ter . . . . .	E 2	qualify, enable.
Habill-er . . . . .	O 10	dress, clothe.
Habi-ter . . . . .	E 2	inhabit, live, cohabit.
'Habitu-er(& s') à T	1	accustom, inure.
'Hâ-blér . . . . .	A 5	romance, brag.
'Ha-cher . . . . .	D 4	hash, mince, hack.
'Ha-ir . . . . .	K 4	hate, abhor, detest.
Halbra-ner . . . . .	G 8	hunt wild ducks.
'Halbr-ener . . . . .	M 3	hunt wild ducks.
'Hal-éner . . . . .	B 5	get scent of.
'Hâ-ler . . . . .	S 11	to tan, to dry, to burn
This verb must not be taken for the next.		
'Ha-ler . . . . .	S 11	haul, tow, track.
'Hal-eter . . . . .	A 7	pant, breathe short.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Allaiter</i> .		
'Hal-ter . . . . .	D 7	to halt, to stop.
'Han-ter . . . . .	D 7	frequent, haunt.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Enter</i> .		
"On a tort," says the Abbé Roubaud, in his Dictionary of French Synonymes "de laisser vieillir ce mot, dont se sont servi les écrivains les plus délicats. <i>Hanter</i> ajoute à <i>Fréquenter</i> l'idée d'une habitude ou d'une fréquentation familière qui infuse sur les mœurs, sur la conduite, sur la réputation, &c."		
'Hap-per . . . . .	U 2	snap, catch.
'Haran-guer . . . . .	G 7	to harangue.
'Haras-ser . . . . .	O 2	harass, fatigue.
'Harc-eler . . . . .	J 9	tease, vex, harass.
Ex : Il le harcèle toujours. (ACA.)		
'Har-der . . . . .	F 10	leash hounds.
'Harna-cher . . . .	D 4	to harness.
'Harpaill-er(& se) V	4	scuffle, grapple.
'Har-per . . . . .	U 2	grapple, halt, harp.
'Harpi-gner (se) T	9	quarrel, fight.
'Harpon-ner . . . .	G 8	harpoon, grapple.
'Hasar-der(& se) à F	10	risk, venture.
'Hâ-ter (& s') de F	8	hasten, forward.
'Haus-ser . . . . .	O 2	raise, hold up.
'Ha-vir . . . . .	R 2	scorch (said of meat)
Héber-ger . . . . .	E 10	harbour, lodge.
Hébê-ter . . . . .	Q 2	stupify, besot.
H-éler . . . . .	S 5	hail a ship.
'Hen-nir . . . . .	1 9	to neigh.
In this verb the <i>en</i> are pronounced <i>a</i> .		
Her-ber . . . . .	G 2	spread on the grass.
Herbori-ser . . . .	Q 6	to botanize.
'Héris-ser (& se) V	2	make stand, or stand
'Héri-ter . . . . .	E 2	inherit. [on end.
'Héron-ner . . . . .	G 8	hunt the hern.
'Her-ser . . . . .	X 2	harrow, break clods.
Hési-ter . . . . .	E 2	hesitate, waver.
'Hcur-ter . . . . .	P 7	hit, knock, offend.
His-ser . . . . .	V 2	hoist, heave up.
Histori-er . . . . .	Q 5	embellish, adorn.
Hiver-ner . . . . .	G 8	spend the winter.
'Ho-cher . . . . .	D 9	jog, shake, wag.
'Ho-gner . . . . .	J 8	murmur, whine.
'Hollan-der . . . . .	F 10	cleanse quills.
Homici-der . . . . .	F 10	murder, kill.

## HOM

## INT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Homolo-guer ..	G 7	allow, confirm.	Inci-ser .....	Q 6	make an incision.
'Hongr-er .....	U 9	geld.	Inci-ter .....	E 2	incite, induce.
'Hon-nir .....	I 9	revile, curse, outrage.	Incli-ner .....	G 5	incline, bend.
Hono-rer .....	A 9	honour, esteem.	+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Incli-né; -nés; -née; -nées.</i>		
Horosco-per .....	U 2	cast one's nativity.	Incommo-der ..	F 10	incommodé, annoy.
'Houblon-ner ..	G 8	hop, put hops in.	Incorpo-rer ...	A 9	incorporate, unite.
'Hou-er .....	K 8	to hoe, to dig.	Incras-ser .....	O 2	incrassate, thicken.
'Houp-per .....	U 2	tuft, puff.	Incrus-ter .....	L 8	incrust, incrustate.
'Hour-der .....	F 10	rough-work.	Incul-per .....	U 2	accuse of a fault.
'Houspill-er ..	O 10	pull, haul, hug.	Incul-quer .....	L 10	inculcate, impress.
'Hous-ser .....	O 2	sweep, dust.	Indemni-ser ..	Q 6	to indemnify.
'Houssi-ner ....	G 5	jerk, switch.	Indi-gner (&s') de	T 9	irritate, be vexed.
'Hu-cher .....	D 9	halloo after one.	Indi-quer .....	L 10	indicate, appoint.
'Hu-er .....	T 1	hoot at, shout.	Indispo-ser ...	P 8	disaffect, disincline.
Hui-ler .....	O 9	oil, anoint with oil.	Indui-re .....	E 5	induce, lead, infer.
'Hu-ir .....	K 9	cry as a kite.	Infatu-er .....	T 1	to infatuate.
Humani-ser ....	Q 6	humanize, civilize.	Infec-ter .....	P 7	infect, taint.
Humec-ter .....	E 8	moisten, make wet.	Inféo-der .....	F 10	to infeof.
Humili-er ....	Q 5	humble, mortify.	Inf-érer .....	H 11	infer, deduce.
'Hur-ler .....	D 4	howl, roar, yell.	Infes-ter .....	S 4	infest, harass.
'Hurtebill-er ...	O 10	cover (said of rams.)	Infil-trer .. (s')	H 8	infiltrate, filtrate.
'Hut-ter .. (se) ..	L 8	lodge in a hut.	Infir-mer .....	J 4	invalidate, annul.
Hypoth-équér ..	A 1	to mortgage.	Infli-ger .....	E 10	inflict, punish.
			Infli-er .....	T 1	influence, sway.
			Infor-mer .....	J 4	inform, tell, inquire.
			Infu-ser .....	V 7	infuse, steep.
			Ingéni-er .. (s')	Q 5	look for means.
			Ing-érer (s') de ..	H 11	intermeddle with.
			Inhi-ber .....	G 2	inhibit, prohibit.
			Inhu-mer .....	J 7	inter, bury.
			Initi-er .....	Q 5	initiate, admit.
			Injec-ter .....	Q 9	inject, cast in.
			Injuri-er .....	Q 5	abuse, revile, taunt.
			Innocen-ter ....	D 7	to acquit.
			Inno-ver .....	L 1	to innovate.
			Inocu-ler .....	D 3	to inoculate.
			Inon-der .....	F 10	inundate, overflow.
			Inqui-éter .....	S 1	disturb, vex.
			Ins-crيره .....	H 3	inscribe, register.
			Ins-érer .....	H 11	insert, add.
			Insinu-er (&s') ..	T 1	insinuate, register.
			Insis-ter .....	Q 9	insist, urge.
			Inso-ler .....	X 8	expose to the sun.
			Inspec-ter .....	L 8	inspect, examine.
			Inspi-rer .. de ..	G 3	inspire, suggest.
			Instal-ler .....	S 11	install, inaugurate.
			Insti-guer .....	G 7	instigate, incite.
			Instil-ler .....	O 9	instil, infuse.
			Institu-er .....	T 1	institute, teach.
			Instrui-re .. à ...	E 5	instruct, inform.
			Instrumen-ter ..	D 7	make deeds.
			Iusul-ter .....	L 8	abuse, insult.
			Insur-ger (&s') ..	K 10	rise in insurrection.
			Intabu-ler .....	D 3	register, impanel.
			Int-égrer .....	R 9	find the integral.
			Inten-ter .....	D 7	bring on an action.
			Interca-ler ....	S 11	insert, add.
			Interco-éder ...	P 9	intercede, mediate.
			Intercep-ter ...	Q 9	intercept, obstruct.
			Inter-dire .....	E 9	forbid; amaze.
			Intéres-ser .....	O 2	interest, affect.
			Interj-éter .....	K 6	to appeal.
			Interlo-quer ....	L 10	grant a hearing.
			Interpel-ler ....	S 11	summon, require.

## I.

Identi-fier .....	D 6	to identify.
Idolâ-trer .....	H 8	worship idols.
Igno-rer .....	A 9	be ignorant of.
Illumi-ner .....	G 5	to illuminate.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Illumi-né; -nés; -née; -nées.</i>		
Illus-trer .....	H 8	illustrate, adorn.
'Imagi-ner (&s')	G 5	imagine, think.
Imbi-ber .. (&s')	G 2	imbibe, soak.
Imi-ter .....	E 2	imitate, follow.
Immatricu-ler ..	D 3	matriculate, enrol.
Immis-cer (s')	Q 8	to intermeddle.
Immo-ler .....	X 8	immolate, sacrifice.
Immortali-ser ..	Q 6	to immortalize.
Impatien-ter (&s')	D 7	provoke, be impatient.
Impatroni-ser (s')	Q 6	get authority.
Imp-étrer .....	O 5	obtain by entreaty.
Implan-ter .....	D 7	implant, sow.
Impli-quer .....	L 10	implicate, imply.
Implo-rer .....	A 9	implore, beg.
Impor-ter .....	P 7	import, be of matter.
Importu-ner ....	G 8	importune, vex.
Impo-ser .....	P 8	impose, lay on.
Impr-égner .....	R 8	to impregnate.
Impri-mer .....	B 4	print, impress.
Improp-érer ....	H 11	to reproach.
Improu-ver ....	V 6	disapprove, blame.
Improvi-ser ....	Q 6	to extemporize.
Impu-gner .....	T 9	impugn, oppose.
Impu-ter .. de ..	R 4	impute, deduct.
Inaugu-rer ....	K 11	inaugurate, initiate.
Inca-guer .....	G 7	defy, challenge.
Incam-érer .....	H 11	to incamerate.
Incarc-érer ....	H 11	to incarcerate.
Incendi-cr .....	Q 5	burn, set fire to.
Inciden-ter ....	D 7	raise new difficulties.

# INT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Interpo-ler . . . . .	X 8	interpolate, insert.
Interpo-ser . . . . .	P 8	to interpose,
Interpr-éter . . . . .	S 1	interpret, explain.
Interro-ger . . . . .	L 6	to interrogate.
Interrom-pre . . . . .	S 8	to interrupt.
Inter-venir . . . . .	X 1	intervene, mediate.
Interver-tir . . . . .	C 2	to overthrow.
Inti-mer . . . . .	B 4	summon, intimate..
Intimi-der . . . . .	F 10	intimidate, terrify
Intitu-ler . . . . .	D 3	entitle, give a title.
Intri-guer . . . . .	G 7	embroil, puzzle.
Introdui-re . . . . .	E 5	introduce, let in.
Introni-ser . . . . .	Q 6	enthroned, install.
Intrure )) . . . . .		to intrude.

This verb is only used in its Past Part. *Intrus*, m. s. and p.; *intruse*, f. s.; *intruses*, f. p. (intruded.)

Invali-der . . . . .	F 10	invalidate, annul.
Invecti-ver . . . . .	Q 7	inveigh, censure.
Inven-ter . . . . .	D 7	invent, contrive.
Inventori-er . . . . .	Q 5	draw up an inventory
Inves-tir . . . . .	C 2	invest.
Invét-érer . . . . .	H 11	inveterate, old.
Invi-ter à . . . . .	E 2	invite, solicit.
Invo-quer . . . . .	L 10	invoke, call upon.
Irri-ter . . . . .	E 2	irritate, incense.
Iso-ler . . . . .	X 8	isolate, detach.
Issir . . . . .		to issue from.

This verb is now only used in its Past Part. *Issu*, m. s. *Issus*, m. p.; *Issue*, f. s.; *Issues*, f. p. (born of, sprung from.)

Ex : Les rois dont elle est *issue* . *Issant* is used as a term of heraldry, and signifies : rising out.

Irvo-gner . . . . .	T 9	to furrel, to tipple.
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# J.

Ja-bler . . . . .	A 5	to notch a cask.
Jabot-ter . . . . .	L 8	prattle, jabber. [time.
Jach-érer . . . . .	H 11	plough for the first.
Jaill-ir . . . . .	K 5	spout out, spring.
Is an Impers. verb. + Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Jalon-ner . . . . .	G 8	stick poles or stakes.
Jalou-ser . . . . .	P 8	be jealous of.
Jantill-er . . . . .	O 10	put water boards.
Japon-ner . . . . .	G 8	to japan.
Jap-per . . . . .	U 2	yelp, bark. [den.
Jardi-ner . . . . .	G 5	garden, dress a gar-
Jargon-ner . . . . .	G 8	jabber, mutter.
Jarr-éter . . . . .	K 6	tie one's garter.
Ja-ser . . . . .	R 1	chatter, blab.
Jas-per . . . . .	U 2	marble, sprinkle with
Jau-ger . . . . .	L 6	gauge, measure.
Jau-nir . . . . .	I 9	make or grow yellow.
Jav-eler . . . . .	B 9	gather corn into bun-
J-eter . . . . .	K 6	throw, cast. [dles.
Jed-ner . . . . .	G 5	fast, abstain from
J-oindre . . . . .	K 7	join, fix. [food.
Joint-oyer . . . . .	P 4	joint, make joints.
Jon-cher . . . . .	D 9	strew, scatter.
Jouaill-er . . . . .	V 4	play for a trifle.
Jou-er . . . . .	K 8	play, act, gamble.
Jou-ir . . . . .	K 9	enjoy, possess.

+ Its Past Part. is invariable.

# LEV

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Jou-ter . . . . .	G 10	joust, till, fight.
Jubi-ler . . . . .	O 9	pension an old servant
Ju-cher . . . . . (& se)	D 9	place high, roost.
Judaï-ser . . . . .	Q 6	conform to Judaism.
Ju-ger . . . . .	K 10	judge, try. [cheeks.
Jum-eler . . . . .	B 9	strengthen with
Ju-rer . . . . . de .	K 11	swear, curse, jar.
Justi-cier . . . . .	R 10	execute, punish.
Justi-fier . . . . .	D 6	justify, prove.

# K.

No French verb beginning with this letter, look by C or Qu.

# L.

Labeu-rer . . . . .	N 11	work, operate.
Labou-rer . . . . .	A 9	till, dig, plough.
La-cer . . . . .	P 1	lace, tag, line.

This verb must not be taken for *Lasser*.

Lac-érer . . . . .	H 11	lacerate, tear.
Lâ-cher . . . . .	U 7	loosen, let go.
Lai-ner . . . . .	G 5	to card wool.
Lais-ser . . . . .	O 2	leave, let, quit.
Lambi-ner . . . . .	G 5	slow, lounge.
Lambris-ser . . . . .	V 2	ceil, wainscot.
Lamen-ter . . . . .	D 7	lament, bewail.
Lami-ner . . . . .	G 5	flatten metals.
Lam-per . . . . .	U 2	toss off a bumper.
Lan-cer . . . . .	Q 8	dart, fling, rouse
Langu-eyer . . . . .	A 3	examine a hog's tong

(This verb used to be spelt thus : *Languéyer*.)

Langu-ir . . . . .	N 5	languish, linger.
Lan-ter . . . . .	D 7	emboss, chase.
Lanter-ner . . . . .	G 8	trifle, bamboozle.
Lantipon-ner . . . . .	G 8	talk nonsense.
Lapi-der . . . . .	F 10	stone to death.
Lapidi-fier . . . . .	D 6	turn into stone.
Lar-der . . . . .	F 10	to lard, to stick.
Lar-guer . . . . .	G 7	let go, loosen.
Larm-oyer . . . . .	P 4	weep, shed tears.
Las-ser . . . . .	O 2	tire, fatigue.

*Lasser* must not be taken for *Laser*.

Latini-ser . . . . .	G 5	latinize, speak latin.
Lat-ter . . . . .	F 8	lath, fit up with laths
La-ver . . . . .	L 1	wash, clean. [forest.
L-ayer . . . . .	I 1	cut a lane through a
L-écher . . . . .	O 3	lick, lick up.

+ Its Past Part. is variable : *L-éché*; *-éché*; *-éché*; *-éché*.

Légali-ser . . . . .	Q 6	legalize, make authen-
Légiti-mer . . . . .	B 4	legitimate. [tic.
L-éguer . . . . .	L 2	bequeath, leave by
Léni-fier . . . . .	D 6	lenify, soften. [will.
L-éser . . . . .	L 3	wrong, aggrieve.
Lési-ner . . . . .	G 5	be stingy, or sordid.
Les-ter . . . . .	S 4	ballast a vessel.
Leur-rer . . . . .	A 9	lure, decoy, entice.
L-ever . . . . .	L 4	lift up, raise,

## LEV

## MAT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Lévi-ger .....	E 10	to levigate.
Levret-ter ....	Q 9	to hunt hares.
Liaison-ner ....	G 8	to bind stones.
Liar-der .....	F 10	club small sums.
Libel-ler .....	S 11	declare upon an action
Lib-érer .....	H 11	free. [of trespass.
Liberti-ner ....	G 5	to be libertine.
Licen-cier (se) ..	R 10	disband, dismiss.
Lici-ter .....	E 2	sell by auction.
Li-éger .....	A 2	to cork a net.
Li-er .....	Q 5	bind, tie, join.
Li-guer .....	T 9	trace or draw a line.
Li-guer .....	G 7	league, confederate.
Li-mer .....	B 4	file, file off.
Limi-ter .....	E 2	limit, confine.
Liqué-fier (& se)	D 6	liquify, melt.
Liqui-der .....	F 10	settle, clear, pay.
Lire .....	L 5	read, peruse.
Lis-érer .....	K 11	embroider, purfle.
Lis-er .....	V 2	render smooth.
Li-ter .....	E 2	lay salt fish in layers.
Livar-der .....	F 10	to sprit a sail.
Li-vrer .....	R 6	deliver up, give.
Lo-éher .....	D 9	to be loose. [lee.
Lo-fer .....	D 8	luff, put the helm a-
Lo-ger .....	L 6	lodge, reside.
Lomb-oyer ....	P 4	salt, thicken.
Lon-ger .....	T 10	go or coast along.
Lor-gner .....	J 8	to leer, to ogle.
Lo-tir .....	C 2	divide into lots.
Louan-ger .....	L 9	trumpet, praise.
Lou-cher .....	D 9	squint, look awry.
Lou-er .....	K 8	hire, let, praise.
Lou-ver .....	V 6	heave a stone up.
Louv-eter .....	K 6	whelp (said of wolves)
Louv-oyer .....	P 4	ply to windward.
Lo-ver .....	L 1	to coil a cable.
Lubrifi-er .....	Q 5	lubricate, grease.
Lucu-brer ....	X 4	to work all night.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Luire .....	L 7	glitter, gleam, shine.
Lus-trer .....	H 8	give a gloss.
Lu-ter .....	R 4	to lute, close with clay
This verb must not be taken for <i>Lutter</i> .		
Luti-ner .....	G 5	plague, tease.
Lut-ter .....	L 8	struggle. (see <i>Luter</i> )
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Lux-er .....	U 9	put out of joint.

## M

Ma-cer .....	P 1	to rub the skin.
Mac-érer .....	H 11	mortify, steep.
Mâ-cher .....	U 7	chew, masticate.
Machi-ner .....	G 5	devise, plan.
Mâchon-ner ....	G 8	chew with difficulty.
Mâchu-rer .....	K 11	daub, make dirty.
Maçon-ner ....	G 8	build with brick or
Mac-quer .....	L 10	to break hemp. [stone
Macu-ler .....	D 3	spot, stain (in print.)
Magasi-ner ....	G 5	store a warehouse.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Magnéti-ser ....	Q 6	to magnetize.
Magni-fier .....	D 6	magnify, praise.
Mai-grir .....	B 3	grow lean. [net.
Maill-er .....	V 4	make the meshes of a
Maill-eter .....	K 6	sheath with nails.
Main-tenir ....	V 1	maintain, defend.
Maltri-ser .....	Q 6	domineer, subdue.
Mal-faire .....	I 6	do ill, do mischief.

I think it is from a want of proper attention paid by our first Lexicographers to the construction of our Language, that *Malfaire* appears in some Dictionaries as one word. If *Malfaire* be a separate verb, and not the adverb *mal* and the verb *faire*, why has it no inflection!.....The answer is this:—*Malfaire* is no other than *faire* accompanied by the adverb *mal*, which precedes that verb when in the Present of the Infin., and in the Pres. and Past Part., for the genius of the French Language requires that such words as *bien*, *mal*, *tout*, *pas*, *point*, *jamaïs*, *rien*, &c. should generally come before the verb when in the Pres. Inf., or in the Pres. and Past Part. as:—Il désire *bien faire*; Il veut *tout faire*; Il ne veut *point faire*...; Il ne veut *rien faire*; Il veut *mal faire*; en chemin *faisant*; Il a *bien fait*; Il a *tout fait*; Il n'a *rien fait*; Il a *mal fait*; &c. &c.; but in any other part of the verb, the words, *mal*, *bien*, *tout*, *rien*, &c. must follow the verb, thus:—Il *fait mal*; vous *faites bien*; vous *feres tout*; ils *ne feraient rien*, &c., and not: Il *mal fait*; Il *bien fait*; Il *tout fait*. I repeat, that in my opinion, *mal faire* ought no more to be considered as a verb of itself than *bien faire*, *tout faire*, *rien faire*, *point faire*, *jamaïs faire*, &c. would be.

Maltrai-ter ....	E 2	abuse, use ill.
Malver-ser ....	X 2	to embezzle.
Men-der .....	F 10	write word, send for.
Man-ger .....	L 9	eat, feed, consume.
Mani-er .....	Q 5	handle, manage.
Manifes-ter ....	S 4	manifest, set forth.
Manigan-cer ....	Q 8	brew, contrive.
Manœu-vrer ....	R 6	to manœuvre.
Man-quer .. de ..	L 10	miss, lose, fail.
Manufactu-rer ..	K 11	to manufacture.
Ma-quer .....	L 10	to break hemp.
Maquignon-ner ..	G 8	trim for sale.
Marsau-der .....	F 10	go a marauding.
Mar-brer .....	X 4	marble, vain.
Marchan-der ....	F 10	cheapen, haggle.
Mar-cher .....	D 9	walk, march.
Marcot-ter ....	L 8	lay or set shoots.
Mar-ger .....	M 10	make the margin.
Margot-ter ....	L 8	cry like a quail.
Mari-er (& se) ..	Q 5	marry, match, join.
Mari-ner .....	G 5	marinade, pickle.
Marmiton-ner ....	G 8	mutter, grumble.
Marmon-ner ....	G 8	mumble, grumble.
Marmot-ter ....	L 8	mutter, grumble.
Mar-ner .....	G 8	manure with marl.
Maroqui-ner ....	G 5	imitate morocco.
Mar-quer .....	L 10	mark, denote.
Marqu-eter ....	A 7	spot, speckle.
Marron-ner ....	G 8	curl in great curls.
Mart-eler .....	J 9	hammer, vex.

Ex: Il *martèle ses vers*. (Acad.)

Martyri-ser ....	Q 6	torture, torment.
Mas-quer .....	L 10	mask, cloak.
Massa-crer ....	B 7	massacre, bungle.
Mas-ser .....	O 2	stake (at cards, &c.)
Masti-quer ....	L 10	join with mastich.
Matassi-ner ....	G 5	dance the matachin.
Matelas-ser ....	O 2	to quill, to ward.

## MAT

## MYS

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Mâ-ter .....	F 8	furnish with masts.	Mi-ter .....	G 3	aim at, look at.
Ma-ter .....	F 8	to checkmate.	Miti-ger .....	E 10	mitigate, alleviate.
Mâti-ner .....	G 5	abuse, use roughly.	Miton-ner .....	G 8	fondle, soak, stew.
Ma-tir .....	C 2	deaden gold on silver.	Mitrail-er .....	V 4	shoot with grape shot
Mau-dire .....	M 1	curse.	Mixtion-ner .....	G 8	mix, adulterate.
Maugré-er .....	B 2	curse, scold,	Mod-eler .....	J 9	model, fashion, shape
M-écher .....	O 3	vapour a cask with	Mod-érer .....	H 11	moderate, restrain.
Mécomp-ter (se) .....	E 8	to misreckon. [burng.	Modi-fier .....	D 6	modify, limit.
Mécon-naître .....	E 7	forget, not to know.	Modu-ler .....	D 3	modulate (in music.)
Méconten-ter .....	D 7	discontent, displease.	Moi-sir (& se) .....	D 11	mould, grow mouldy.
Mé-croire .....	F 4	disbelieve, suspect.	Moisson-ner .....	G 8	reap, gather, mow.
Médecin-ner .....	G 5	to physic, give medi-	Moles-ter .....	S 4	molest, vex, trouble.
Médicamen-ter .....	D 7	to physic. [caments.	Molli-fier .....	D 6	mollify, soften.
Médion-ner .....	G 8	take a medium.	Mol-lir .....	P 6	soften, grow soft.
Mé-dire .....	E 9	rail at, slander.	Mon-der .....	F 10	cleanse, peel.
Médi-ter ..de..	E 2	meditate, think.	Mondi-fier .....	D 6	cleanse, modify.
Mé-faire .....	I 6	to do wrong.	Monn-ayer .....	I 1	coin, mint, stamp.

Ex : Il ne faut ni *méfaire* in *médire*. (ACAD.)

This verb is only used in the Pres. of the Inf. and in familiar conversation.

Mé-fier ..(se)..	D 6	suspect, mistrust.
Mélan-ger .....	L 9	mingle, blend.

Its Past Part. is variable : *Mélan-gé ; -gée ; -gés ; -gées*.

M-êler (& se) de	M 2	mix, blend.
Ména-cer ..de..	P 1	menace, threaten.
Ména-ger .....	M 10	manage, conduct.
Mendi-er .....	F 5	beg, implore.
M-ener .....	M 3	lead, drive, head.
Mention-ner .....	G 8	mention, quote.
Men-tir .....	T 5	lie, fib, romance.
Menui-ser .....	Q 6	to do joiner's work.
Méphiti-ser .....	Q 6	infect with mephitism
Mé-prendre (se) .....	Q 1	to mistake.
Mépri-ser .....	Q 6	contempt, despise.
Méri-ter ..de..	E 2	deserve, procure.
Merli-ner .....	G 5	to make a rail.
Mésalli-er .....	Q 5	to disparage.
Méssarri-ver .....	Q 7	come to any harm.
Méssa-venir .....	X 1	to succeed ill.
Mésesti-mer .....	B 4	depreciate, disregard.
Mésos-fir .....	N 6	offer too little.
Mes-seoir .....	T 6	to be unbecoming.
Mesu-rer .....	K 11	measure, compare.
Mésu-ser .....	V 7	misuse, abuse.
Métalli-ser .....	Q 6	melt into metal.
Métamorpho-ser..	P 8	to metamorphose.
Métaphysi-quer..	L 10	to subtilize.
Mettre.. & se) à	M 4	put, set, lay, place.
Meu-bler .....	A 5	furnish, stock.
Meu-gler .....	C 3	bellow, low.
Meur-trir .....	J 1	bruise, kill.
Méven-dre .....	V 10	to undersell.
Miau-ler .....	X 8	mew, cry as a cat.
Mignar-der .....	F 10	cocker, fondle.
Miguo-ter .....	F 8	fondle, dandle.
Mijo-ter .....	F 8	to train gently.
Mili-ter .....	E 2	to militate, oppose.
Minau-der .....	F 10	be prim or affected.
Mi-ner .....	G 5	undermine, waste.
Minérali-ser .....	Q 6	to mineralize.
Minu-ter .....	R 4	make a rough draught
Mipar-tir .....	C 2	divide in the middle.
Mirau-der .....	F 10	to gaze at.

Mi-ter .....	G 3	aim at, look at.
Miti-ger .....	E 10	mitigate, alleviate.
Miton-ner .....	G 8	fondle, soak, stew.
Mitrail-er .....	V 4	shoot with grape shot
Mixtion-ner .....	G 8	mix, adulterate.
Mod-eler .....	J 9	model, fashion, shape
Mod-érer .....	H 11	moderate, restrain.
Modi-fier .....	D 6	modify, limit.
Modu-ler .....	D 3	modulate (in music.)
Moi-sir (& se) .....	D 11	mould, grow mouldy.
Moisson-ner .....	G 8	reap, gather, mow.
Moles-ter .....	S 4	molest, vex, trouble.
Molli-fier .....	D 6	mollify, soften.
Mol-lir .....	P 6	soften, grow soft.
Mon-der .....	F 10	cleanse, peel.
Mondi-fier .....	D 6	cleanse, modify.
Monn-ayer .....	I 1	coin, mint, stamp.

This verb used to be spelt thus : *Monnoyer*.

Monopo-ler .....	X 8	to monopolize.
Mon-ter .....	E 8	go or come up, rise.
Mon-trerà (& se) à	H 8	show, teach.
Mo-quer (se) de	L 10	laugh at, despise.
Morali-ser .....	Q 6	to moralize.
Moro-eler .....	B 9	cantle, parcel.
Mordill-er .....	O 10	bite a little and often.
Mor-dre .....	M 5	bite, corrode.
Morfon-dre (se) .....	S 2	grow or catch cold.
Mor-guer .....	G 7	bully, dare, defy.
Morig-éner .....	B 5	elucidate, reprimand.
Morti-fier .....	D 6	mortify, vex, subdue.
Mor-ver .....	V 6	rot, have the glanders
Moti-ver (se) .....	Q 7	relate the motives.
Mot-ter .....	L 8	lurk behind a turf.
Mou-cher (& se) .....	D 9	snuff or blow one's
Mouch-eter .....	K 6	pink, spot [nose.
Mou-dre .....	M 6	grind, bruise.
Mou-fler .....	U 1	swell the cheeks.
Mouill-er .....	M 7	wet, soak, anchor.
Mou-ler .....	D 3	mould, cast.
Mouli-ner .....	G 5	prepare, mill, dry.
Mourir .....	M 8	die, perish, expire.
Mous-ser .....	O 2	froth, mantle.
Mouton-ner .....	G 8	curl, frizzle.
Mou-ver .....	V 6	stir or loosen the mould in a garden.
Mou-voir .....	M 9	agitate, move, stir.
Moyen-ner .....	G 8	mediate, procure.
Mu-er .....	T 1	moult, mew.
Mu-gir .....	B 1	low, bellow, roar.
Mugu-eter .....	K 6	court, aim at.
Mulo-ter .....	L 8	fine, mulct.
Mulo-ter .....	L 8	seek after, field-mire.
Multipli-er .....	Q 5	multiply, increase.
Mû-nir .....	D 10	supply, provide.
Mu-ner .....	K 11	wall up, immure.
Mû-rir .....	I 9	ripen, mature.
Murmu-ner .....	K 11	murmur, grumble.
Mu-ser .....	V 7	loiter, trifle.
Mus-quer .....	L 10	perfume with musk.
Mus-ser ..(se) .....	O 2	lurk in a corner.
Muti-ler .....	O 9	mutilate, castrate.
Muti-ner ..(se) .....	G 5	mutiny, rise in arms.
Mu-tir .....	C 2	mute, dang, murmur.
Mysti-fier .....	D 6	quiz, outjest.

## NAG

## OUI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
<b>N.</b>					
Na-ger .....	M 10	swim, sail, row.	Objec-ter .....	S 4	object, reproach.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.			Objur-guer .....	G 7	objurgate, reprove.
Naître .....	N 1	be born, have birth.	Obli-ger .....	E 10	oblige, bind, compel.
Nan-tir .....	C 2	ensure, give a pledge.	Oblit-érer .....	H 11	obliterate, efface.
Naqu-eter ))....	K 6	dance attendance.	Obnubi-ler ))...)	O 9	to overshadow.
Nar-guer .....	G 7	hector, bully.	Obom-brer ....	X 4	obumbrate, shade.
As NAPOLEON LANDAIS has misrepresented the pronunciation of this verb and that of <i>Targuer</i> , I think it right here to state that these two verbs are not pronounced <i>narguer</i> , <i>targuer</i> as LANDAIS presumes, but <i>narguer</i> , <i>targuer</i> , just as they are spelt.			Obscur-cir (& s') A 10		darken, grow dark.
MASSON, who is acknowledged by every one to be the purest and the most accurate expositor of the French pronunciation, indicates their respective sounds, thus: <i>nargué</i> , <i>targué</i> .			Obs-éder .....	P 9	beset, be troublesome.
BESCHERELLE agrees also with me in condemning LANDAIS' inaccuracy in this instance.			Obser-ver .....	V 6	observe, watch.
Nar-rer .....	N 11	relate, tell.	Obsti-ner (& s') à G 5		make obstinate, rebel.
Nasar-der .....	F 10	jeer, banter. [nose.	Obstru-er .....	T 1	to obstruct.
Nasill-er .....	O 10	speak through the	Obtemp-érer ....	H 11	obey, submit.
Nasillon-ner ....	G 8	speak through the	Ob-tenir .....	V 1	obtain, get, reach.
Nat-ter .....	F 8	twist, plait. [nose.	Obvi-er .....	Q 5	obviate, prevent.
Naturali-ser ....	Q 6	naturalize.	Ocai-gner .....	T 9	perfuse, scent.
Navi-guer .....	G 7	navigate, sail.	Occasion-ner ....	G 8	occasion, cause.
Na-vrer .....	R 6	break the heart.	Oc-cire .....	E 1	to slay, to kill.
Nécessi-ter .. à..	E 2	necessitate, force.	This verb is only used in its Pres. Infinitive and in its Past Part.: <i>Occis</i> m. s. and p., <i>Occises</i> f. s., <i>Occises</i> f. p.		
Négli-ger .. de..	E 10	neglect, slight.	Occu-per .....	U 2	take up, employ.
Négo-cier .....	R 10	trade, negotiate.	Octr-oyer .....	P 4	grant, bestow.
Nei-ger .....	N 2	to snow (impersonal.)	Octu-pler .....	A 6	repeat eight times.
Ner-ver .....	Q 7	cover with sinews.	Odo-rer .....	A 9	perceive by smelling.
Nett-oyer .....	P 4	clean, clear, sweep.	Œilla-der .....	F 10	ogle, leer, glance.
Neutri-iser ....	Q 6	to neutralize.	Œilleton-ner ....	G 8	plant suckers.
Niai-ser .....	Q 6	stand trifling.	Offen-ser .....	O 6	offend, injure.
Ni-cher .....	D 9	place, put, nestle.	Offi-cier .....	R 10	officiate.
Niel-ler .....	O 9	blast, mildew.	Of-frir (& s') à..	N 6	offer, bid, tender.
Ni-er .. de ....	Q 5	deny, contradict.	Offus-quer .....	L 10	darken, dazzle.
Nigau-der .....	F 10	play the fool.	Oindre .....	K 7	anoint, rub with oil.
Nip-per .....	U 2	fit out, clothe.	Ois-eler .....	B 9	go a fowling.
Niv-eler .....	B 9	level, take the level.	Olin-der ))....	F 10	draw one's sword.
Ex: <i>Niveler</i> une avenue.—On <i>nivelle</i> la rivière depuis tel endroit jusqu'à tel autre, pour savoir combien elle a de pente. (ACAD.)			Ombra-ger .....	M 10	shade, obumbrate.
Noir-cir .....	A 10	blacken, defame.	† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Ombra-gé</i> ; <i>-gée</i> ; <i>-gés</i> ; <i>-gées</i> .		
Noli-ser .....	Q 6	freight, hire.	Om-brer .....	X 4	shadow, shade.
Nom-brer .....	X 4	number, tell.	O-mettre .....	M 4	omit, leave out.
Nom-mer .....	N 3	name, nominate.	Ond-oyer .....	P 4	undulate, wave.
Notari-er .....	Q 5	to legalize.	Ondu-ler .....	D 3	wave, undulate.
No-ter .....	P 7	observe, note.	Op-érer .....	H 11	operate, work.
Noti-fier .....	D 6	notify, make known.	Opi-ler .....	O 9	opilate, obstruct.
Nou-er .....	K 8	tie, knot, join.	Opi-ner .....	G 5	give one's opinion.
Nour-rir .....	D 10	nourish, maintain.	Opiniâ-trer ....	H 8	maintain obstinately.
N-oyer (& se)..	P 4	drown, be drowned.	Oppo-ser .....	P 8	oppose, resist.
Nuan-cer .....	Q 8	shade, variegate.	Oppres-ser .....	O 2	oppress.
Nu-er .....	T 1	shade, blend colours.	Oppri-mer .....	B 4	oppress, overpower.
Nuire .....	N 4	hurt, prejudice.	Op-ter .....	P 7	choose, make choice.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.			Ordon-ner .. de..	G 8	order, dispose.
Numéro-ter ....	P 7	mark with a number.	Organi-ser .....	Q 6	organize, regulate.
			Organsi-ner ....	Q 6	twist silk.
			Orien-ter .....	D 7	set towards the East.
			Or-ner .....	G 8	adorn, embellish.
			Orthographi-er..	Q 5	spell, write true.
			Orti-er .....	Q 5	sting with nettles [um.
			Oscil-ler .....	O 9	oscillate as a pendul-
			O-ser .....	P 8	dare, be so bold as.
			Ossi-fier .....	D 6	ossify, turn into bone.
			Ô-ter .....	F 8	take away, pull off.
			Oua-ter .....	F 8	fill with wadding.
			Oubli-er .....	Q 5	forget, neglect.
			Ouir .....	N 7	to hear.
			This verb which is now scarcely ever used, except in its Past Part. out, as j'ai ouï dire, &c., was conjugated, as the ACAD. informs us, thus:—Pres. Ind. j'ouïs, tu ouïs, il ouï, nous ouïons, vous ouïes, ils ouïent.—Imperf.		

## O.

Obé-ir ..... N 5 | obey, yield, lend. |

Ob-érer ..... H 11 | run greatly in debt. |

# OUR

# PAS

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
<p>J'oyais, tu oyais, il oyait, nous oyions, vous oyiez, ils oyaient.—Fret. Ind. J'ouïs, tu ouïs, il ouït, nous ouïmes, vous ouïtes, ils ouïrent.—Fut. j'ouïrai, &amp;c.—Cond. J'ouïrais, &amp;c.—The pres. sub. que j'oise, que tu oies, qu'il oie, que nous oyions, que vous oyiez, qu'ils oient.—Fret. Sub. que j'ouïsse, que tu ouïsses, qu'il ouït, que nous ouïssions, que vous ouïssiez, qu'ils ouïssent.—Imperat. ois, qu'il oie, oyons, oyez (from which the English <i>oyes</i> [hear ye], used by public orators, is derived).—Pres. Part. oyant.—Past Part. ouï, m. s. (from which our affirmative particle <i>oui, yes</i>, is derived); ouïs m. p., ouïe, f. s. and ouïes f. p. But it is no longer used in the Pres. Ind., in the Imperf., in the Imperat., and in the two Prets. The Fut. and Cond. and the Pres. Part. may sometimes be found, used as law-terms, but rarely. It is, however, more often used in its Past Part. ouï, followed by <i>dire</i>, as stated before, in the Pres. Inf. ouïr, and frequently, and preceded by the auxiliary <i>avoir</i>, as: j'ai ouï dire, &amp;c., j'avais ouï dire, &amp;c. &amp;c. As the dissesis over the <i>i</i> is not indispensable for the pronunciation of that verb, it is the general custom to suppress it in those persons where a circumflex accent is usually placed. On the contrary, <i>hâir</i> rejects the circumflex accent and keeps its dissesis in those cases, for pronunciation requires it.</p>			<p>Palan-quer . . . . L 10 hoist with tackle.  Pal-eter . . . . . K 6 play at quoits.  Pâ-lir . . . . . P 6 grow or turn pale.  Palissa-der . . . . F 10 fence with palisades.  Palis-ser . . . . . V 2 pale up, nail up.  Palli-er . . . . . Q 5 palliate, extenuate.  Pal-mer . . . . . I 8 flatten.  Pal-per . . . . . U 2 feel, touch.  Palpi-ter . . . . . E 2 palpitate, pant.  Pana-cher (se) . . . D 4 to become streaked.  Pana-der . . . (se) . F 10 go strutting along.  Pa-ner . . . . . G 5 cover meat with bread-crumbs.  Pan-ser . . . . . O 6 dress a wound.</p>		
<p>Our-dir . . . . . B 10 warp, brew, plot.  Our-ler . . . . . D 3 hem, close with a hem.  Outill-er . . . . . O 10 furnish with tools.  Outra-ger . . . . . M 10 outrage, abuse grossly.  † Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Outra-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées</i>.</p>			<p>This verb must not be taken for <i>Penser</i>.  Pant-eler . . . . . B 9 pant, palpitate.  Pantou-fler . . . . U 1 talk idly.  Paperas-ser . . . . O 2 be ever scribbling.  Papillon-ner . . . . G 8 flutter about.  Papillo-ter . . . . P 7 put hair into paper.  Paqu-eter . . . . . K 6 bind up in parcels.  Parach-ever . . . . L 4 finish entirely.  Para-fer . . . . . D 8 sign with a flourish.  Pa-raître . . . . . N 10 appear, look.  Paraly-ser . . . . . Q 6 paralyze.  Parangon-ner . . . G 8 compare.  Paranymph-er . . . V 4 praise.  Paraphra-ser . . . R 1 paraphrase.  Parbouill-ir . . . . C 10 parboil.  Parcou-rir . . . . . F 2 travel over, run over.  Pardon-ner de . . . G 8 pardon, forgive.  Pa-rer . . . . . N 11 deck, set off, adorn.  Pares-ser . . . . . O 2 be indolent or lazy.  Par-faire . . . . . I 6 perfect, complete.</p>		
<p>Our-dir . . . . . B 10 warp, brew, plot.  Our-ler . . . . . D 3 hem, close with a hem.  Outill-er . . . . . O 10 furnish with tools.  Outra-ger . . . . . M 10 outrage, abuse grossly.  † Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Outra-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées</i>.</p>			<p>Parfaire is seldom used except in the Pres. Inf., and in the Pres. Ind. and Past Part. as in the following examples: <i>Four parfaire un ouvrage il ne faut jamais le considérer comme parfait.</i> (BOISTE.) <i>Tel événement, après lequel nous soupçons, parfait notre misère (id.). L'homme perfectionne, mais ne parait jamais.</i> (DE LÉVIA.)</p>		
<p>Outrepas-ser . . . O 2 exceed, trespass.  Ou-trer . . . . . H 8 overwork, override.  Ou-vrer . . . . . R 6 work, labour.  Ou-vrir . . . . . N 8 open, begin.  Oxi-der . . . (s') . . F 10 oxydate.  Oxytra-ter . . . . F 8 dissolve in vinegar.  Oxyg-éner . . . . B 5 oxygenate.</p>			<p>Parfon-dre . . . . S 2 melt equally.  Parfour-nir . . . . I 9 complete.  Parfu-mer . . . . . J 7 perfume, scent.  Pari-er . . . . . Q 5 bet, lay a wager.  Parlemen-ter . . . D 7 parley.  Par-ler . . . de . . S 11 speak, talk.  Parodi-er . . . . . Q 5 parody.  Par-quer . . . . . L 10 park, fold.  Parqu-eter . . . . K 6 to floor, to board.  Pars-emer . . . . . T 4 strew, besprinkle.  (See, in the APPENDIX, Observation—er, 5°).</p>		
<p>P.  Paca-ger . . . . . M 10 graze, pasture.  Paci-fier . . . . . D 6 pacify, appease.  Pacti-ser . . . . . Q 6 covenant.  Pag-ayer . . . . . I 1 paddle.  Paillar-der . . . . F 10 commit adultery.  Paiisson-ner . . . . G 8 stretch a skin.  Paître . . . . . N 9 to graze, to feed.</p>			<p>Parta-ger . . . . . M 10 part, share.  † Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Parta-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées</i>.</p>		
<p>Obs.—As it appears in the Table, the two preterites of this verb:—<i>je pus</i>, &amp;c., que <i>je pusse</i>, &amp;c., are not used. Its Past Participle <i>pu</i>, which is invariable, is seldom used but as a hawking term, as: <i>un faucon qui a pu</i> (a hawk that has eaten).—Two reasons, in my opinion, may have concurred in rendering these forms obsolete. The first, because it was spelt and pronounced as the verb <i>pouvoir</i> is, in the same tenses, and in order to avoid ambiguity, we may have preserved the forms of the verb most required, and rejected those of the verb <i>paître</i> less often used; and what seems to strengthen my opinion is, that its compound <i>repaitre</i>, Y 7, retains those two tenses. The second reason may be out of delicacy to avoid bringing to the mind the unpleasant idea of the verb <i>Puer</i> (to stink), which in its Pres. Ind. and Pres. Subj. strikes the ear with just the same sound as this latter would. But why, it may be asked, have not the homophonic parts of the verb <i>Pouvoir</i> become likewise obsolete?—My answer is, that when the Pret., either ind. or subj. of the verb <i>pouvoir</i> is used, it is followed by the idea of another verb expressed or understood; and to this idea the whole attention of the person spoken to is immediately confined, as in: <i>je ne pus sortir</i> (I could not go out). <i>Croyez-vous qu'elle pût y aller?</i> (did you think she could go?) <i>Elle le chercha autant qu'elle put</i>—(le chercher); <i>je fis tout ce que je pus</i>—(faire); and therefore the verb <i>pouvoir</i> is very properly and very freely used in both its preterites, and in all its compound tenses.</p>			<p>Partiali-ser . . (se) Q 6 be partial.  Partici-per . . . . U 2 participate.  Particulari-ser . . Q 6 particularize.  Par-tir . . . . . O 1 set out, depart.  Par-venir . . . à . . X 1 arrive, reach.  Pasquini-ser . . . . Q 6 slander, lampoon.  Passemen-ter . . . D 7 lace, trim.  Pas-ser . . . . . O 2 pass, exceed, &amp;c.  Passion-ner . . . . G 8 humour a tune.</p>		

## PAT

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Patau-ger .....	L 9	walk in muddy water.
Pateli-ner .....	G 5	wheelde, coax.
Pâ-ter .....	F 8	pastetheheel of a shoe.
Patien-ter .....	D 7	have patience.
Pati-ner .....	G 5	skate, fumble.
Pâ-tir .....	C 2	suffer, be distressed.
Pâtis-ser .....	V 2	make pastry.
Patroci-ner .....	G 5	argue at length.
Patron-ner .....	G 8	pattern, patronize.
Patrouill-er .....	M 7	paddle, patrol.
Pâtu-rer .....	K 11	feed upon grass.
Paulet-ter .....	L 8	pay the paulet tax.
Pau-mer .....	N 3	give a slap or blow.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Pommer</i> .		
Paum-oyer .....	P 4	handle roughly.
Pau-ser .....	P 8	pause, stop.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Poser</i> .		
Pava-ner .. (se) ..	G 8	strut, flaunt.
Pa-ver .....	L 1	pave.
Pavoi-ser .....	Q 6	dress a ship.
P-ayer .....	I 1	pay, contribute.
P-écher .....	O 3	sin, trespass.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Pécher</i> , to fish.		
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Pê-cher .....	O 4	fish, fish out.
Not to be taken for <i>pécher</i> , to sin.		
Pédan-ter .....	D 7	be a pedant.
Pédanti-ser .....	Q 6	be pedantic.
Pei-gner .....	T 9	comb, card.
P-eindre .....	U 10	paint, portray.
Pei-ner .....	G 5	pain, trouble.
Peinturlu-rer ..	K 11	daub.
P-eler .. (& se) ..	J 9	peel, peel off.
Ex.: Ce velours se pèle promptement.—Les lapins durant les neiges pèlent les jeunes arbres. (ACAD.)		
Pelo-ter .....	F 8	bang, cuff, toss.
Peloton-ner .....	G 8	run into heaps.
Pelu-cher .....	D 9	become shaggy.
Pen-cher .. à ..	D 9	bend, bow down.
Pendill-er .....	O 10	dangle, swing.
Pen-dre .....	V 10	hang, hang up.
Pén-étrer .....	O 5	penetrate, pierce.
Pen-ser *	O 6	think, imagine.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Panser</i> .		
Pension-ner .....	G 8	give a pension.
Per-cer .....	Q 8	pierce, bore.
Per-cevoir .....	R 5	gather, perceive.
Per-cher .....	D 9	perch, roost.
Per-dre .....	O 7	lose, ruin.
Perfection-ner ..	G 8	perfect, finish.
Perfo-rer .....	A 9	bore, pierce.
Péicli-ter .....	E 2	be in danger.
Péri-mer .....	B 4	be unsuited.
Périphra-ser .....	R 1	periphrase.
Pé-rir .....	D 10	perish, die.
Per-mettre de ..	M 4	permit, suffer.
Permu-ter .....	R 4	exchange.
Péro-rer .....	A 9	harangue.
Perp-étrer .....	O 5	perpetrate, commit.
Perpétu-er .....	T 1	perpetuate.
Perséu-ter .....	R 4	persecute, tease.
Persév-érer .. à ..	H 11	persevere, persist.
Persi-fier .....	U 1	deride, jeer.

## PLE

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Persis-ter .. à ..	Q 9	persist, continue firm.
Personnali-ser ..	Q 6	abuse, personify.
Personni-fier ..	D 6	personify.
Persua-der de ..	F 10	persuade, induce.
Perver-tir .....	C 2	pervert, seduce.
P-eser .....	O 8	weigh, poise.
Pes-ter .....	S 4	rail at, inveigh.
Pétar-der .....	F 10	blow up with a petard.
P-éter .....	S 1	crackle, crack.
Pétil-er .....	O 10	crackle, sparkle.
Pétri-fier .....	D 6	petrify.
Pé-trir .....	J 1	knead.
Pétu-ner ..) ..	G 8	smoke tobacco.
Peu-pler .....	A 6	people.
Philosoph-er ..	V 4	philosophize.
Phlébotomi-ser ..	Q 6	let out blood.
Phra-ser .....	R 1	speak in full sentences.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Fraser</i> .		
Piaf-fer .....	D 8	strut, make a show.
Piaill-er .....	V 4	scold, bawl.
Piau-ler .....	X 8	whine, pule.
Pico-rer .....	A 9	go a plundering.
Pico-ter .....	F 8	prick, peck.
Pi-éter .....	S 1	stand fair at play.
Piéti-ner .....	G 5	dangle one's legs.
Pif-frer .. (se) ..	H 5	glut one's self.
Pigno-cher .....	D 9	eat squeamishly.
Pi-ler .....	O 9	pound, bruise.
Pill-er .....	O 10	plunder, steal.
Pilori-er .....	Q 5	set in the pillory.
Pilo-ter .....	F 8	drive in piles.
Pin-cer .....	P 1	pinch, nip.
Pindari-ser .....	Q 6	speak affectedly.
Pin-ter .....	D 7	tipple, guzzle.
Pio-cher .....	D 9	dig with a mattock.
Pio-ler .... (See Piauler.)		bird-call.
Pi-per .....	U 2	catch birds with a
Pi-quer (& se) de	L 10	prick, sting.
Pira-ter! .....	F 8	to pirate.
Pirouet-ter ....	L 8	whirl about.
Pis-ser .....	V 2	make water.
Pisto-ler .....	X 8	shoot with a pistol.
Pivo-ter .....	E 8	hang on a pivot.
Placar-der .....	F 10	post up, libel.
Pla-cer .....	P 1	place, put, set.
Plafon-ner .....	G 8	ceil, make a ceiling.
Plai-der .....	F 10	plead, defend. [plain.
Pl-aindre (& se) de	F 3	pity, lament, com-
Plaire .. (& se) à	P 2	please, be agreeable.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Plaisan-ter ....	D 7	joke, jest.
Pla-mer .....	B 4	take the hair off.
Planch-eyer A3 or	K 1	lay the floor.
This verb is sometimes found spelt thus:— <i>Planchei-er</i> ... I 4.		
Pla-ner .....	G 8	hover, flit.
Plan-ter .....	D 7	plant, set, fix.
Pla-quer .....	L 10	plate, inlay.
Plastro-ner .. (se)	G 8	put on a plastron.
Plâ-trer .....	H 8	plaster, patch up.
Plei-ger .....	M 10	baile, become bail.
Pleu-rer .....	N 11	to weep, to cry.
Pleurni-cher ....	D 9	feign weeping.
Pleuvoir .....	P 3	to rain, to pour.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		



# PLI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Pli-er.. (& se) . . .	Q 5	fold, bend.
Plin-ger . . . . .	T 10	dip candles.
Plis-ser . . . . .	V 2	plait, fold, wrinkle.
Plom-ber . . . . .	G 2	to fit or dye with lead.
Plon-ger . . . . .	T 10	plunge, dip.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Plon-gé; -gés; -gde; -gées.</i>		
Plo-quer . . . . .	L 10	coat with hair and tar.
Pl-oyer . . . . .	P 4	bend, bow.
Plu-mer . . . . .	J 7	pick, plume.
Po-cher . . . . .	D 9	to bruise.
Poëti-ser . . . . .	Q 6	make verses.
Poignar-der . . . .	F 10	poignard, stab. [pear.
Poindre . . . . .	P 5	dawn, begin to ap-
Poin-ter . . . . .	E 8	stick, dot, point.
Pointill-er . . . .	O 10	dot, cavil.
Pois-ser . . . . .	O 2	pitch, glue.
Poi-vrer . . . . .	R 6	season with pepper.
Policer . . . . .	Q 8	govern, polish.
Po-lir . . . . .	P 6	polish, smooth.
Polisson-ner . . . .	G 8	play the wag.
Politi-quer . . . .	L 10	talk politics.
Pollu-er . . . . .	T 1	pollute, defile.
Pomma-der (se) . .	F 10	use pomatum.
Pomm-eler (& se) .	B 9	grow dapple.
Pom-mer . . . . .	N 3	to cabbage.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Pau-mer</i> .		
Pom-per . . . . .	U 2	pump, suck up.
Pon-cer . . . . .	Q 8	pounce a print.
Ponctu-er . . . . .	T 1	point, make stops.
Pon-dre . . . . .	S 2	to lay eggs.
Pon-ter . . . . .	E 8	to deck.
Populari-ser (se) . .	Q 6	obtain popularity.
Porphysi-ser . . . .	Q 6	grind on porphyry.
Por-ter . . . . .	P 7	carry, bear.
Po-ser . . . . .	P 8	set, place, put.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Pau-ser</i> .		
Poss-éder . . . . .	P 9	possess, enjoy.
Postda-ter . . . . .	F 8	postdate, date after.
Pos-ter . . . . .	P 7	post, place.
Postpo-ser . . . . .	P 8	put after, esteem less.
Postu-ler . . . . .	D 3	sue, be a candidate.
Pou-dre . . . . .	H 6	powder, pounce.
Poudr-oyer . . . .	P 4	to raise the dust.
Pouf-fer (de rire) .	D 8	burst with laughter.
Pouill-er.. (se) . .	M 7	louse one's self.
Pouli-ner . . . . .	G 5	to foal.
Pourchas-ser . . . .	O 2	pursue eagerly.
Pourfen-dre . . . .	V 10	split, cut in two.
Pourfi-ler . . . . .	O 9	to mix with.
Pour-rir . . . . .	D 10	rot, putrefy.
Pour-suivre . . . .	U 5	pursue, prosecute.
Pour-voir . . . . .	P 10	provide, look to.
Pous-ser . . . . .	O 2	push, thrust.
Pouvoir . . . . .	P 11	be able, may, can.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Prati-quer . . . . .	L 10	practise, exercise.
Précaution-ner . .	G 8	caution, guard.
Préc-éder . . . . .	P 9	precede, go first.
Pré-cher . . . . .	O 4	preach, cry up.
Précipi-ter . . . .	E 2	precipitate, hurry.
Préci-ser . . . . .	Q 6	determine precisely.
Précomp-ter . . . .	E 8	deduct, discount.
Préconi-ser . . . .	Q 6	to preconize.

# PRO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Prédéc-éder . . . .	P 9	die before, or first.
Prédesti-ner . . . .	G 5	to predestinate.
Prédétermi-ner . .	G 5	to predetermine.
Pré-dire . . . . .	E 9	foretell, prophesy.
Prédomi-ner . . . .	G 5	to predominate.
Prééta-blir . . . .	H 7	to pre-establish.
Préexis-ter . . . .	S 4	to pre-exist.
Préf-érer . . . . .	H 11	prefer, choose.
Préfi-nir . . . . .	I 9	set down, appoint.
Préjudi-cier . . . .	R 10	prejudice, injure. .
Préju-ger . . . . .	K 10	prejudge, guess at.
Prélas-ser (se) . .	O 2	to strut.
Prél-éguer . . . . .	L 2	leave a prelegacy.
Prêler . . . . .	M 2	rub with shave-grass.
Prél-ever . . . . .	L 4	levy previously.
Pré-lire . . . . .	L 5	read a copy for the
Prélu-der . . . . .	F 10	prelude. [press.
Prémédi-ter . . . .	E 2	to pre-meditate.
Prému-nir . . . . .	I 9	fortify, strengthen.
Prendre . . . . .	Q 1	take, catch.
Préoccu-per . . . .	U 2	to pre-possess.
Préopi-ner . . . . .	G 5	to speak before.
Prépa-rer (& se) . .	N 11	prepare, fit.
Prépo-ser . . . . .	P 8	set, appoint over.
Présa-ger . . . . .	M 10	pressage, augur.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Prépa-gé; -gés; -gde; -gées.</i>		
Pres-cire . . . . .	H 3	prescribe, direct.
Présen-ter . . . . .	D 7	present, offer.
Préser-ver . . . . .	S 6	preserve, keep.
Prési-der . . . . .	F 10	preside, direct.
Pressen-tir . . . .	T 5	foresee, foreknow.
Pres-ser (& se) de .	O 2	press, squeeze, urge.
Pressu-rer . . . . .	K 11	press, squeeze.
Présu-mer . . . . .	J 7	presume, imagine.
Préten-dre . . . .	* V 10	pretend, claim.
Prê-ter . . . . .	Q 2	lend, stretch.
Prétex-ter . . . . .	Q 9	pretend, allege.
Prétintail-er . . .	V 4	furbelow, trim.
Pré-valoir (& se) .	Q 3	prevail, boast of.
Pré-venir . . . . .	X 1	warn, inform.
Pré-voir . . . . .	Q 4	foresee, foreknow.
Pri-er . . . . .	Q 5	pray, implore.
Pri-mer . . . . .	B 4	surpass, excel.
Pri-ser . . . . .	Q 6	rate, value.
Pri-ver . . . . .	Q 7	deprive, bereave.
Privilégi-er . . . .	Q 5	privilege, favour.
Proc-éder . . . . .	P 9	proceed, act.
Procla-mer . . . .	B 4	proclaim, publish.
Procré-er . . . . .	B 2	procreate, beget.
Procu-rer . . . . .	K 11	procure, get.
Prodi-guer . . . . .	G 7	lavish, waste.
Produi-re . . . . .	E 5	produce, yield.
Profa-ner . . . . .	G 8	profane, abuse.
Prof-érer . . . . .	H 11	utter, speak.
Profes-ser . . . . .	O 2	profess, teach.
Profi-ler . . . . .	O 9	draw the profile.
Profi-ter . . . . .	E 2	profit, improve.
Prohi-ber . . . . .	G 2	prohibit, forbid.
Proj-eter . . . . .	K 6	project, design.
Ex.: Cet homme <i>projette</i> sans cesse, et ne fait rien. (ACAD.)		
Prolon-ger . . . .	T 10	prolong, put off.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Prolon-gé; -gés; -gde; -gées.</i>		
Prom-ener . . . . .	M 3	walk, & take a walk.

# PRO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Pro-mettre . . . de	M 4	to promise; to hope.
Promi-ner . . . .	G 5	to be prominent.
Pro-mouvoir . . .	M 9	promote, prefer.
Promul-guer . . .	G 7	to promulgate.
Prô-ner . . . . .	G 8	praise, make known.
Pronon-cer . . . .	Q 8	to pronounce.
Pronosti-quer . .	L 10	to prognosticate.
Propa-ger . . . . .	M10	propagate, extend.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Propa-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Prophéti-ser . . .	Q 6	prophesy, foretell.
Proportion-ner . .	G 8	to proportion.
Propo-ser (& se) de	P 8	propose, suggest.
Proro-ger . . . . .	L 6	prorogue, put off.
Prosc-rire . . . . .	H 3	proscribe, outlaw.
Prosp-érer . . . . .	H11	prosper, thrive.
Proster-ner . . (se)	G 8	prostrate one's self.
Prostitu-er . . . .	T 1	to prostitute.
Prot-éger . . . . .	A 2	protect, defend.
Protes-ter . . . . .	S 4	protest, declare.
Prou-ver . . . . .	V 6	prove, show.
Pro-venir . . . . .	X 1	proceed, arise.
Provi-gner . . . .	T 9	to plant vines.
Provo-quer . . . à .	L10	provoke, promote.
Publi-er . . . . .	Q 5	publish, proclaim.
Pu-er . . . . .	T 1	stink, smell strong.
Pui-er . . . . .	Q 6	to draw up.
Pullu-ler . . . . .	D 3	multiply, increase.
Pulvéri-ser . . . .	Q 6	pulverize, comminute.
Pu-nir . . . de . . .	I 9	punish, chastise.
Pur-ger . . . . .	K10	purge, cleanse.
Puri-fier . . . . .	D 6	purify, cleanse.
Putré-fier . . . . .	D 6	putrefy, rot.

# Q.

Qua-drer . . . . .	H 6	quadrate, square.
This verb is better spelt thus: <i>Cadrer</i> .		
Quadru-pler . . . .	A 6	quadruplicate.
Quali-fier . . . . .	D 6	qualify, call.
Querel-ler . . . . .	S 11	quarrel, scold.
Quérir . . . . .		to go and fetch.
This verb is no longer used, except in the Pres. Infinitive, and then it is preceded by one of the verbs: <i>Aller, venir, or envoyer</i> .— <i>Chercher</i> is more generally used in its place.		
Question-ner . . . .	G 8	ask questions.
Quê-ter . . . . .	Q 2	be in quest of. [first.
Quill-er . . . . .	O 10	throw who shall play
Quin-ter . . . . .	Q 9	stamp gold, &c.
Quintessen-cier . .	R10	to be too critical.
Quintu-pler . . . .	A 6	increase fivefold.
Quioe-ser . . . . .	O 2	rub with a hone.
Quittan-cer . . . .	Q 8	write a receipt.
Quit-ter . . . . .	Q 9	quit, leave. [of a horse.
Quodill-er . . . . .	V 4	shake the tail (is said

# R.

Rabâ-cher . . . . .	U 7	make tiresome repetitions in speaking.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rabâ-ché; -chés; -chée; -chées.</i>		

# RAI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rabais-ser . . . . .	O 2	lower, lessen, debase.
Raba-ner . . . . .	G 8	fit a sail with rope.
Ra-battre . . . . .	C 5	abate, bate. [bands.
Rabé-tir . . . . .	C 2	stupefy, grow dull.
Rabill-er . . . . .	O 10	patch, piece.
Rabon-nir . . . . .	I 9	meliorate, improve.
Rabo-ter . . . . .	P 7	plane, polish.
Rabou-grir . . . .	B 3	grow stunted.
Rabou-tir . . . . .	C 2	piece, patch.
Rabrou-er . . . . .	K 8	snub, chide.
Raccommo-der . . .	F 10	mend, repair.
Raccor-der . . . .	F 10	reconcile, tune again.
Raccou-pler . . . .	A 6	to couple again.
Raccour-cir . . . .	A 10	shorten, abbreviate.
Raccou-trer )) . . .	H 8	to mend.
Raccro-cher . . . .	D 9	hook again, recover.
Ra-cer . . . . .	P 1	nest (among fowls).
Rachalan-der . . .	F 10	retrieve customers.
Rach-eter . . . . .	A 7	buy again, redeem.
Ex.: Cette fatigue se rachète par beaucoup d'avantages. Si vous me faites ce plaisir-là, vous me rachèterez la vie.		
Raci-ner . . . . .	G 5	take root, spring up.
Râ-cler . . . . .	C 9	scrape, shave.
Raco-ler . . . . .	X 8	to enlist men, entice.
Racon-ter . . . . .	E 8	relate, tell.
Racor-nir . . . . .	I 9	make hard as horn.
Racquit-ter . . . .	Q 9	retrieve, indemnify.
Ra-der . . . . .	F 10	arrive in a roadstead.
Rado-ter . . . . .	P 7	dote, rave.
Radou-ber . . . . .	G 2	refit, careen a ship.
Radou-cir . . . . .	A 10	sweeten, soften.
Raffer-mir . . . . .	J 10	strengthen.
Raffi-ler . . . . .	O 9	round (in glove mnf.).
Raffi-ner . . . . .	G 5	refine, be critical.
Raffo-ler . . . . .	X 8	be passionately fond.
Raffo-lir . . . . .	P 6	to grow mad.
Râ-fler . . . . .	U 1	carry away forcibly.
Rafrâi-chir . . . .	I 11	refresh, cool.
Ragaillar-dir . . .	B 10	cheer up, enliven.
Rago-ter . . . . .	P 7	grumble, mutter.
Ragoû-ter . . . . .	G 10	revive one's stomach.
Ragra-fer . . . . .	D 8	clasp again.
Ragran-dir . . . .	B 10	enlarge again.
Ragré-er . . . . .	B 2	new front, finish.
Ra-guer . . . . .	G 7	chafe, rub.
Rai-dir . . . . .	B 10	stiffen, stretch out.
Raill-er . . . . .	V 4	joke, banter, jest.
Raire . . . . .	* *	to cry (said of stags).
* * * <i>Raire</i> , which also means to bellow (while hunting), to shave close, to trim, is conjugated in the same manner as <i>Braire</i> , D 1, or as <i>Traire</i> , V 3, leaving out the initial <i>B</i> or <i>T</i> .—(See <i>Raller</i> and <i>Réer</i> .)		
Raison-ner . . . .	G 8	reason, argue.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Résonner</i> .		
Rajeu-nir . . . . .	I 9	make young again.
Rajus-ter . . . . .	L 8	set in order again.
Ralen-tir . . . . .	C 2	slacken, diminish.
Râ-ler . . . . .	S 11	rattle in the throat.
Ralin-guer . . . .	G 7	fly loose to the wind.
Ral-ler . . . . .	S 11	cry (as a stag).
Ralli-er . . . . .	Q 5	rally, put into order.
Rallon-ger . . . . .	T 10	lengthen still more.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rallongé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Rallu-mer . . . . .	J 7	to light again.

# RAM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ramadou-er ....	K 8	soften by caresses.
Rama-ger .....	M10	warble, chirp.
Ramai-grir ....	B 8	make lean again.
Ramaill-er ....	V 4	dress goats' skinscha-
Ramas-ser .....	O 2	gather. [mois-like.
Ramen-der ....	F 10	fall in price.
Ram-ener .....	M 3	bring back, reclaim.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Zemmenen</i> .		
Ramente-voir ))..	X 7	to recall, to remember
Ra-mer .....	B 4	row, set up sticks for
Rami-fier (se) ..	D 6	ramify. [peas.
Ramond-rir ....	D 10	lessen, diminish.
Ramol-lir .....	P 6	soften, enervate.
Ramo-ner .....	G 8	sweep a chimney.
Ram-per .....	U 2	crawl, creep.
Ran-cir .....	A 10	grow rancid.
Rançon-ner ....	G 8	ransom.
Ran-ger .....	L 9	to set in order.
Rani-mer .....	B 4	reanimate, revive.
Rapai-ser .....	Q 6	appease again.
Rapatri-er .....	Q 5	to reconcile.
Râ-per .....	U 2	grate, rasp.
Rapetas-ser ....	O 2	patch up, piece.
Rapetis-ser ....	V 2	lessen, make less.
Rapi-écer .....	Q 10	piece, patch.
Rapiéc-eter ....	A 7 & K 6	piece, vamp.
Ex.: On rapiécotte le linge. (ROUBAUD.)		
Rapi-ner .....	G 5	pillage, rob, pilfer.
Rapi-quer .....	L 10	peck again.
Rappareill-er ..	I 4	match again.
Rapp-eler (& se) .	B 9	call back, remember.
Ex.: Mes affaires me rappellent à la ville. (ACAD.)		
Rappli-quer ....	L 10	apply again.
Rappor-ter ....	P 7	bring back, report.
Rap-prendre ....	Q 1	learn again.
Rapprivoi-ser ..	Q 6	to tame again.
Rappro-cher ....	D 9	draw near again.
Raré-fier .....	D 6	rarefy, make thin.
Ra-ser .....	R 1	shave, raze. [cloyed.
Rassasi-er (& se) Q	5	fill, satiate; and to be
Rassem-bler ....	A 5	gather, collect.
Ras-seoir (& se) ..	C 1	reseat, sit down again
Rassér-éner ....	B 5	to make serene.
Rassi-éger .....	A 2	besiege again.
Rasso-ter .....	P 7	besot, infatuate.
Rassu-rer .....	K 11	secure, encourage.
Ratati-ner (se) ..	G 5	shrink, contract.
Rât-eler .....	B 9	rake, heap together.
Ra-ter .....	F 8	flash in the pan.
Rati-fier .....	D 6	ratify, confirm.
Ratioci-ner ....	G 5	to argue, to reason.
Râtis-ser .....	O 2	scrape, rake off.
Ratta-cher ....	D 4	to tie again.
Ratt-eindre ....	U 10	to overtake.
Rattend-rir ....	D 10	to soften again.
Ratti-ser .....	Q 6	stir the fire again.
Rattra-per .....	U 2	overtake, retake.
Ratu-rer .....	K 11	erase, scratch.
Rava-ger .....	M 10	ravage, lay waste.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rava-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.</i>		
Rava-ler .....	S 11	swallow down again.
Ravau-der .....	F 10	botch, patch, mend.
Ravigo-ter ....	P 7	to revive.

# REB

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ravi-lir .....	P 6	debase, disparage.
Ra-vir .....	R 2	ravish, charm.
Ravi-ser (se) ....	Q 6	change one's mind.
Ravitail-er ....	V 4	re-victual.
Ravi-ver .....	Q 7	brisk up, revive.
Ravoir .....		to get again.
<i>Ravoir</i> is a familiar expression which must only be used in the Pres. Infinitive, as: <i>Je veux ravoir mes biens</i> . We find, however, the Fut. <i>je raurai</i> , the Cond. <i>je raurais</i> , and the Past Part. <i>réu</i> .		
R-ayer .. R 8 or I 1		streak, erase, rule.
N.B.—Authors and Grammarians are not unanimous in the manner of conjugating this verb (and a few others whose Pres. Part. ends in <i>yant</i> ): for whilst some, after the example of the ACADEMY, keep the <i>y</i> in all its conjugation, others submit it to the general practice now prevailing of changing the <i>y</i> into <i>i</i> before <i>s</i> mute. As I do not presume to establish myself as a judge between such worthy adversaries, I have shown the conjugation of this verb in both ways: with the <i>y</i> throughout (R 3), and with the <i>y</i> changed into <i>i</i> before <i>s</i> mute (I 1).		
However, as I should rather give my preference to the former method (R 3), I will state my reasons for so doing. First (a circumstance which has hitherto escaped the notice of grammarians), that by suppressing the <i>y</i> we make this verb to be pronounced just the same as the verb <i>Esaire</i> (to cry, speaking of a stag, or of a hunter, &c.). Thus (speaking of stags), we must write and say: <i>il rait, ils raient; il raira, ils rairont; il rairait, ils rairaient; qu'il rait, qu'ils raient; or of a hunter: je rait, tu rait; je rairai, tu rairas, &amp;c., &amp;c.</i> And if we allow the <i>y</i> to be suppressed in the spelling and pronunciation of <i>Rayer</i> , then we have: <i>je rait, tu rait, il rait, ils rairont, qu'il rait, qu'ils rairont</i> , whereby we introduce confusion between two verbs of very different meanings. Besides, in saying <i>il rait</i> (he streaks), instead of <i>il rait</i> , we disregard onomatopoeia, by which figure <i>Rayer</i> , as well as <i>Bégayer</i> and <i>Grasseoyer</i> have been formed, and which surely ought to be a decided guide in the pronunciation of a word. I may also support my opinion by the following observation of BESCHERELLE, one of the best French Grammarians of the day: "The verb <i>Rayer</i> ," he says, "for sake of euphony, preserves its <i>y</i> , which is pronounced in all its conjugation; we say, therefore: <i>je rait, tu rait, il rait, &amp;c.</i> " Lastly, we cannot be wrong in keeping the <i>y</i> throughout, for it is so conjugated by the FRENCH ACADEMY, which, next to GENERAL CUSTOM, must be acknowledged, by all, as the supreme judge.		
On the other hand, we find NOËL & CHAPPEL conjugating it as on I 1. We find also in the French Encyclopædia, "On <i>raie</i> un mot en passant simplement une ligne dessus." And if my memory does not fail me, Mme. de Staël writes in Corinne "rateraient, or raiteraient." But these I would rather consider as the consequences of a natural tendency to follow a general rule, at the expense of propriety of language.		
Rayon-ner .....	G 8	emit rays, radiate.
Réaggra-ver ....	L 1	reaggravate.
Réa-gir .....	B 1	to react.
Réajour-ner ....	G 8	readjourn.
Réali-ser .....	Q 6	realize, effectuate.
Réappo-ser ....	P 8	seal up again.
Réassi-gner ....	T 9	summon again.
Réatt-eler .....	B 9	put to again.
Rebai-ser .....	Q 6	kiss again.
Rebais-ser .....	O 2	let down again.
Reban-der .....	F 10	bind up again.
Rebapti-ser ....	Q 6	baptize again.
Rebâ-ter .....	F 8	pack-saddle again.
Rebâ-tir .....	C 2	build again.
Re-battre .....	C 5	beat again.
Rebau-dir .....	B 10	caress (dogs).
Rebell-er. (se) ..	I 4	rebel, revolt.
Rebé-nir .....	C 6	consecrate anew.
Reb-équer (se) ..	A 1	reply saucily.

# REB

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rablan-chir . . . .	I 11	new-wash, whiten.
Re-boire . . . . .	C 8	to drink again.
Rebon-dir . . . . .	B 10	rebound, spring back.
Rebor-der . . . . .	F 10	new-border.
Rebot-ter . . . . .	P 7	put boots on again.
Rebou-cher . . . . .	D 9	stop again, blunt.
Rebouill-ir . . . .	C 10	to boil again.
Reboui-ser . . . . .	Q 6	scour, chide.
Rebourgeon-ner..	G 8	to bud again.
Rebras-ser . . . . .	O 2	to brew again.
Rebri-der . . . . .	F 10	to bridle again.
Rebro-der . . . . .	F 10	embroider again.
Rebrouill-er . . . .	M 7	embroil again.
Rebrous-ser . . . .	O 2	turn up the hair.
Rebr-oyer . . . . .	P 4	to grind again.
Rebru-nir . . . . .	I 9	burnish again.
Rebu-ter . . . . .	R 4	refuse, rebuff.
Reca-cher . . . . .	D 9	hide again.
Recach-eter . . . .	K 6	seal up again.
Récalci-trer . . . .	H 8	be refractory.
Reca-ler . . . . .	S 11	to plane, to smooth.
Réca-mer . . . . .	B 4	trim with embroidery
Récapitu-ler . . . .	D 8	recapitulate.
Recarr-eler . . . . .	B 9	new pave, new sole.
Recas-ser . . . . .	O 2	plough a first time.
Rec-éder . . . . .	P 9	restore back again.
Rec-éler . . . . .	S 5	conceal, secrete.
Some, contrary to the ACADEMY, spell it <i>reo-eler</i> ...J 9.		
Recen-ser . . . . .	O 6	verify goods again.
Re-céper . . . . .	Y 6	lop the tops of trees.
<i>Reesper</i> , without the accent, is bad.		
Re-cevoir . . . . .	R 5	receive, admit.
Réchafau-der . . .	F 10	new scaffold.
Recham-pir . . . . .	F 6	to set off.
Recham-ger . . . . .	L 9	change again.
Recham-ter . . . . .	D 7	to sing again.
Réchap-per . . . . .	U 2	to escape again.
Rechaz-ger . . . . .	M 10	to load again.
Rechas-ser . . . . .	O 2	to drive back.
Réchauf-fer . . . .	D 8	to warm again.
Rechaus-ser . . . .	O 2	put shoes on again.
Recher-cher . . . .	D 9	seek again, court.
Rechj-gner . . . . .	T 9	to look gruff.
Re-choir . . . . .	F 9	to fall again.
This verb is obsolete; instead of it use <i>Zetom-ber</i> , G 2.		
Récidi-ver . . . . .	Q 7	recidivate, relapse.
Récipro-quer . . . .	L 10	reciprocate, requite.
Reci-rer . . . . .	G 3	wax over again.
Réci-ter . . . . .	E 2	recite, declaim.
Récla-mer . . . . .	B 4	claim, beg.
Réclam-per . . . . .	U 2	mend a broken mast.
Récli-ner . . . . .	G 5	recline.
Reclou-er . . . . .	K 8	to nail again.
Reclure . . . . .	* *	shut up in a cloister.
This verb is only used in the Pres. Inf. and in its Past Part. <i>Reclus</i> , m., and <i>Recluse</i> , f.—Hence a nun is called <i>une recluse</i> .		
Reco-guer . . . . .	J 8	beat back.
Reco-cher . . . . .	D 9	beat paste.
Recoif-fer . . . . .	D 8	dress one's head again
Réco-ler . . . . .	X 8	re-examine.

(This verb must not be taken for the next.)

# RED

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Recol-ler . . . . .	X 8	paste, or glue again.
(See <i>Récoler</i> .)		
Récolli-ger (se)..	E 10	recollect one's self.
Récol-ter . . . . .	P 7	get in a crop.
Recommen-derde	F 10	to recommend.
Recommen-cer . . .	Q 8	begin again.
Récompen-ser . . .	O 6	to reward.
Recompo-ser . . . .	P 8	compose again.
Recomp-ter . . . . .	E 8	count again.
Réconcili-er . . . .	Q 5	to reconcile.
Recondui-re . . . .	E 5	to reconduct.
Réconfor-ter . . . .	P 7	cheer, fortify.
Reconfron-ter . . .	E 8	confront again.
Recon-naître . . . .	E 7	to know again.
Recon-quérir . . . .	A 8	to reconquer.
<i>Reconquérir</i> is mostly used in its Pres. Inf. and in its Past Part. <i>Reconquis</i> , &c. (Reconquered).		
Reconstrui-re . . .	E 5	to build again.
Reconsul-ter . . . .	L 8	consult again.
Recon-ter . . . . .	E 8	tell over again.
Recontrac-ter . . .	F 8	contract again.
Reconvo-quer . . . .	L 10	convene again.
Recopi-er . . . . .	Q 5	copy again.
Recoquill-er . . . .	O 10	curl, shrink up.
Recor-der (& se)	F 10	tie again; remember.
Recorri-ger . . . . .	E 10	correct again.
Recou-cher . . . . .	D 9	put to bed again.
Recou-dre . . . . .	F 1	sew or stitch again.
Recou-per . . . . .	U 2	to cut again.
Recour-ber . . . . .	G 2	bend, make crooked.
Recou-rir . . . . .	F 2	to have recourse to.
Recou-vrer . . . . .	R 6	recover, get again.
Recou-vrir . . . . .	N 8	to cover again.
Recra-cher . . . . .	D 9	to spit again.
Recré-er . . . . .	B 2	create anew.
Récré-er . . (& se)	B 2	refresh, divert one's
Recré-pir . . . . .	F 6	parget again. [self.
Recri-bler . . . . .	A 5	to sift again.
Récri-er . . (se) . .	Q 5	exclaim, cry out.
Récrimi-ner . . . . .	G 5	to recriminate.
Ré-crîre . . . . .	H 3	to write again.
Re-croire . . . . .	F 4	to believe what we had once ceased to believe.
Re-croître . . . . .	F 5	grow again.
Recroquevill-er..	O 10	shrivel, shrink up.
Recru-ter . . . . .	R 4	recruit, fill up.
Recti-fier . . . . .	D 6	rectify, refine.
Recueill-ir . . . . .	F 7	gather, reap.
Recui-re . . . . .	E 5	roast, bake again.
Recu-ler . . . . .	D 3	put back, draw back.
Récup-érer . . (se)	H 11	retrieve one's loss.
Récu-rer . . . . .	K 11	scour.
Récu-ser . . . . .	V 7	except, challenge.
Rédar-guer . . . . .	G 7	reprove, criticise.
Redé-battre . . . .	C 5	to debate anew.
Redécla-rer . . . . .	N 11	to declare again.
Redédi-er . . . . .	Q 5	to dedicate again.
Redé-faire . . . . .	I 6	to undo again.
Redélib-érer . . . .	H 11	to deliberate again.
Redéli-vrer . . . . .	R 6	set at liberty again.
Redeman-der . . . .	F 10	to ask again.
Redemeu-rer . . . .	G 3	to stay again.
Redémo-lir . . . . .	P 6	demolish again.

## RED

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Redépê-cher . . . . .	D 9	dispatch again.
Redescen-dre . . . . .	V 10	come down again.
Rede-venir . . . . .	X 1	become again.
Redévi-der . . . . .	F 10	wind up again.
Re-devoir . . . . .	G 4	to owe still.
Rédi-ger . . . . .	E 10	write down, edit.
Rédi-mer (se) . . . . .	B 4	redeem one's self.
Re-dire . . . . .	G 6	say over again.
Redistribuer . . . . .	T 1	distribute again.
Redon-der . . . . .	F 10	be redundant.
Redon-ner . . . . .	G 8	to give again.
Redo-rer . . . . .	A 9	gild over again.
Redor-mir . . . . .	G 9	to sleep again.
Redou-bler . . . . .	A 5	redouble, increase.
Redou-ter . . . . .	G 10	dread, fear.
Redres-ser . . . . .	O 2	right, rectify.
Rédui-re . . . . .	E 5	reduce, lessen.
Rédi-fier . . . . .	D 6	rebuild.
Ré-er (V. Raire) . . . . .	B 2	bellow (as a deer).
Refâ-cher . . . . .	D 9	to vex again.
Refaç-on-ner . . . . .	G 8	fashion anew.
Re-faillir . . . . .	I 5	to fail again.
Re-faire . . . . .	I 6	do, or make again.
Refau-cher . . . . .	D 9	mow again.
Réfection-ner . . . . .	G 8	repat, repose.
Refen-dre . . . . .	V 10	cleave, split again.
Réf-érer . . . . .	H 11	refer, report.
Refer-mer . . . . .	I 8	shut again.
Refer-rer . . . . .	G 3	new-shoe a horse.
Refê-ter . . . . .	Q 2	re-establish a holiday
Refi-cher . . . . .	D 9	stick in again.
Refi-ger . . . . .	E 10	congeal again.
Refix-er . . . . .	I 10	fix, settle again.
Réflé-chir . . . . .	I 11	think on, reflect.
Refi-éter . . . . .	S 1	reflect the light.
Refleu-rir . . . . .	J 2	blossom anew.
Refi-eurir . . . . .	J 3	to prosper again.
(See <i>Fleurir</i> .)		
Refu-er . . . . .	T 1	reflow, ebb.
Refon-der . . . . .	F 10	refund, repay.
Refon-dre . . . . .	S 2	cast or melt again.
Refor-ger . . . . .	L 6	to forge anew.
Refor-mer . . . . .	J 4	to form anew.
Réfor-mer . . . . .	J 4	reform, cashier.
Refouet-ter . . . . .	L 8	whip again.
Refouill-er . . . . .	M 7	search again.
Refou-ir . . . . .	K 9	dig up again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Refou-i; -ie; -ie; -ies.</i>		
Refou-ler . . . . .	D 3	full, stamp again.
Refour-bir . . . . .	U 3	furnish again.
Refour-nir . . . . .	I 9	supply again.
Refrap-per . . . . .	U 2	strike again.
Refr-ayer . . . . .	I 1 & R 3	smooth, polish.
Refr-éner . . . . .	B 5	restrain, curb.
Re-frîre . . . . .		to fry again.
See, in this Dictionary, <i>Frîre</i> , like which <i>Refrîre</i> is conjugated.		
Refri-ser . . . . .	Q 6	curl again.
Refro-gner . . . . .	(se) J 8	knit one's brows.
Refroi-dir . . . . .	B 10	cool, refresh.
Refrot-ter . . . . .	L 8	to rub again.
Réfug-ier . . . . .	(se) Q 5	fly for refuge.
Re-fuir . . . . .	J 6	flee again, double.
Refu-ser . . . . .	de. V 7	refuse, reject.

## REL

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Réfu-ter . . . . .	R 4	refute, confute.
Rega-gner . . . . .	J 8	win back, regain.
Réga-ler . . . . .	S 11	regale, feast, treat.
Regar-der . . . . .	F 10	look at.
Regar-nir . . . . .	I 9	furnish again.
Reg-ayer . . . . .	R 3 & I 1	to comb flax.
Reg-eler . . . . .	J 9	freeze again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Reg-éle; -elde; -elde; -eldes.</i>		
Régén-érer . . . . .	H 11	regenerate, renovate.
Régen-ter . . . . .	D 7	govern as a regent.
Reger-mer . . . . .	I 8	bud or grow again.
Regim-ber . . . . .	G 2	kick, disobey.
Ré-gir . . . . .	B 1	govern, rule.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Re-gi; -gie; -gie; -gies.</i>		
Regis-trer . . . . .	H 8	register, record.
R-égler . . . . .	R 7	rule, settle.
R-égner . . . . .	R 8	to reign, rule.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Regon-fler . . . . .	U 1	swell, overflow.
Regor-ger . . . . .	L 6	overflow, abound.
Regou-ler . . . . .	D 3	snub, glut, satiate.
Regou-ter . . . . .	G 10	to taste again.
Regrat-ter . . . . .	L 8	to scrape again.
Regré-er . . . . .	B 2	to rig again.
Regref-fer . . . . .	D 8	to new graft.
Regret-ter (de) . . . . .	Q 9	regret, grudge.
Reguin-der . . . . .	F 10	lift up again.
Régulari-ser . . . . .	Q 6	arrange, dispose.
Réhabili-ter . . . . .	E 2	to reinstate. [again to
Réhabitu-er (se) . . . . .	T 1	habituate one's self
Reha-cher . . . . .	D 9	mince again.
Rehan-ter . . . . .	D 7	frequent again.
Rehasar-der . . . . .	F 10	venture again.
Rehaus-ser . . . . .	O 2	raise, enhance.
Reheur-ter . . . . .	P 7	knock again against.
Réimpri-mer . . . . .	B 4	to reprint.
Réinstal-ler . . . . .	S 11	to reinstal.
Réint-égrer . . . . .	R 9	reintegrate, restore.
Réinterro-ger . . . . .	L 6	to re-examine.
Réinvi-ter . . . . .	E 2	to re-invite.
Réit-érer . . . . .	H 11	reiterate, repeat.
Rejaill-ir . . . . .	K 5	spout, gush out.
Rejan-ner . . . . .	G 1	mimic one's voice.
Rejau-nir . . . . .	I 9	make yellow again.
Rej-eter . . . . .	K 6	reject, throw back.
Ex: Vous n'avez pas pu prendre la balle quand je vous l'ai jetée; renvoyez-la-moi, je vous la rejeterai. (ACAD.)		
Rej-oindre . . . . .	K 7	rejoin, meet again.
Rejoint-oyer . . . . .	P 4	fill up the chasms.
Rejou-er . . . . .	K 8	play again.
Réjou-ir . . . . .	(se) K 9	rejoice, exhilarate.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rejou-i; -ie; -ie; -ies.</i>		
Relâ-cher . . . . .	U 7	slacken, loosen.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Relâ-ché; -ché; -ché; -chées.</i>		
Relan-cer . . . . .	Q 8	to rouse.
Rélar-gir . . . . .	B 1	make still wider.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Relar-gi; -gie; -gie; -gies.</i>		
Rela-ter . . . . .	F 8	report, relate.
Relat-ter . . . . .	L 8	to new lath.
Rela-ver . . . . .	L 1	to wash again.
Relax-er . . . . .	U 9	release, relax.
Rel-ayer . . . . .	I 1	relieve, change horses.

## REL

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rel-éguer . . . . .	L 2	banish, exile.
Rel-ever . . . . .	L 4	to raise again.
Reli-er . . . . .	Q 5	tie again, bind books.
Reli-mer . . . . .	B 4	to file again.
Re-lire . . . . .	L 5	read over again.
Relou-er . . . . .	K 8	let again, underlet.
Re-luire . . . . .	L 7	shine, glitter.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Relu-quer . . . . .	L 10	leer upon.
Relus-trer . . . . .	H 8	give a new glass.
Remà-cher . . . . .	U 7	chew again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Remà-ché ; -chés ; -chès ; -chées.</i>		
Remaçon-ner . . .	G 8	repair mason work.
Reman-der . . . .	F 10	send word again.
Reman-ger . . . .	L 9	to eat again.
Remani-er . . . .	Q 5	handle again.
Remar-cher . . . .	D 9	march or walk again.
Remari-er (& se)	Q 5	marry again.
Remar-quer . . . .	L 10	remark, consider,
Remas-quer (se)	L 10	put on one's mask
Rembal-ler . . . .	S 11	pack up again. [again]
Rembar-quer . . .	L 10	re-embark.
Rembar-rer . . . .	N 11	baffle with keen words
Rembla-ver . . . .	L 1	sow again with corn.
Rembl-ayer . . . .	I 1	fill up with earth.
Remboi-ter . . . .	Q 9	set into joint again.
Rembour-rer . . .	A 9	to stuff.
Rembour-ser . . . .	X 2	to reimburse.
Rembra-ser . . . .	R 1	kindle again.
Rembras-ser . . . .	O 2	to re-embrace.
Rembro-cher . . . .	D 9	to spit again.
Rembru-nir . . . .	I 9	make darker.
Rembû-cher (se)	D 9	go back into the lair.
Remédi-er . . . . .	Q 5	remedy, cure.
Rem-êler . . . . .	M 2	shuffle or mix again.
Remémo-rer . . . .	A 9	put in mind.
Rem-ener . . . . .	M 3	lead or bring back.
Remer-cier . . . . .	R 10	thank or refuse.
Re-mettre . . . . .	M 4	deliver, delay.
Rel-écher . . . . .	O 3	to lick or lap again.
Remeu-bler . . . .	A 5	new furnish.
Remi-ser . . . . .	Q 6	put a coach in the coach house.
Remmaillo-ter . .	L 8	swaddle again.
Remman-cher . . .	D 9	to new haft.
Remm-ener . . . .	M 3	lead or carry back.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Ram-ener</i> .		
Remod-eler . . . .	J 9	to model anew.
Remon-ter . . . . .	E 8	to mount again.
Remon-trer . . . .	H 8	remonstrate, show
Remor-dre . . . . .	M 5	bite again, [again]
Remor-quer . . . .	L 8	tow a ship. [der.]
Remou-dre . . . .	M 6	grind again (in pow-
Rémou-dre . . . .	M 6	grind again (tools, &c.)
Remouill-er . . . .	M 7	wet again, anchor again.
Re-mourir (& se))	M 8	die again.
VOUTAIRE has used this verb.—Ex: Le feu qui sem- blait se mourir, s'est rallumé, mais il se <i>remourit</i> .		
Rempaill-er . . . .	V 4	mend straw chairs.
Rempaqu-eter . . .	K 6	to pack up again.
Repa-rer (se) . . .	N 11	intrench one's self.
Rempla-cer . . . .	P 1	replace, succeed.
Rempli-er . . . . .	Q 5	take in, turn in.

## REN

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rem-plir . . . . .	H 4	fill up, fill again.
Rempl-oyer . . . .	P 4	employ again.
Remplu-mer . . . .	J 7	new feather.
Rempo-cher . . . .	D 9	pocket up again.
Rempoisson-ner .	G 8	stock again with fish.
Rempor-ter . . . .	P 7	carry back, obtain.
Remprison-ner . .	G 8	imprison again.
Remprun-ter . . . .	D 7	borrow again.
Remu-er . . . . .	T 1	move, stir.
Rémun-érer . . . .	H 11	remunerate, reward.
Remus-eler . . . .	B 9	to muzzle again.
Renâ-cler . . . . .	C 9	snuffle, hesitate.
Rena-ger » . . . .	M 10	to swim again.
Re-naître . . . . .	N 1	be born again.
"This verb," says BESCHERELLE, "has no Past Part. and therefore no compound tenses." This assertion is incorrect. <i>René</i> , &c. is found in VERLAC, as the Past Part. of <i>Renaitre</i> . And why could I not say!—Ce phénix est <i>rené</i> de ses cendres.—La nature est <i>renée</i> au printemps.		
Renas-quer . . . .	L 10	snuffle, hesitate.
Rencais-ser . . . .	O 2	put into a chest again
Renchai-ner . . . .	G 5	chain up again.
Renché-rir . . . .	D 10	make dearer.
Remoura-ger . . . .	M 10	encourage again.
Rencon-trer . . . .	H 8	meet, find.
Rencor-ser . . . .	X 2	make a new bodice.
Rencoura-ger . . .	M 10	give fresh courage.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rencoura-gé ; -gés ; -gée ; -gées.</i>		
Rendet-ter (se) . .	Q 9	run in debt again.
Rendor-mir (& se)	G 9	lull asleep again, fall asleep again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rendor-mi ; -mis ; -mie ; -mies.</i>		
Rendou-bler . . . .	A 5	turn in, fold up.
Ren-dre . . . . .	V 10	render, restore.
Rendui-re . . . . .	E 5	new plaster.
Rendur-cir . . . . .	A 10	make harder.
Renei-ger . . . . .	N 2	to snow again.
Renett-oyer . . . .	P 4	to clean anew.
Renfat-ter . . . . .	Q 9	new roof a house.
Renfer-mer . . . .	I 8	shut up again.
Renfi-ler . . . . .	O 9	thread again.
Renflam-mer . . . .	N 3	inflame again.
Ren-fler . . . . .	U 1	swell again.
Renfon-cer . . . .	Q 8	drive deeper.
Reufor-cer . . . .	Q 8	reinforce, strengthen
Renfor-mer . . . .	J 4	stretch gloves upon a
Renfor-mir . . . .	J 10	repair a wall. [form.]
Renga-ger . . . .	M 10	to re-engage,
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Renga-gé ; -gés-gée-gées.</i>		
Rengai-ner . . . .	G 5	sheathe, put up.
Rengen-drer . . . .	H 6	engender again.
Rengor-ger (se) . .	L 6	to be conceived.
Rengrais-ser . . . .	O 2	make fat again.
Rengr-éger . . . .	A 2	to make worse.
Rengr-éner . . . .	B 5	come again.
Renhar-dir . . . .	B 10	encourage still more.
Reni-er . . . . .	Q 5	deny, abjure.
Reni-fler . . . . .	U 1	snuff up again.
Reniv-eler . . . .	B 9	to level again.
Ex: Il <i>renivelle</i> ce terrain. (See Niveler.)		
Renoir-cir . . . . .	A 10	blacken again.
Renom-mer . . . .	N 3	give repute.

## REN

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Renon-cer ..à..	Q 8	renounce, deny.
Renou-er .....	K 8	tie again, renew.
Renouv-eler .....	B 9	renew, revive.
Ex : Le retour du printemps <i>renouvelle</i> la nature. (Acad.)		
Rensei-gner .....	T 9	teach again.
Rensem-en-cer ..	Q 8	to sow again.
Renta-mer .....	B 4	to cut again.
Ren-ter .....	D 7	to endow.
Renter-er .....	G 3	bury again.
Rentoi-ler .....	X 8	put other linen to.
Renton-ner .....	G 8	tun up again.
Rentortill-er ....	O 10	twist again.
Rentraî-ner .....	G 5	drag back again.
Ren-traire .....	V 3	finedraw, darn.
This verb is chiefly used in the Pres. Infin. and in its Participles.		
Ren-trer .....	H 8	come or go in again.
Renva-hir .....	H 9	invade again.
Renvelop-per ..	U 2	warp up again.
Renveni-mer ..	B 4	envenom again.
Renver-ger .....	L 10	border a basket.
Renver-ser .....	X 2	throw down, overturn
Renvi-er .....	Q 5	lay upon the stakes.
Renv-oyer .....	H 10	send again or back.
Réoccu-per .....	U 2	occupy again,
Réordon-ner ....	G 8	to reordain.
Réorgani-ser ....	Q 6	to reorganize.
Répais-sir .....	K 3	thicken, grow thicker
Re-paître (& se)	Y 7	feed, bait. (see Paitre)
Repai-trir .....	J 1	knead again.
Répan-dre .....	V 10	spill, spread.
This verb is not to be taken for <i>Rependre</i> .		
Repa-raître ....	N 10	appear again.
Repa-rer .....	N 11	to parry again.
Répa-rer .....	N 11	repair, refit.
Repar-ler .....	S 11	speak again.
Reparta-ger ....	M 10	to share again.
Repar-tir .....	O 1	set out again, reply.
This verb must not be taken for the next.		
Repar-tir .....	C 2	to divide, distribute.
Rcpas-ser .....	O 2	repass, (set razors, &c)
Repa-ver .....	L 1	pave anew.
Rep-ayer .....	I 1	pay a second time.
Repé-cher .....	O 4	fish up again.
Repei-gner .....	T 9	comb again.
Rep-eindre ....	U 10	draw or paint again
This verb must not be taken for <i>Répandre</i> .		
Rep-eler .....	J 9	peel again (see Peler).
Rep-endre ....	V 10	hang up again.
Reper-cer .....	P 1	pierce or tap again.
Repen-ser .....	O 6	think of again.
Repen-tir (se) de	T 5	repent, regret.
Répercu-ter ....	R 4	repercuss, reflect.
Reper-dre .....	O 7	lose again.
Rep-érer .....	H 11	to mark timber, &c.
Rep-eser .....	O 8	weigh again.
Rép-éter .....	S 1	repeat, do again.
Repé-trir .....	J 1	to knead again.
Repeu-pler ....	A 6	re-people, new-stock.
Repi-ler .....	O 9	pound or beat again.
Repi-quer .....	L 10	prick again.
Repla-cer .....	P 1	place or put again.
Replai-der .....	F 10	go to law again.

## RES

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Replanchéi-er ..	Q 5	to new-floor.
Replan-ter .....	D 7	transplant, replant.
Replâ-trer .....	H 8	new-plaster.
Re-pleuvoir .....	P 7	rain again.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Repli-er .....	Q 5	fold again.
Répli-quer .....	L 10	reply, answer.
Replis-ser .....	O 2	plait again.
Replon-ger .....	T 10	dip or dive again.
+ Its Past Part. is variable : <i>Replon-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Repo-lir .....	P 7	polish again.
Répon-dre .....	S 2	answer, reply.
Repor-ter .....	P 7	carry back.
Repo-ser .....	P 8	lay, put again, rest.
Reposs-éder .....	P 9	to possess again.
Répou-ser .....	P 8	marry again.
Répous-ser .....	O 2	repel, repulse.
Répouss-eter ....	K 6	to dust again.
Re-prendre ....	Q 1	retake, renew, resume
Représen-ter ....	D 7	represent, exhibit.
Repré-ter .....	Q 2	to lend again.
Repri-er .....	Q 5	to renew a prayer.
Répriman-der ..	F 10	to reprimand.
Répri-mer .....	B 4	repress, curb.
Repri-ser .....	Q 6	appraise again.
Repro-cher (se) de	D 9	reproach, grudge.
Reprodui-re .....	E 5	reproduce.
Repro-mettre ..	M 4	promise again.
Réprou-ver ....	V 6	to prove again.
Reprou-ver .....	V 6	reprove, disown.
Répudi-er .....	Q 5	repudiate, divorce.
Répu-gner à .....	J 8	be repugnant.
Repullu-ler ....	D 3	grow or bud again.
Repur-ger .....	K 10	purge again, clarify.
Répu-ter .....	R 4	repute, account.
Re-quérir .....	A 8	request
Requé-ter .....	Q 2	quest again.
Requin-quer (se)	L 10	trick one's self up.
Réqui-per .....	U 2	to equip anew.
Resa-crer .....	B 7	consecrate again.
Rescam-pir ....	F 6	whiten with lead.
Rescel-ler .....	S 11	to seal again.
Rescin-der .....	F 10	rescind, make void.
Réser-ver .....	L 1	reserve, save, keep.
Rési-der .....	F 10	reside, abide.
Rési-gner (& se) à	T 9	resign, yield up.
Résili-er .....	Q 5	annul, cancel.
Résini-fier. . .)	D 6	melt like rosin.
Résis-ter .....	Q 9	resist, oppose.
Réson-ner .....	G 8	sound, resound.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Raisonner</i> .		
Ré-soudre (& se)	S 3	resolve, solve,
+ N. B. Besides its Past Part. <i>résolu</i> , &c., (given in the table,) we also use <i>résous</i> , but only when speaking of things changing from one state into another, as : "Le soleil a <i>résous</i> le brouillard en pluie." (Académiens), and then it has no feminine.		
Respec-ter ....	S 4	respect, revere.
Respi-rer .....	G 3	respire, breathe.
Résplen-dir ....	B 10	shine, glitter.
Ressa-crer .....	B 7	consecrate again.
Ressai-gner .....	T 9	bleed again.
Ressai-sir .....	D 11	seize again.
Ressalu-er .....	T 1	salute again.

## RES

## RON

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ressas-ser ....	O 2	sift again.	Retrou-ver ....	V 6	find again, retrieve.
Ressau-ter ....	G 10	leap again.	Rétudi-er .....	Q 5	study again.
Ress-écher ....	O 3	dry up again.	Rétu-ver .....	V 6	bathe over and over.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Ress-sché; -schée; -schée; -schées.</i>			Réu-nir .....	I 9	unite, reunite.
Ressel-ler .....	S 11	saddle again.	Réus-sir... à ..	K 3	succeed, agree.
Ressem-bler ....	A 5	resemble, be like.	Re-valoir .....	V 9	return like for like.
Ressem-eler ....	B 9	to put new soles.	Revan-cher ....	D 9	take one's part.
Ex: <i>Ressemeler</i> , c'est mettre de nouvelles semelles à une vieille chaussure.			Révas-ser .....	O 2	dream much.
Ress-emer T 4 or Y 8		to sow again.	Réveill-er .....	I 4	awake, revive.
Ressen-tir .....	T 5	feel, resent.	Rév-éler .....	S 5	reveal, discover.
Resser-rer .....	G 3	bind up, tie tighter.	Revendi-quer ..	L 10	claim, demand.
Resson-ner ....	G 8	ring a bell again.	Reven-dre .....	V 10	to sell again.
Ressor-tir .....	T 11	to go out again.	Re-venir .....	X 1	come or grow again.
Ressor-tir ....	C 2	to belong to, or to be under the jurisdiction of.	Reven-ter ....	D 7	fill a sail again.
As the two last verbs, though spelt alike in the Pres. Infinitive, are conjugated differently, according to their different meanings, be very careful not to take one for the other.			Rè-ver .....	S 6	dream, think of.
Ressou-der ....	F 10	solder afresh.	Réverb-érer ....	H 11	reverberate, reflect.
Ressou-venir (se) X 1		remember recollect.	Rever-dir .....	B 10	become green again.
Ressu-er .....	T 1	sweat again.	Rév-érer .....	H 11	revere, reverence.
Ressusci-ter ...	E 2	resuscitate, revive.	Rever-nir .....	I 9	varnish over again.
Ress-uyer .....	I 2	dry, wipe again.	Rever-ser .....	X 2	pour again.
Restau-ser ....	A 9	repair, restore.	Re-vétir .....	X 3	clothe, invest.
Res-ter .....	S 4	remain, stay.	Revi-rer .....	G 3	tack about.
Restipu-ler ....	D 4	stipulate reciprocally.	Révi-ser .....	Q 6	revise, review.
Restitu-er .....	T 1	restore, refund.	Revisi-ter ....	E 2	visit, visit again.
Restr-eindre ...	U 10	bind, astringe.	Revivi-fier ....	D 6	revive, bring to life.
Résul-ter .....	L 8	result, follow.	Re-vivre .....	X 6	come to life again.
Résu-mer .....	J 7	resume, sum up.	+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Réta-blir .....	H 7	restore, repair.	Re-voir .....	X 7	see again, revise.
Retaill-er .....	V 4	cut again.	Révol-ter (& se) P 7		raise a rebellion.
Reta-per .....	U 2	cock a hat.	Révolutionnni-ser. Q 6		revolutionize.
Retar-der .....	F 10	delay, retard.	Revo-mir .....	J 10	vomit again.
Retà-ter .....	F 8	feel or taste again.	Révo-quer .....	L 10	repeal, question.
Ret-eindre ....	U 10	dye again.	Re-vouloir .....	X 9	desire, or will again.
Rét-eindre ....	U 10	put out again.	Revoya-ger ....	M 10	travel again.
Reten-dre .....	V 10	stretch again.	Rhabill-er .....	O 10	clothe anew.
Réten-dre .....	V 10	spread again.	Rica-ner .....	G 5	titter, sneer.
Re-tenir .....	V 1	retain, hinder.	Ri-der .....	F 10	wrinkle, shrivel.
Reten-ter .....	D 7	try, attempt again.	Ridiculi-ser ....	Q 6	ridicule, laugh at.
Reten-tir .....	C 2	resound, re-echo.	Ri-fler .....	U 1	eat greedily, fill.
Reti-rer .....	G 3	draw again.	Rigo-ler .....	X 8	open trenches in a gdn
Retoi-ser .....	R 1	measure over again.	Rimaill-er .....	V 4	make sorry verses.
Retom-ber ....	G 2	fall again.	Ri-mer .....	B 4	rhyme, make verses.
Reton-dre .....	S 2	shear again.	Rin-cer .....	Q 8	rinse, wash.
Retor-dre .....	M 5	twist or wring again.	Rinstrui-re ....	E 5	teach again.
Rétor-quer ....	L 10	to retort.	Rio-ter ..	P 7	smile, giggle.
Retou-cher ....	D 9	touch again, revise.	Ri-per .....	U 2	smooth.
Retour-ner ....	G 8	return, turn back.	Ripos-ter .....	S 4	reply sharply.
Retra-cer .....	P 1	retrace, relate.	Rire.. (& se).. de S 7		laugh, joke, ridicule.
Rétrac-ter ....	F 8	retract, recant.	+ Its Past Part. is only declinable when used <i>reflectively</i> , in its Compound Tenses.		
Re-traire .....	V 3	redeem.	Ris-quer .....	L 10	risk, hazard.
It is chiefly used in the Infin and in its comp. tenses.			Ris-ser .....	V 2	to seize any thing.
Retran-cher ....	D 9	retrench, cut off.	Risso-ler .....	X 8	roast, fry.
Retravail-er ...	V 4	work again.	Ri-ver .....	Q 7	rivet, clench.
Rétre-cir .....	A 10	straiten, contract.	Ro-ber .....	G 2	shear a hat.
Retrem-per ....	U 2	dip or soak again.	Rô-der .....	F 10	roam, rove.
Retres-ser ....	O 2	weave again.	Ro-gner .....	J 8	clip, pare, cut.
Rétroc-éder ....	P 9	make over again.	Rognon-ner ....	G 8	growl, mutter.
Rétrogra-der ...	F 10	to retrograde.	Rô-ler .....	X 8	write rolls.
Retrous-ser ....	O 2	tuck or cock up.	Romani-ser ....	Q 6	make romances.
			Rom-pre .....	S 8	break, break up.
			Rondi-ner .....	G 5	to cudgel.
			Ron-fler .....	U 1	snore, roar.



# RON

# SEM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ron-ger . . . . .	T 10	gnaw, nibble.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Ron-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Ro-quer . . . . .	L 10	castle (at chess.)
Roe-ser . . . . .	O 2	long, lick.
Rossigno-ler . . . . .	X 8	mimick the warbling of the nightingale.
Rostu-rer . . . . .	K 11	woold (see Rouster.)
Ro-ter . . . . .	P 7	eructate, belch.
Rô-tir . . . . .	C 2	roast, toast, broil.
Rouan-ner . . . . .	G 8	mark casks.
Roucou-er . . . . .	K 8	die with roucou.
Roucou-ler . . . . .	D 3	coo (as a dove.)
Rou-er . . . . .	K 8	break on the wheel.
Rou-gir . . . . .	B 1	redden, colour, blush.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Rou-gi; -gis; -gie; -gies.</i>		
Rouill-er . . . . .	M 7	rust, make rusty.
Rou-ir . . . . .	K 9	steep, soak, putrefy.
Rou-ler . . . . .	D 3	roll, roll up.
Roupill-er . . . . .	O 10	doze, sleep unsoundly
Rous-sir . . . . .	K 3	grow red or reddish.
Rous-ter . . . . .	S 4	woold (said of masts.)
Routaill-er . . . . .	V 4	follow a deer.
Routi-ner . . . . .	G 5	accustom, habituate.
Rou-vrir . . . . .	N 8	open again.
Rubé-fier . . (&se)	D 6	create a red tint.
Rud-oyer . . . . .	P 4	use harshly.
Ruel-ler . . . . .	D 3	mould the vine.
Ru-er . . . . .	K 8	fling, kick.
Rugi-ner . . . . .	G 5	scrape the bones.
Ru-gir . . . . .	B 1	roar like a lion.
Rui-ner . . . . .	G 5	ruin, destroy.
Ruiss-eler . . . . .	B 9	gush out, stream.
Ex: Son visage <i>ruisselle</i> de sueur. (ACAD.)		
Rumi-ner . . . . .	G 5	ruminate, muse.
Ru-ser . . . . .	V 7	dodge, use artifice.
Rusti-quer . . . . .	L 10	make rustic-like.

## S.

Sa-bler . . . . .	A 5	to cover with sand.
Sablon-ner . . . . .	G 8	scour with sand.
Sabo-ter . . . . .	P 7	whip a top.
Sabou-ler . . . . .	D 4	toss, tumble.
Sabrenau-der . . . . .	F 10	botch, bungle.
Sa-brer . . . . .	X 4	cut with a sabre.
Sacca-ger . . . . .	M 10	sack, plunder.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Sacca-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.</i>		
Sa-crer . . . . .	B 7	consecrate, crown.
Sacri-fier . . . . .	D 6	sacrifice, destroy.
Saфра-ner . . . . .	G 8	to die with saffron.
Saf-eter . . . . .	A 7	clean with a brush.
Sai-gner . . . . .	T 9	bleed, lose blood.
Saill-ir . . . . .	S 9	project (see the next.)

*Saillir*, said in *Architecture* of the parts projecting out of a wall, and in *Painting* of the relief of objects, is both irregular and impersonal, as exhibited in the Tables, but it is more commonly used in the Pres. Infinitive after some of the tenses of the verb *Faire*. Ex:—Ce balcon *saille* de trois peds sur le mur. —Les ombres bien ménagées *font saillir* plus ou moins les objets. (ACAD.)—+ Its Past Part. is invariable.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Saill-ir . . . . .	S 10	to gush out, to leap.
* <i>Saillir</i> , in this sense, is defective as before, being chiefly used in its 3rd persons; but it is Regular as to the formation of its parts.—Ex: Quand Moïse frappa le rocher il en <i>saillit</i> une source d'eau vive. (ACAD.) + Its Past Part. is invariable.—In its sense of <i>gushing out</i> , we use <i>Jailir</i> ...K 5, rather than <i>Saillir</i> ; and at all times its Pres. Infinitive is more elegantly employed after the tenses of the verb <i>Faire</i> .		
Sai-sir . . . . .	D 11	seize, lay hold of.
Salari-er . . . . .	Q 5	reward, pay.
Sa-ler . . . . .	S 11	to salt, to corn.
Sa-lir . . . . .	P 6	dirt, stain.
Sali-ver . . . . .	Q 7	salivate, spit much.
Salu-er . . . . .	T 1	salute, bow.
San-cir (impers.)	A 10	sink (said of a ship.)
Sancti-fier . . . . .	D 6	sanctify, hallow.
Sanction-ner . . . . .	G 8	sanction, ratify.
San-gler . . . . .	G 3	girth, whip.
Sanglot-ter . . . . .	L 8	sob, sigh, groan.
Sa-per . . . . .	U 2	sap, undermine.
Sar-cler . . . . .	C 9	weed, pull up weeds.
Sas-ser . . . . .	O 2	sift, examine.
Sati-ner . . . . .	G 5	make satin-like.
Satiri-ser . . . . .	Q 6	lampoon, criticise.
Satis-faire . . . . .	I 6	satisfy, gratify.
Satu-rer . . . . .	K 11	to saturate.
Sau-cer . . . . .	P 11	dip in sauce-boat.
Sau-ner . . . . .	G 8	make salt.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Sonner</i> .		
Saupou-drer . . . . .	H 6	powder, corn.
Sau-rer . . . . .	A 9	dry in the smoke.
Sau-ter . . . . .	G 10	leap, jump.
Sautill-er . . . . .	O 10	skip, trip along.
Sau-ver . . . . .	V 6	save, preserve.
Sav-eter . . . . .	K 6	cobble, bungle.
Savoir . . . . .	T 2	know, be skilled.
Savon-ner . . . . .	G 8	wash with soap.
Savou-rer . . . . .	A 9	savour, relish.
Scandali-ser . . . . .	Q 6	scandalize, slander.
Scan-der . . . . .	F 10	to scan a verse.
Scari-fier . . . . .	D 6	scarify, lance.
Scel-ler . . . . .	S 11	seal, ratify.

This verb must not be taken for *Côler* or *Seller*.

S-cier . . . . .	R 10	saw, cut down.
Scintil-ler . . . . .	O 9	scintillate, sparkle.
Scori-fier . . . . .	D 6	reduce in scoria.
Scru-ter . . . . .	D 7	to scrutinize.
Sculp-ter . . . . .	L 8	carve, engrave.
S-écher . . . . .	O 3	wither, grow dry.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>S-éché; -échés; -échée; -échées.</i>		
Secon-der . . . . .	F 10	second, assist.
Secou-er . . . . .	K 8	shake, shake off.
Secou-rir . . . . .	F 2	succour, help.
Sécr-éter . . . . .	S 1	separate the fluids of
Sécurali-ser . . . . .	Q 6	secularize. [the body.
Sédui-re . . . . .	E 5	seduce, mislead.
Ségr-éger . . . . .	A 2	segregate, separate.
Séjour-ner . . . . .	G 8	sojourn, abide.
Sel-ler . . . . .	S 11	saddle.

This verb must not be taken for *Côler* or *Seller*.

Sem-bler* (impers.) T 3 seem, look, appear.

For its full conjugation, see A 5. + Its Past Part. is invariable.

## SEM

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
S-emer . . . . .	T 4 or Y 8	to sow, to spread.
(See, in the APPENDIX, Observation <i>er</i> , 5 th )		
Semon-dre . . . . .	S 2	to invite, summon.
S'en aller . . . . .	Z 5 & Z 6	to go away.
(See the note at <i>En aller</i> .)		
Sendor-mir . . . . .	G 9	to fall asleep (See <i>En</i> .)
Senten-cier . . . . .	R 10	condemn. [dormir.]
Sen-tir . . . . .	T 5	feel, smell.
Seoir (impers.) . . . . .	T 6	to fit well.
N. B. <i>Seoir</i> in this sense has no Past Part., but when it means to be situated it has one:— <i>Sis m.s. &amp; p.</i> ; <i>sies f.s.</i> ; <i>sies f.p.</i> —Its Pres. Part. <i>séant</i> , is likewise used as an adjective, and even as a noun.		
Sépa-rer . . . . .	N 11	part, separate.
Séques-trer . . . . .	H 8	to sequester.
Séran-cer . . . . .	Q 8	to hatchel.
Sér-éner . . . . .	B 5	calm, quiet.
Serfouet-ter . . . . .	Q 3	turn up or loosen
Serfou-ir . . . . .	K 9	the ground, hoe.
Sergen-ter . . . . .	D 7	send bailiffs after one.
Serin-guer . . . . .	G 7	syring, squirt.
Sermon-ner . . . . .	G 8	preach, lecture.
Serp-éger . . . . .	A 2	make a horse run in a
Serpen-ter . . . . .	D 7	wind about. [circle.]
Ser-per . . . . .	U 2	weigh anchor.
Ser-rer . . . . .	N 11	squeeze, tie tight.
Ser-tir . . . . .	C 2	set a gem or stone.
Ser-vir . . . . .	T 7	serve, wait upon.
Sé-vir . . . . .	R 2	use ill, punish.
S-evrer . . . . .	T 8	wean, deprive.
Sextu-pler . . . . .	A 6	increase sixfold.
Si-éger . . . . .	A 2	keep one's see, sit.
Sif-fler . . . . .	U 1	whistle, hiss.
Signa-ler . . . . .	S 11	to signalize.
Si-gner . . . . .	T 9	sign, subscribe.
Signi-fier . . . . .	D 6	signify, import.
Sill-er . . . . .	O 10	wink, (in falconry).
Sillon-ner . . . . .	G 8	furrow, wrinkle.
Simpli-fier . . . . .	D 6	abridge, simplify.
Simu-ler . . . . .	D 3	pretend, feign.
Singulari-ser (se) . . . . .	Q 6	affect singularity.
Siro-ter . . . . .	P 7	sip, tipple.
Sis-ter (see <i>Siter</i> ) . . . . .	Q 9	cite, summon.
Situ-er . . . . .	T 1	seat, place, fix.
Smill-er . . . . .	O 10	to beelee, (rocks, &c.)
Socrati-ser . . . . .	Q 6	argue like Socrates.
Soi-gner . . . . .	T 9	nurse, look after.
Sola-cier . . . . .	R 10	comfort, console.
Sol-der . . . . .	F 10	close (an account.)
Solenni-ser . . . . .	Q 6	solemnize, celebrate.
N. B.— <i>Solenniser</i> is sometimes found written thus: <i>solemniser</i> ; but either must always be pronounced as if spelt: <i>solaniser</i> .		
Sol-fler . . . . .	D 6	learn the gamut.
Sollici-ter . . . . .	E 2	solicit, entice.
Som-brer . . . . .	X 4	overset (said of sails.)
Sommeill-er . . . . .	I 4	slumber, dose.
Som-mer (de) . . . . .	N 3	summer, sum up.
Son-der . . . . .	F 10	sound, probe, search.
Son-ger . . . . .	T 10	dream, think.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Sonnaill-er . . . . .	V 4	ring the bells often.
Son-ner . . . . .	G 8	sound, ring.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Sauser</i> .		

## STI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Sophisti-quer . . . . .	L 10	cavil, adulterate.
Sor-tir . . . . .	T 11	go out, come out.
N. B. <i>Sortir</i> may also be used impersonally, as a term of jurisprudence, signifying to <i>issue</i> , to <i>come from</i> . In such case its third persons are conjugated like <i>aver-tir</i> .....C 2. Ex: J'entends que cette cause <i>sortisse</i> son plein et entier effet. (ACAD.)		
Sou-cier . . (se) . . . . .	R 10	to care for.
Sou-der . . . . .	F 10	solder, settle.
Soud-oyer . . . . .	P 4	keep in pay.
Sou-dre . . . . .	* *	solve, resolve.
* * <i>Soudre</i> is only found in the Pres. Infin.; <i>Ré-soudre</i> .....S 3, is now used instead of it.		
Souf-fler . . . . .	U 1	blow, whisper.
Souffl-eter . . . . .	K 6	cuff, box, slap one.
Ex: Elle <i>soufflette</i> son enfant pour les moindres choses. (ACAD.)		
Souf-frir . . (de) . . . . .	N 6	suffer, endure.
Souf-frer . . . . .	H 5	do over with sulphur.
Souhai-ter (de) . . . . .	E 2	wish, desire.
Souill-er . . . . .	M 7	foul, defile, stain.
Soula-ger . . . . .	M 10	relieve, ease.
† Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Soula-gé</i> ; <i>-gés</i> ; <i>-gée</i> ; <i>-gées</i> .		
Sou-lér . . . . .	S 11	fill, satiate, fuddle.
Soul-ever . . . . .	L 4	lift, rise.
Souli-gner . . . . .	T 9	to underline.
Sou-loir . . . . .	* *	to be wont.
* * <i>Souloir</i> was used in the time of <i>AMYOT</i> , for we find in that author: " <i>Il souloit</i> ," he was wont.		
Sou-mettre . . . . .	M 4	subdue, submit.
Soupçon-ner (de) . . . . .	G 8	suspect, conjecture.
Sou-per . . . . .	U 2	to sup, take supper.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Soup-eser . . . . .	O 8	poise, weigh by hand.
Soupi-rer . . . . .	Q 6	sigh, wish earnestly.
Sou-quer . . . . .	L 10	stretch, taughen.
Sourcill-er . . . . .	O 10	knit the brow, spring
Sour-dre . . . . .	* *	to gush out.
* * <i>Sourdre</i> is said of waters springing from the earth, but it is seldom used except in the Pres. Infin. and in the two third persons of the Pres. Ind., as in the following examples: On voit l'eau <i>sourdre</i> de tous côtés.—C'est un pays fort aquatique, l'eau y <i>sourd</i> partout.—On dit que le Rhin, le Rhône et le Pô <i>sourdent</i> de la même montagne. (ACAD.)		
This verb may be used figuratively in its Pres. Infin. as in this sentence of ABLANCOURT: "Pompée disait qu'en frappant du pied contre terre, il en ferait <i>sourdre</i> des légions.		
Sou-rîre . . . . .	S 7	smile, simper.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Sousenten-dre . . . . .	V 10	to understand.
Sous-crire . . . . .	H 3	to subscribe.
Soussi-gner . . . . .	T 9	underwrite.
Sous-traire . . . . .	V 3	subtract, take away.
Sou-tenir . . . . .	V 1	support, sustain.
Souti-rer . . . . .	G 3	rack, defecate.
Sou-venir (& se) . . . . .	X 1	to remember.
Spal-mer . . . . .	J 7	pitch a ship.
Spéci-fier . . . . .	D 6	specify, particularize.
Spécu-ler . . . . .	D 3	speculate, meditate.
Spirituali-ser . . . . .	Q 6	to spiritualize.
Spoli-er . . . . .	Q 5	plunder, spoliolate.
Station-ner . . . . .	G 8	station, stop.
Statu-er . . . . .	T 1	enact, decree.
Stéréoty-per . . . . .	U 2	to stereotype.
Stigmati-ser . . . . .	Q 6	to stigmatize.

# STI

# TAL

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Stimu-ler . . . . .	D 3	stimulate, excite.
Stipendi-er . . . . .	Q 5	keep in pay.
Stipu-ler . . . . .	D 3	stipulate, covenant.
Strapas-ser . . . . .	O 2	drub, use one ill.
Strapasson-ner . . . . .	G 8	paint unskilfully.
Strati-fier . . . . .	D 6	to stratify.
Stupé-fier . . . . .	D 6	stupify, benumb.
Sty-ler . . . . .	O 9	train, bring up.
Subdél-égner . . . . .	L 2	to substitute.
Subdivi-ser . . . . .	Q 6	to subdivide.
Subhas-ter . . . . .	S 4	sell by auction.
Su-bir . . . . .	U 3	undergo, suffer.
Subju-guer . . . . .	G 7	subjugate, subdue.
Subli-mer . . . . .	B 4	to sublimate.
Submer-ger . . . . .	T 10	to submerge.
Subordon-ner . . . . .	G 8	render subordinate.
Subor-ner . . . . .	G 8	suborn, corrupt.
Subro-ger . . . . .	L 11	subrogate, appoint.
Subsis-ter . . . . .	S 4	subsist, exist.
Substitu-er . . . . .	T 1	to substitute.
Subtili-ser . . . . .	Q 6	subtilize, refine.
Sub-venir . . . . .	X 1	assist, relieve.
Subver-tir . . . . .	C 2	subvert, ruin.
Succ-éder . . . . .	P 9	succeed, inherit.
Succom-ber . . . . .	G 2	sink under.
Su-cer . . . . .	P 1	suck, drain.
Suço-ter . . . . .	P 7	suck repeatedly.
Su-crer . . . . .	B 7	sugar, sweeten.
Su-er . . . . .	T 1	sweat, perspire.
Suf-fire . . . . .	U 4	suffice, satisfy.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Suffo-quer . . . . .	L 10	suffocate, stifle.
Sugg-érer . . . . .	H 11	suggest, prompt.
Suin-ter . . . . .	D 7	run out, leak.
Sui-fer . . . . .	D 8	tallow, grease.
In some Dictionaries this verb is improperly spelt <i>Suiver</i> .		
Suivre . . . . .	U 5	follow, attend.
Su-per . . . . .	U 2	close accidentally.
Supers-éder . . . . .	P 9	supersede, delay.
Supplan-ter . . . . .	D 7	to supplant.
Supplé-er . . . . .	B 2	supply, make up.
Suppli-cier . . . . .	R 10	put to death, torment.
Suppli-er . . . . .	Q 5	to supplicate.
Suppor-ter . . . . .	P 7	support, bear with.
Suppo-ser . . . . .	P 8	suppose, imagine.
Suppri-mer . . . . .	B 4	suppress, abolish.
Suppu-rer . . . . .	K 11	to suppurate.
Suppu-ter . . . . .	R 4	calculate, compute.
Surabon-der . . . . .	F 10	to superabound.
Surach-eter . . . . .	A 7	buy too dear.
Suran-ner . . . . .	G 8	let the time elapse.
Surchar-ger . . . . .	M 10	surcharge, overload.
Sur-croître . . . . .	F 5	grow upon or out.
Surdo-rer . . . . .	A 9	to double-gild.
Surenché-rir . . . . .	D 10	to outbid.
Sur-faire . . . . .	I 6	exact, ask too much.
Sur-gir . . . . .	B 1	to come to land.
This verb, which also means to come out of, to rise above, is scarcely ever used except in the Pres. Inf. and in the three persons of its other tenses.		
Ex: "On a vu tout-à-coup <i>surgir</i> la réputation de cet écrivain." (Acad.)		
Surhaus-ser . . . . .	O 2	to over-rate.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Surj-eter . . . . .	K 6	whip (as tailors do.)
Surli-er . . . . .	Q 5	whip a rope in rigging
Surmar-cher . . . . .	D 9	double, repass.
Surm-ener . . . . .	M 3	over-ride, jade.
Surmon-ter . . . . .	E 8	surmount, exceed.
Surna-ger . . . . .	M 10	swim upon, float.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Sur-naître . . . . .	N 1	grow on or upon.
Surnom-mer . . . . .	N 3	to surname.
Surpas-ser . . . . .	O 2	excel, surpass.
Surp-ayer . . . . .	I 1	pay too dear.
Surplom-ber . . . . .	G 2	slope, jut out.
Sur-prendre . . . . .	Q 1	surprise, astonish.
Surs-emer . . . . .	M 3	sow over again.
Sur-seoir . . . . .	U 6	supersede, put off.
N.B. The three persons sing. of the Present Ind. of <i>Surseoir</i> , and the second person sing. of its Imperative, are differently spelt by different Grammarians.		
NOEL & CHAPRAL, DUPONT, LITTAIS DE GAUX, give them thus:—Je <i>sursaie</i> , tu <i>sursaies</i> , il <i>sursaie</i> ; <i>sursaies</i> , without the mute <i>e</i> , whilst the ACADEMY, BESCHERRELLES, VERLAG, LEVIZAC, and most Grammarians, keep the <i>e</i> , thus:—Je <i>sursaieis</i> , tu <i>sursaieis</i> , il <i>sursaieit</i> ; <i>sursaieis</i> . All however agree to leave it out in the Pres. Part. and in those parts formed from it. As the <i>e</i> is used in the Pres. Infinitive, it is always retained in the Future and Conditional, which are derived from that tense.		
*.* The suppression of the mute <i>e</i> in this verb, would certainly be an orthographical improvement, were it to be omitted in all its conjugation; but to suppress it here, and to leave it out there, is an anomaly, which I fear will exist as long as its Present Inf. is allowed to be spelt with the <i>e</i> .		
Surtax-er . . . . .	U 9	to over-rate.
Surveill-er . . . . .	I 4	inspect, watch.
Surven-dre . . . . .	V 10	sell too dear.
Sur-venir . . . . .	X 1	happen, come.
Surven-ter . . . . .	D 7	blow a storm. [others.
Sur-vêtir . . . . .	X 3	put on clothes over
Survi-der . . . . .	F 10	lighten a vessel or sack
Sur-vivre . . . . .	X 6	survive, outlive.
+ Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Susci-ter . . . . .	E 2	raise, create.
Suspec-ter . . . . .	S 4	suspect, doubt.
Suspen-dre . . . . .	V 10	hang up, delay.
Susten-ter . . . . .	D 7	sustain, nourish.
Symboli-ser . . . . .	Q 6	symbolize, concur.
Symétri-ser . . . . .	Q 6	be symmetrical.
Sympathi-ser . . . . .	Q 6	to sympathize.
Synco-per . . . . .	U 2	to syncopize.
Syndi-quer . . . . .	L 10	censure, blame.

## T.

Tabi-ser . . . . .	Q 6	make tabby-like.
Ta-bler . . . . .	A 5	depend, reckon.
Ta-cher . . . . .	D 4	dirty, stain.
This verb must not be confounded with <i>Tacher</i> .		
Tâ-cher . . . . .		

# TAL

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Talon-ner . . . . .	G 8	pursue closely.
Talu-ter . . . . .	L 8	make sloping.
Tambouri-ner . . .	G 5	drum, beat the drum.
Tami-ser . . . . .	Q 6	sift, bolt.
Tampon-ner . . . .	G 8	bung, stop.
Tan-er . . . . .	G 8	check, rebuke.
Tan-ger . . . . .	L 9	coast (a sea term.)
Tan-guer . . . . .	G 7	pitch, sound.
Tan-ner . . . . .	G 8	tan, vex, tease.
Tantali-ser . . . .	Q 6	to tantalize.
Ta-per . . . . .	U 2	tap, beat, strike.
Ta-pir . . (se) . . .	F 6	lie squat, crouch.
Tapis-ser . . . . .	V 2	adorn with tapestry.
Tapo-ter . . . . .	P 7	tap, pat, beat.
Taqui-ner . . . . .	G 5	contradict, provoke.
Tarabus-ter . . . .	L 8	tease, vex.
Tarau-der . . . . .	F 10	make a screw-hole.
Tar-der . . . . .	F 10	delay, loiter, long.
Ta-rer . . . . .	N 11	weigh, tare.
Tar-guer . . (se) . .	G 7	plume one's self.

(See the note at the verb *Narguer*.)

Tari-fer . . . . .	D 8	rate, tariff.
Ta-rir . . . . .	D 10	drain, dry up. [ter.
Tartari-ser . . . .	Q 6	refine with salt of tar.
Tartu-fier . . . . .	D 6	be a hypocrite.
Tas-ser . . . . .	O 2	to heap up.
Tastigo-ter . . . .	P 7	pester, plague.
Tà-ter . . . . .	F 8	feel, touch, taste.
Tatillon-ner . . . .	G 8	to be meddling.
Tàton-ner . . . . .	G 8	feel in the dark.
Tatou-er . . . . .	K 8	to tattoo.
Tav-eler . . . . .	B 9	spot, speckle.
Tax-er . . . . .	U 9	rate, tax.
Teill-er (V. Tiller)	I 4	peel hemp or flax.
T-eindre . . . . .	U 10	die, tinge.
Témoi-gner . . . .	J 8	show, discover.
Temp-érer . . . . .	H 11	qualify, calm.
Tempê-ter . . . . .	Q 2	bluster, storm.
Tempori-ser . . . .	Q 6	temporize, delay.
Tenaill-er . . . . .	V 4	tear off with pincers.
Ten-dre . . . . .	V 10	tend to, bend, stretch.
Tenir . . . . .	V 11	hold, possess.
Ten-ter . . de . . .	D 7	tempt, attempt.
Tergiver-ser . . . .	X 2	shuffle, flinch.
Ter-er . . (& se) . .	Q 8	work vine a 3d. time.
Termi-ner . . . . .	G 5	terminate, bound.
Ter-nir . . . . .	I 9	tarnish, sully.
Terra-ger . . . . .	M 10	use the right of ter-
Terras-ser . . . . .	O 2	throw down. [rage.
Ter-rer . . (se) . .	N 11	earth one's self.
Ter-rir . . . . .	D 10	land, go ashore.
Tes-ter . . . . .	S 4	make one's will.
Teston-ner . . . .	G 8	frizzle the hair.
Tè-ter . . . . .	Q 2	be at a head.
T-eter . . . . .	K 6	to suck milk.

This verb is also spelt *Têter*, with an acute accent; *ter* puts in the mouth of Sganarelle these words: "ourrice, heureux celui qui peut *têter* le lait de vos *châtes*!" With this spelling, it is conjugated, *1. It is again spelt with a circumflex* sent is preserved in all its *Prê-ter*..... Q 2. But be it s forms is the most in use, to euphony, as: *Cet enfant*

6 treasure up.

# TRA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Tié-dir . . . . .	B 10	cool, grow lukewarm.
<i>Tiédir</i> is scarcely ever used except in the <i>Present Inf.</i> after any of the tenses of the verb <i>Faire</i> .		
Tier-er . . . . .	P 1	trifallow, tertiate.
Tignon-ner . . . .	G 8	pull caps, curl.
Till-er . . . . .	O 10	peel hemp or flax.
Tim-brer . . . . .	X 4	stamp paper.
Tintamar-rer . . . .	N 11	make a great noise.
Tin-ter . . . . .	D 7	toll, tingle, nod.
Ti-quer . . . . .	L 10	have the tick.
Tiraill-er . . . . .	V 4	pull or haul, tease.
Tiras-ser . . . . .	O 2	catch with a net.
Ti-rer . . . . .	O 3	draw, pull off.
Tison-ner . . . . .	G 8	stir the fire.
Tis-ser . . . . .	V 2	to weave, to twist.
Tistre . . . . .	* *	to weave, to twist.
<i>Tissu</i> m. s., <i>tissus</i> m. pl., <i>tissue</i> f. s., <i>tissues</i> f. pl., is not the Past Part. of <i>Tisser</i> , as some grammarians and lexicographers have stated; but the Past Part. of the old verb <i>Tistre</i> , which is only used in that tense, and in its Preterits, as: <i>Il a tissé</i> cette intrigue. — <i>L'Inde tissait</i> ses vêtements. (N. LANDAIS.)		
Titill-er . . . . .	O 10	titillate, tickle.
Ti-trer . . . . .	H 8	give a title of honour
Toi-ser . . . . .	Q 6	measure by fathoms.
Tol-érer . . . . .	H 11	tolerate, suffer.
Tom-ber . . . . .	G 2	fall, tumble.
Ton-dre . . . . .	S 2	shear, cut one's hair.
Tonn-eler . . . . .	B 9	take in a net, entrap.
Ton-ner . . . . .	G 6	thunder, enveigh.
Tonsu-rer . . . . .	K 11	shave one's crown.
To-per . . . . .	U 2	agree or consent to.
To-quer . . . . .	L 10	chink glasses, &c.
Tor-cher . . . . .	D 9	wipe, rub clean.
Tor-dre . . . . .	M 5	twist, wring.
Tor-quer . . . . .	L 10	make rolls of tobacco.
Torri-fier . . . . .	D 6	torrefy, broil.
Tor-ser . . . . .	X 2	wreath, twist.
Tortill-er . . . . .	O 10	twist, shuffle.
Tortu-er . . . . .	T 1	bend, make crooked.
Tortu-rer . . . . .	K 11	rack, torture.
Tos-ter . . . . .	S 4	toast, name a health.
Tou-cher . . . . .	D 9	touch, meddle with.
Tou-er . . . . .	K 8	tow, kedg, haul.
Toupill-er . . . . .	O 10	whirl as a top.
Tourbillon-ner . . .	G 8	whirl about.
Tourmen-ter . . . .	D 7	torment, plague.
Tour-ner . . . . .	G 8	turn, revolve.
Tourn-oyer . . . .	P 4	turn about, shuffle.
Tous-ser . . . . .	O 2	cough, hem.
Tracas-ser . . . . .	O 2	plague, torment.
Tra-er . . . . .	P 1	delineate, trace.
Tradui-re . . . . .	E 5	translate, transfer.
Trafi-quer . . . . .	L 10	traffick, deal.
Tra-hir . . . . .	H 9	betray, be false to.
Trai-ner . . . . .	G 5	draw, drag, trail.
Traire . . . . .	V 3	milk, draw milk.
Trai-ter . . . . .	E 2	treat, negotiate.
Tra-mer . . . . .	B 4	weave, plot.
Tran-cher . . . . .	D 9	cut off, decide.
Tranquilli-ser . . .	Q 6	tranquillize, quiet.
Trans-crire . . . .	H 3	transcribe, copy.
Transf-érer . . . .	H 11	transfer, remove.
Transfigu-rer (se)	K 11	to be transfigured.
Tranfor-mer . . . .	J 4	to transform.
Transfu-ser . . . .	V 7	to transfuse.

## TRA

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Transgres-ser	X 2	transgress, violate.
Transi-ger	T 9	transact, covenant.
Tran-sir	K 3	chill, be chilled.
Transla-ter	E 8	to translate.
Trans-mettre	M 4	transmit, transfer.
Transmu-er	T 1	transmute, change.
Transper-cer	P 1	pierce through.
Transpi-rer	G 3	perspire, transpire.
Transplan-ter	D 7	to transplant.
Transpor-ter	P 7	transport, transfer.
Transpo-ser	P 8	transpose, misplace.
Transsubstanti-er	Q 5	transubstantiate.
Transsu-der	F 10	to transude.
Transva-ser	R 1	decant, pour out.
Transvi-der	F 10	to pour off gently.
Tra-quer	L 10	make an inclosure for
Travaill-er	V 4	to work. [hunting.]
Traver-ser	X 2	travel through.
Traves-tir	C 2	disguise, parody.
Trébu-cher	D 9	stumble, slip.
Tr-éfler	Y 9	to produce a wrong effigy in coining.
Treillis-ser	V 2	grate, lattice.
Trélin-guer	G 7	reeve a crow-foot.
Trélu-cher	D 9	shift the rails.
Trem-bler	A 5	tremble, shake.
Tremblo-ter	L 8	quake, shiver.
Trémous-ser	O 2	flutter, stir.
Trem-per	U 2	dip, soak, steep.
Trépa-ner	G 8	to trepan.
Trépas-ser	O 2	die, depart this life.
Trépi-gner	T 9	to stamp the ground.
Tressaill-ir	V 5	to start, to leap up.

+ Its Past Part. is invariable

Grammarians do not agree as to the mode of spelling the Fut. and Condit. of *Tressaillir*. LEVIZAC, DUPONT, LANDAIS, GIRAULT-DUVIVIER, BESCHERELLE, LITAIIS DE GAUX, VERLAC, and the FRENCH ACADEMY write them thus: *je tressaillirai* &c. *je tressaillirais*, &c. with *i* after the *ill*, whilst NOEL & CHAPPAI state that the Fut. and Condit. of this verb are formed irregularly, taking *e* instead of *i* after the *ill*, thus: *je tressaillirai*, &c., *je tressaillirais*, &c., and not *je tressaillirai*, *je tressaillirais*. LITAIIS DE GAUX, without enquiring into the cause of this difference, blames NOEL & CHAPPAI for this assumption; however, had he been better acquainted with the pronunciation of this verb in the tenses in question, he would not have been so hasty in his decision. Indeed there is a natural tendency to give to the *i* which follows the *ill* of all verbs ending in *illir* the obscure sound of *e* instead of *i*, and I have no doubt that in course of time the *e* will supersede the *i* in all the verbs most in use of that termination.

Tres-ser	O 2	twist, weave.
Tribal-ler	S 11	waggle, dangle.
Tribouill-er	M 7	move, stir.
Tri-cher	D 9	cheat, trick.
Trico-ter	P 7	knit, weave.
Tri-er	Q 5	pick, pick and chuse.
Trigan-der	F 10	shuffle, play foul.
Trin-gler	G 3	draw lines, chalk.
Trin-quer	L 10	tipple, tope, quaff.
Triomph-er	M 7	triumph, excel.
Tri-pler	A 6	to treble.
Tripo-lir	P 6	polish with tripoly.
Tripo-ter	P 7	make a medley.
Tri-quer	L 10	take the sticks out.
Tritu-rer	K 11	triturate, pound.

## VAI

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Trô-ler	X 8	lead about, stroll.
Trom-per	U 2	deceive, cheat.
Tromp-eter	K 6	blab out, proclaim.
Tronçon-ner	G 8	lop, truncate.
Tron-quer	L 10	lop, mutilate, truncate
Tro-quer	L 10	truck, barter, exchange
Troti-ner	G 5	trot up and down.
Trot-ter	L 8	to trot, to run.
Trou-bler	A 5	trouble, make thick.
Trou-er	K 8	make a hole.
Trous-ser	O 2	truss, tuck up.
Trou-ver	V 6	find, discover.
Truan-der	F 10	play the truant.
Tru-cher	D 9	go a begging.
Tu-er	T 1	kill, murder.
Tumé-fier	D 6	cause a tumour.
Turlupi-ner	G 5	ridicule one.
Turlu-ter	L 8	sing as a lark.
Tut-oyer	P 4	to use thou and thee.
Tympani-ser	Q 6	defame, slander.
Tyranni-ser	Q 6	tyrannise, oppress.

## U.

Ulo-érer	H 11	ulcerate, incense.
U-nir	I 9	unite, smooth.
Uri-ner	G 5	urine, make water.
U-ser	V 7	consume, wear out.
Usur-per	U 2	usurp, invade.
Utili-ser	Q 6	make use of.

## V.

Vacci-ner	G 5	to vaccinate.
+ Its Past Part. is variable: <i>Vacci-né; -nés; -née; -nées.</i>		
Vacil-ler	O 9	reel, stagger.
Vagabon-der	F 10	wander, go a begging
Va-guer	G 7	ramble, wander.
Vaig-rer	A 9	to ceil a ship.
Vain-cre	V 8	vanquish, subdue.

N. B. The three Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind., and the 2nd Pers. Sing. of the Imperative of *Vaincre* are seldom used in conversation, lest they should be misunderstood for the corresponding persons of the Preterit Ind. of the verb *Venir*. Thus: *Je vaincs et je m'enfuis*, (I conquer and run away), sounds just as *Je vins et je m'enfuis*, (I came and ran away). So should *tu vaincs et tu t'enfuis* sound like *tu vins et tu t'enfuis*. In the 3rd Pers., this ambiguity is partly removed by the suppression of the final *r*. Thus, in *Il vainc et s'enfuit*, the *c* articulating as *k*, leaves no doubt for the hearer as to its being *il vainc* and not *il vint*.—"Le mot VAINC," says VOLTAIRE, "ne doit jamais entrer dans les vers ni même dans la prose." Some grammarians also state that the Imperfect Ind. and the Pres. Subj. are not in use. However, that this is not always the case, will be seen in the following examples, even from VOLTAIRE himself.

*De l'amour aisément on ne vainc pas les charmes.*

(TH. CORNEILLE.)

*Que la vertu du fils.....*

*VAINQUE la juste horreur que vous avez du père.*

(P. CORNEILLE.)

*.....quand le plaintif.....*

*Ne peut donner de raisons qui convainquent,*

*On le déboute, et les adverses VAINQUENT.* (VOLTAIRE.)

## VAL

## VRE

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Val-eter . . . . .	K 6	cringe, wait.	Vieill-ir . . . . .	X 5	to grow old. [gurdy.
Vali-der . . . . .	F 10	make valid. [as.	Viel-ler . . . . .	O 9	play on the hurdy-
Valoir . . . . .	V 9	be worth, be as good	This verb must not be taken for <i>Veiller</i> .		
Valoir (mieux)* . . . . .	V 9	be better. (impers.)	Vigi-er . . . . .	Q 5	keep a good look out.
Van-ner . . . . .	G 8	winnow, sift.	Vilipen-der . . . . .	F 10	undervalue, vilify.
Van-ter (& se) . . . . .	D 7	praise, extol, boast.	Vinaig-rer . . . . .	A 9	dress with vinegar.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Venter</i> .			Violen-ter . . . . .	D 7	to force.
Vantill-er . . . . .	O 10	stop the water with	Vio-ler . . . . .	X 8	violate, ravish.
Va-quer . . . . .	L 10	vacant, attend [planks	Vi-rer . . . . .	G 3	turn, move round.
Varan-der . . . . .	F 10	to dry herrings.	Virgu-ler . . . . .	D 3	put commas.
Vari-er . . . . .	Q 5	vary, alter.	Vi-ser . . . . .	à . . . . .	Q 6 revise, examine.
Vatici-ner . . . . .	G 5	foretell, predict.	Visi-ter . . . . .	E 2	visit, search.
Vau-trer . . . . .	H 8	hunt wild boars.	Vis-ser . . . . .	V 2	to screw.
Vég-éter . . . . .	St 1	vegetate, grow.	Vi-trer . . . . .	H 8	glaze, do with glass.
Veill-er . . . . .	I 4	watch, observe one.	Vitri-fier . . . . .	D 6	vitriify.
Veï-ner . . . . .	G 8	to veneer, to grain.	Vitup-érer . . . . .	H 11	vituperate, blame.
V-êler . . . . .	M 2	to calve.	Vivi-fier . . . . .	D 6	vivify, enliven.
Vel-ter . . . . .	S 4	to gauge a vessel.	Vivo-ter . . . . .	P 7	live poorly.
Vendan-ger . . . . .	L 9	gather the vintage.	Vivre . . . . .	X 6	live, exist.
Vendi-quer . . . . .	L 10	lay claim to.	† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Ven-dre . . . . .	V 10	to sell, to vend.	Vocif-érer . . . . .	H 11	to vociferate.
V-éner . . . . .	B 5	hunt, mortify.	Vo-guer . . . . .	G 7	row, be prosperous.
This verb is also found spelt without the accent.			Voi-ler . . . . .	X 8	veil, cloak.
Vén-érer . . . . .	H 11	venerate, respect.	Voir . . . . .	X 7	see, behold.
Ven-ger . . . . .	L 9	revenge, avenge.	Voisi-ner . . . . .	G 5	visit one's neighbour.
Venir . . . . .	X 1	come, happen.	Voitu-rer . . . . .	K 11	carry, convey.
Venir . . . . .	X 1	to have just done.	Volatili-ser . . . . .	Q 6	make volatile.
Ven-ter . . . . .	D 7	blow, be windy.	Vo-ler . . . . .	X 8	fly, steal, rob.
This verb must not be taken for <i>Vanter</i> .			Vol-eter . . . . .	K 6	flutter about.
Ventill-er . . . . .	O 9	appraise, estimate.	This verb must not be taken for the next.		
Ventill-er . . . . .	O 10	keep out the water of	Vol-ter . . . . .	P 7	shift one's place.
Ventou-ser . . . . .	P 8	to cup. [a ship.	Volti-ger . . . . .	E 10	flutter about.
Verbali-ser . . . . .	Q 6	make many words.	Volu-ter . . . . .	L 8	wind, turn round.
Verbia-ger . . . . .	M 10	talk emptily.	Vo-mir . . . . .	J 10	vomit, emit.
Ver-dir . . . . .	B 10	make or paint green.	Vo-ter . . . . .	P 7	vote, give one's vote.
Verd-oyer . . . . .	P 4	grow green.	Vou-er. (& se) à . . . . .	K 8	vow, devote.
Ver-ger . . . . .	L 9	measure with a yard.	Vouloir . . . . .	X 9	will, desire.
Verg-eter . . . . .	K 6	brush, whisk.	N.B.—This verb has a double form in the 2nd Pers. Sing., and in the 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of its Imperative, thus: <i>veux, voules, voules</i> , and <i>veuille, veuillons, veuilles</i> .		
Vergla-cer (imp.) . . . . .	P 1	freeze, glaze.	The Imperative: " <i>veux, voules, voules</i> ," says the ACADEMY, "is used but rarely, when we wish to induce some one to arm himself with a firm resolution."		
Véri-fier . . . . .	D 6	verify, examine.	It implies an idea of command and severity, as <i>Veux et tu réussiras</i> .— <i>Voules</i> fermement ce qui est juste.		
Vermill-er . . . . .	O 10	scratch for worms.	—" <i>Faites un effort</i> ," (says the Abbé DE LAMENNAIS in his imitation of Christ,) " <i>voules</i> seulement; celui qui donne le désir du bien vous donnera aussi celui de l'accomplir."		
Vermillon-ner . . . . .	G 8	grub up the earth.	The form: <i>Veuille, veuillons, veuilles</i> , indicated and supported by LEMARE, N. LANDAIS, BONIFACE and many others, expresses civility and kindness.—As a term of command, it has something less severe than <i>veux, voules, voules</i> , thus: " <i>Veuille</i> bien je te prie, me rendre ce service."— <i>Veuille</i> vous souvenir que les événements régleront l'avenir.—(CORNEILLE.)		
Vermou-ler (se) . . . . .	D 4	grow rotten.	Constructed with the pronoun <i>en</i> , as: <i>en vouloir à quelqu'un</i> .....this verb signifies to have a grudge against some one. In this case the form used in the Imperative is, <i>veux, voules, voules</i> , thus: ne m'en <i>veux</i> pas, mon ami; ne lui <i>en voules</i> pas: ne m'en <i>voules</i> pas.		
Ver-nir . . . . .	I 9	varnish, glaze.	<i>Veuille</i> , is the only person given for the Imperative by GRAVILL-DUVIVIER; and NOEL & CHAPRAL are much to be blamed for not assigning any Imperative to this verb, which has two.		
Verrouill-er . . . . .	M 7	bolt, hasp.	Voù-ter . . . . .	G 10	arch, vault
Ver-ser . . . . .	X 2	pour, overturn.	Voya-ger . . . . .	M 10	travel, peregrinate.
Versi-fier . . . . .	D 6	versify, make verses.	Vr-éder . . . . .	P 9	ramble about.
Vétil-er . . . . .	O 10	stand upon trifles.			
Vétir . . . . . (& se) . . . . .	X 3	clothe, dress one's self.			
Observe that <i>Vétir</i> in the 1st pers. sing. of its Present Ind., <i>Je vêts</i> , presents the same sound as: <i>Je vais</i> , I go.—It is no doubt to avoid this ambiguity that VOLTAIRE has attempted to conjugate this verb as <i>Aver-tir</i> ...C 2. So we find in his writings. "Dieu leur a refusé le cocotier, qui ombrage, loge, <i>vêt</i> , nourrit, abreuve les enfants de Brama."—"Toutes ces peuplades se <i>vêtissent</i> , &c."					
Vex-er . . . . .	Y 10	vex, distress.			
Vian-der . . . . .	F 10	feed (said of deer.)			
Vi-brer . . . . .	X 4	to vibrate.			
Vicari-er . . . . .	Q 5	officiate as curate.			
Vi-cier . . . . .	R 10	vitiate, taint.			
Victi-mer . . . . .	B 4	make one a victim.			
Vi-der . . . . .	F 10	empty, clear.			
Vidi-mer . . . . .	B 4	certify an act.			

# VRI

# ZOO

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Viril-er . . . . .	O 10	turn as a screw. [gar.	verb <i>avoir</i> which are thus often combined forming the impersonal verb <i>y avoir</i> .		
Vulgari-ser (& se) Q 6		render, or become val-			
<hr/>			<hr/>		
<b>X.</b>			<b>Z.</b>		
Xylographi-er . . . . .	Q 5	to print on wood.	Z-ébrer . . . . .	D 5	imitate zebra's skin.
<hr/>			Zes-ter. (& se) . . . . .	S 4	cut the thin piece of an orange peel.
<b>Y.</b>			Zéz-ayer. . . . .	R 3 or I 1	to articulate <i>zh</i> and <i>j</i> like <i>z</i> .
Y avoir . . . . .	Y 10	there be. (impers.)	(See Bégayer.)		
This is not a verb of itself, but the pronoun <i>y</i> and the			Zinzilu-ler . . . . .	D 3	to gaggle like little
			Zinzoli-ner . . . . .	G 5	to dis blue. [birds.
			Zoographi-er . . . . .	Q 5	to describe animals.

END OF THE DICTIONARY.

## CONJUNCTIONS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH THE MOOD THEY GOVERN, AND THE ENGLISH AGAINST EACH.

FRENCH.	MOODS.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	MOODS.	ENGLISH.
A cause que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	because.	De manière que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	so that.
A condition de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	on condition. . . . .	De peur que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	for fear.
A condition que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	on condition. . . . .	Depuis que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	since that.
Afin de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	in order to	De sorte que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	so that.
Afin que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	so that.	Dès que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as soon as.
Ainsi . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	thus, therefore.	En attendant que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	till, until.
Après que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	after (that.)	En cas que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	in case that.
A moins de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	unless . . . . .	Encore que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	although.
A moins que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	unless . . . . .	Jusqu'à ce que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	till, until.
A peine . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	scarcely.	Lorsque . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	when.
Attendu que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	seeing that.	Néanmoins . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	nevertheless.
Au cas de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	if, in case that.	Non que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	not but. . . . .
Au cas que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	in case that.	Non pas que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	not but. . . . .
Au lieu de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	instead of.	Parce que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	because.
Au lieu que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	whereas.	Par conséquent . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	consequently.
Aussi . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	also.	Pendant que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	whilst.
Aussi bien que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as well as.	Plutôt que de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	rather than.
Aussitôt que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as soon as.	Pour lors . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	then.
Avant de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	before. . . . .	Pourquoi . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	why, wherefore.
Avant que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	before. . . . .	Pourvu que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	provided that.
Avant que de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	before. . . . .	Puisque . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	since.
Bien loin de . . . . .	<i>Inf.</i>	very far from.	Quand . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	when, if.
Bien que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	though.	Quand même . . . . .	<i>Con.</i>	although.
Cependant . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	however.	Quand bien même . . . . .	<i>Con.</i>	though.
Car . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	for, because.	Quoique . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	although.
C'est pourquoi . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	it is why.	Sans que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	without (that.)
C'est-à-dire que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	that is to say.	Si . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	if, whether.
C'est pour cela que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	it is for that, that.	Si ce n'est que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	except that.
Ce n'est pas que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	it is not that.	Si-tôt que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as soon as.
Comme . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as, whereas.	Supposez que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	suppose that.
D'ailleurs . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	besides.	Tandis que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	whilst.
D'autant que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	for as much as.	Tant que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	as much as.
D'autant plus que . . . . .	<i>Ind.</i>	so much the more as.	Tellement que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	so much that,
De crainte que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	for fear.	Vu que . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i>	seeing that.



R U L E S  
FOR  
The Right Spelling  
OF  
PARTICIPLES,  
PRESENT AND PAST.





## OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle always ends in

ANT,

But some of them, being often used as adjectives,* are called *verbal-adjectives*. In this case they are *declined* as follows, and *agree* in gender and number with the object they qualify.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e \text{ is added for the f.} \\ s \text{ is added for the p.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ as in } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Charmant} \dots \text{ m. s.} \\ \text{Charmant}e \dots \text{ f. s.} \\ \text{Charmant}e \dots \text{ m. p.} \\ \text{Charmant}es \dots \text{ f. p.} \end{array} \right\} \&c., \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to agree with the} \\ \text{qualified object.} \end{array} \right.$$

* The *t* may be suppressed in the plural masculine, thus : *charmants*, or *charmans*.

As it is most important that the learner should be able to distinguish whether a word ending in *ant* is, in this or that particular case, a **present participle**, or a **verbal-adjective** particular attention should be paid by him to the two subsequent rules, in which the different office of these sorts of words is defined with accuracy and precision, and their various orthography clearly pointed out in an appropriate series of corresponding examples.

### RULE I.

Use the **present participle** *Indeclinable* when you intend more particularly to express an **instantaneous action**; an action of short duration—of casual occurrence, as in the following examples:

1. Une esclave *suppliant* son maître.
2. Une folle espérance *enivrant* sa raison.
3. Ecoutez ces captifs *gémissant* dans les fers.
4. Des nouvelles *intéressant* tout le monde.
5. Ce sont des enfants *touchant* à tout.
6. Des enfants *s'amusant* sous l'ombrage.
7. Des personnes *se riant* du malheur d'autrui.
8. Cette eau *bouillant* trop, il faut la retirer.
9. La sagesse *trionphant* de la fortune.
10. Une lionne *dévorant* sa proie.
11. La flèche vole en *sifflant* dans les airs.
12. Des chevaux *foulant* aux pieds des cadavres.

N. B. The English word ending in *ing* denotes a pres. part. (invar.) when it comes *after* the word to which it relates; as, a person *charming* every one.

### RULE II.

Use the **verbal-adjective** *Declinable* when you intend more particularly to express a **permanent state**: a manner of being; a quality; a habit; an action of long duration; as in the following:

1. Ecoutez sa voix *suppliante*.
2. Evitez l'usage des liqueurs *enivrantes*.
3. Il accourut à ces cris *gémissants*.
4. Ce sont des nouvelles *intéressantes*.
5. Les accents *touchants* de sa voix.
6. Ils lisent une histoire *amusante*.
7. Parcoutrons ensemble ces riantes bocages.
8. Il y a des sources d'eaux *bouillantes*.
9. Il remporta des succès *triomphants*.
10. J'ai une soif *dévorante*.
11. Elle imite les cris *sifflants* du serpent.
12. Avez-vous vu des pompes *foulantes*?

N. B. The English word ending in *ing* denotes a verbal-adj. (decl.) when it comes *before* the word to which it relates; as, a *charming* person.

To conclude in the language of our eminent grammarian, GIRAULT-DUVIVIER, "When I say: 'J'ai vu cette mère *caressant* son fils,' the action which I express is restricted, it has a limited duration; a moment before it did not exist, it may cease the next: therefore *caressant* is a present participle."

"But if I wish to describe a quality natural to the mother, a quality which, although it may not show itself at the moment by actions, does yet exist in her heart or character, then I employ the verbal-adjective, and say: 'Cette mère est *caressante*.'

* And sometimes substantively, as: un passant, des habitants, des représentants, une gouvernante, des ayants droit, &c.

## A COMPARATIVE LIST

OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES WHICH ARE PRONOUNCED  
ALIKE THOUGH SPOKE DIFFERENTLY; ALSO OF THEIR  
THIRD PERS. PLUR.; WHEREIN THE DIFFERENCE OF SPELLING OR PRONUNCIATION  
IS DISTINCTLY POINTED OUT, AND REFERRED TO THE NOTES BELOW.

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.	ADJECTIVES.	THIRD PERS. PLUR.
adhérent .....	adhérent .....	§ ils adhérent.
affluent .....	affluent .....	§§ ils affluent.
coïncident .....	coïncident .....	ils coïncident.
content .....	content .....	ils content.
différent .....	§§ différent .....	§† ils différent.
équivalent .....	équivalent .....	ils équivalent.
excellent .....	excellent .....	ils excellent.
expédient .....	expédient .....	§§ ils expédient.
extravagant .....	extravagant .....	ils extravaguent.
fabriquant ..†...	fabricant ..†...	ils fabriquent.
fatigant .....	fatigant .....	ils fatiguent.
intrigant .....	intrigant .....	ils intriguent.
¶ marchant .....	¶ marchand .....	ils marchent.
† négligeant .....	† négligent .....	ils négligent.
précédant .....	précédent .....	§ ils précédent.
président .....	président .....	ils président.
résident .....	résident .....	ils résident.
+ vaquant .....	† vacant .....	ils vaquent.
violent .....	violent .....	ils violent.

### OBSERVE:—

- That the termination *quant* of the pres. part. becomes *gant* in the adj. ;
- † That the termination *quant* of the pres. part. is changed into *cant* for the adj. ;
- ‡ That the termination *quant* of the pres. part. becomes *gent* in the adj. ;
- || That in the other cases the termination *ant* becomes *ent* in the adj.
- ¶ Be careful not to mistake *marchant*, (walking) pres. part. of *marcher*, for *marchand*, with a *d*, (a merchant) from *marchander* (to cheapen.)
- § As to the 3rd person plural, notice that the acute accent of the penult *e*, is changed into a grave one, and that it always ends in *ent*, either obscure (or mute §§.)
- §† *Différent* used as a *noun* is spelt either with a final *d* or *t*, thus : *différend* or *différent*.

# OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

## THE PAST PARTICIPLE ENDS,

in	-é	-i	-u	-is	-os	-us	-aint	-eint	-oint	-ert	-ort . . m. s.	} and
	-és	-is	-us	-is	-os	-us	-aints	-eints	-oints	-erts	-orts . . m. p.	
	-ée	-ie	-ue	-ise	-ose	-use	-ainte	-einte	-ointe	-erte	-orte . . f. s.	
	-ées	-ies	-ues	-ises	-oses	-uses	-aintes	-eintes	-ointes	-ertes	-ortes . . f. p.	

agrees in gender and number,

ACCORDING TO THE THREE FOLLOWING RULES.

### RULE I.

#### THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by any part of the verb

**AVOIR**  
(to have.)

or of the verb être used for avoir,

**ALWAYS AGREES,**

IN GENDER AND NUMBER, with its accusative, WHEN PRECEDED BY IT.

#### EXAMPLES:

In which the gender, number, and place of the accusative of the past participle, are to be particularly observed and compared:

1. La lettre que nous avons reçue;
2. Elle nous a plongés dans le deuil.
3. Les règles que nous avons lues,
4. Les avez-vous apprises par cœur?
5. Vos gants, je les ai cherchés partout,
6. Je ne les ai trouvés nulle part.
7. Mes frères se sont promanés dans le parc;
8. Mes sœurs se sont amusées dans le jardin.
9. Corinne chante bien,—
10. L'avez-vous entendue chanter? [ensemble!]
11. Que de jours heureux nous eussions coulés
12. La gloire qu'ils se sont attribuée n'appartient qu'à Dieu seul.

#### EXCEPTIONS:

The past participle, as before, is always put in the mas. sing. when it is not preceded by an accusative governed by it; as in:

1. Nous avons reçu une lettre;
2. Elle nous a causé bien du chagrin.
3. Nous avons lu les exemples, mais
4. Nous n'avons appris que les règles.
5. Nous avons cherché partout vos gants,
6. Nous n'en avons trouvés qu'un.
7. Mes frères s'étaient imaginés—
8. Qu'ils se seraient déçu dans le jardin.
9. Cette romance est charmante,—
10. L'avez-vous entendu chanter?
11. Les dix ans que j'ai vécu en Angleterre.
12. Ils se sont attribués une gloire qui n'appartient qu'à Dieu seul.

### RULE II.

#### THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by . . . .

**ÊTRE**  
(to be.)

. . . . used for itself,

**ALWAYS AGREES,**

Ex: Vous êtes déjà éveillée, ma fille!—Où êtes-vous allés, mes enfants?

Un lion fut un jour pris dans les rets d'un chasseur.

Une souris fut prise dans une souricière.

### RULE III.

#### THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by neither . . .

. . . of the two auxiliaries,

**ALWAYS AGREES.**

Ex: Les villages réduits en cendres, fument encore de l'incendie . . . Le cadavre du laboureur est auprès de sa charrue brisée; la mère dépouillée et meurtrie, tient son enfant mort sur son sein; l'époux et l'épouse égorgés sont étendus l'un auprès de l'autre.  
(FLORIAN.)

M. S.      F. S.      M. P.      F. P.  
 VOUS, — VOUS, — VOUS, — VOUS.

---

In connexion with the preceding rules, and as a necessary complement to them, it may be observed that the Pronoun *vous*, in French, or *you*, in English, has no particular gender—no particular number, of itself: that here it is masculine, there it is feminine; now it is singular, and then it is plural. That as the Chameleon changes its colours according to its relative position to the rays of light, so does the word *vous* or *you*, become masc. or fem., sing. or plur., according to the gender and number of the object or objects to which it relates, thus:—

OBSERVE:—

in,	{	Monsieur, <i>vous</i> serez satisfait ; <i>vous</i> is m. s.	}	and
		Madame, <i>vous</i> serez satisfaite ; <i>vous</i> is f. s.		
		Messieurs, <i>vous</i> serez satisfaits ; <i>vous</i> is m. p.		
		Mesdames, <i>vous</i> serez satisfaites ; <i>vous</i> is f. p.		

*Satisfait changes accordingly.*

---

This observation, one of the most important perhaps in French Grammar, and which equally applies to the other pronouns, *je, tu, nous, me, te, se, l' & les*, though in a more restricted sense, would be uncalled for here, were it not that its application is but too often misunderstood by English students; and that, in French, no Participle, as well as no Adjective, can properly be used, either in writing or speaking, without due regard to it. It is for this consideration that I thought it proper to exhibit distinctly to the eye, at the top of this page, the word *vous*, in its four-fold capacity, and it is in the same spirit that I will conclude with a remark no less worthy of attention: namely, that the word—

**YOU IS AT LEAST 99 TIMES SING. IN 100.**

---

END OF THE FIRST PART.

---

## SECONDE PARTIE.

---

# LES TABLES

OU

## TABLEAUX ALPHABÉTIQUES ET NUMÉROTÉS

DES

## VERBES CONJUGUÉS.

---

### EXPLICATION DES SIGNES EMPLOYÉS DANS LES TABLEAUX SUIVANTS.

---

A, B, C, D, &c. Ces lettres Alphabétiques, en tête des Tableaux, servent à les distinguer les uns des autres, et à les faire trouver facilement.

1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Ces numéros d'ordre, que l'on voit en marge de chaque Tableau, devant l'Infinitif présent, distinguent les uns des autres les verbes du même tableau, et les font trouver facilement.

— Ce tiret allongé représente invariablement la première partie de l'Infinitif présent du verbe à conjuguer.

q. Cette lettre, que l'on trouve à la colonne du Présent et du Prétérit du Subjonctif, et devant les deux troisièmes personnes de l'Impératif, représente la conjonction *que* ou *qu'*.

. . . . . Cette ligne de points, à l'Impératif, sert à indiquer que ce mode n'a pas de première personne au singulier.

☞ Cet index, comme signe de commandement, sert à désigner, à l'Impératif, les seules personnes qui appartiennent réellement à ce temps, et devant lesquelles on n'emploie pas de pronom.

(er 5) et autres signes semblables, placés à la fin de la Conjugaison de chaque Verbe, renvoient aux dernières pages de l'ouvrage, où se trouvent quatre tables de CLASSIFICATION, dont l'ordre respectif est désigné par les terminaisons *er*, *ir*, *oir*, ou *re*, et en face de chaque table, des OBSERVATIONS numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

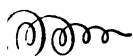
Observez enfin que, dans les Tableaux, tous les verbes se suivent par lettre alphabétique, depuis la lettre A jusqu'à la lettre X inclusivement.

A.

A.

ee@C

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Ab-équer.</b>	— èque	— équais	— équai	— équerais
	— èques	— équais	— équas	— équeras
	— èque	— équait	— équas	— équera
	— équons	— équions	— équâmes	— équérons
	— équez	— équiez	— équâtes	— équerez
	— équent	— équaient	— équèrent	— équerront
<b>2. Abr-éger.</b>	— ége	— égeais	— égeai	— égerai
	— éges	— égeais	— égeas	— égeras
	— ége	— égeait	— égea	— égera
	— égeons	— égions	— égeâmes	— égerons
	— égez	— égiez	— égeâtes	— égeriez
	— égent	— égeaient	— égerent	— égeront
<b>3. Abr-eyer.</b>	— eie	— eyais	— eyai	— eierai
	— eies	— eyais	— eyas	— eieras
	— eie	— eyait	— eya	— eiera
	— eyons	— eyions	— eyâmes	— eierons
	— eyez	— eyiez	— eyâtes	— eieriez
	— eient	— eyaient	— eyèrent	— eieront
<b>4. Ab-soudre.</b>	— sous	— solvais	<i>insulté.</i>	— soudrai
	— sous	— solvais		— soudras
	— sout	— solvait		— soudra
	— solvons	— solvions		— soudrons
	— solvez	— solvriez		— soudrez
	— solvent	— solvaient		— soudront
<b>5. Acca-bler.</b>	— ble	— blais	— blai	— blerai
	— blas	— blais	— blas	— bleras
	— ble	— blait	— bla	— blera
	— blons	— blions	— blâmes	— blerons
	— bliez	— bliez	— blâtes	— blerez
	— blent	— blaient	— blèrent	— blerront
<b>6. Accou-pler.</b>	— ple	— plais	— plai	— plerai
	— ples	— plais	— plas	— pleras
	— ple	— plait	— pla	— plera
	— plons	— plions	— plâmes	— plerons
	— plez	— pliez	— plâtes	— plerez
	— plent	— plaient	— plèrent	— plerront
<b>7. Ach-éter.</b>	— ète	— etais	— etai	— èterai
	— ètes	— etais	— etas	— èteras
	— ète	— était	— eta	— ètera
	— ètons	— etions	— etàmes	— èterons
	— etez	— etiez	— etàtes	— èteriez
	— ètent	— étaient	— etàrent	— èteront
<b>8. Ac-quérir.</b>	— quiers	— quérais	— quis	— querrai
	— quiers	— quérais	— quis	— querras
	— quiert	— quérail	— quit	— querra
	— quérons	— quérions	— quîmes	— querrons
	— quérez	— quériez	— quîtes	— querez
	— quièrent	— quéraient	— quîrent	— querront
<b>9. Ado-rer.</b>	— re	— rais	— rai	— reraï
	— res	— rais	— ras	— reras
	— re	— rait	— ra	— rera
	— rons	— rions	— râmes	— rerrons
	— rez	— riez	— râtes	— rerez
	— rent	— raient	— ràrent	— rerront
<b>10. Adou-cir.</b>	— cis	— cissais	— cis	— cirai
	— cis	— cissais	— cis	— ciras
	— cit	— cissait	— cit	— cira
	— cissons	— cissions	— cîmes	— cirons
	— cissez	— cissiez	— cîtes	— cirez
	— cissent	— cissaient	— cîrent	— ciront



# A.

# A.

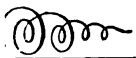
CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— équerais	q. — èque	q. — équasse	.....	— équant
— équerais	q. — èques	q. — équasses	☞ — èque	— équé . m. a.
— équerait	q. — èque	q. — équât	q. — èque	— équés . m. p.
— équerrions	q. — équions	q. — équassions	☞ — équons	— équée . f. a.
— équeriez	q. — équiez	q. — équassiez	☞ — équez	— équées . f. p.
— équeraient	q. — èquent	q. — équassent	q. — èquent	(er 6 & 12.)
— égerais	q. — ége	q. — égeasse	.....	— égeant
— égerais	q. — éges	q. — égeasses	☞ — ége	— égé . m. a.
— égerait	q. — ége	q. — égeât	q. — ége	— égés . m. p.
— égerions	q. — égions	q. — égeassions	☞ — égeons	— égée . f. a.
— égeriez	q. — égiez	q. — égeassiez	☞ — égez	— égées . f. p.
— égeraient	q. — égent	q. — égeassent	q. — égent	(er 3 & 7.)
— eierais	q. — eie	q. — eyasse	.....	— eyant
— eierais	q. — eies	q. — eyasses	☞ — eie	— eyé . m. a.
— eierait	q. — eie	q. — eyât	q. — eie	— eyés . m. p.
— eierions	q. — eyions	q. — eyassions	☞ — eyons	— eyée . f. a.
— eieriez	q. — eyiez	q. — eyassiez	☞ — eyez	— eyées . f. p.
— eieraient	q. — eient	q. — eyassent	q. — eient	(er 4.)
— soudrais	q. — solve	<i>inutilé.</i>	.....	— solvant
— soudrais	q. — solves		☞ — sous	— sous m. a. & p.
— soudrait	q. — solve		q. — solve	— soute . f. a.
— soudrions	q. — solvions		☞ — solvons	— soutes . f. p.
— soudriez	q. — solviez		☞ — solvez	(re 12.)
— soudraient	q. — solvent		q. — solvent	
— blerais	q. — ble	q. — blasse	.....	— blant
— blerais	q. — bles	q. — blasses	☞ — ble	— blé . m. a.
— blerait	q. — ble	q. — blât	q. — ble	— blés . m. p.
— blerrions	q. — blions	q. — blassions	☞ — blons	— blée . f. a.
— bleriez	q. — bliez	q. — blassiez	☞ — blez	— blées . f. p.
— bleraient	q. — blent	q. — blassent	q. — blent	(er 0.)
— plerais	q. — ple	q. — plasse	.....	— plant
— plerais	q. — ples	q. — plasses	☞ — ple	— plé . m. a.
— plerait	q. — ple	q. — plât	q. — ple	— plés . m. p.
— plerrions	q. — plions	q. — plassions	☞ — plons	— plée . f. a.
— pleriez	q. — pliez	q. — plassiez	☞ — plez	— plées . f. p.
— pleraient	q. — plent	q. — plassent	q. — plent	(er 0.)
— èterais	q. — ète	q. — etasse	.....	— etant
— èterais	q. — ètes	q. — etasses	☞ — ète	— été . m. a.
— èterait	q. — ète	q. — etàt	q. — ète	— étés . m. p.
— èterions	q. — etions.	q. — etassions	☞ — etons	— etée . f. a.
— èteriez	q. — etiez	q. — etassiez	☞ — etez	— étées . f. p.
— èteraient	q. — ètent	q. — etassent	q. — ètent	(er 5 & 5'.)
— querrais	q. — quère	q. — quisse	.....	— quérant
— querrais	q. — quières	q. — quisses	☞ — quiers	— quis m. a. & p.
— querrait	q. — quère	q. — quit	q. — quière	— quise . f. a.
— querrions	q. — quérions	q. — quissions	☞ — quérons	— quises . f. p.
— queriez	q. — quériez	q. — quissiez	☞ — quérez	(ir 5.)
— querraient	q. — quèrent	q. — quissent	q. — quèrent	
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	.....	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	☞ — re	— ré . m. a.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . m. p.
— rerrions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . f. a.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(er 0.)
— cirais	q. — cisse	q. — cisse	.....	— cissant
— cirais	q. — cisses	q. — cisses	☞ — cis	— ci . m. a.
— cirait	q. — cisse	q. — cit	q. — cisse	— cis . m. p.
— cirions	q. — cissions	q. — cissions	☞ — cissions	— cie . f. a.
— ciriez	q. — cissiez	q. — cissiez	☞ — cissez	— cies . f. p.
— ciraient	q. — cissent	q. — cissent	q. — cissent	(ir 0.)



# B.

ee@Q

Verbe	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. <i>gier</i>	gis gis git gissons gissez gissent	gissais gissais gissait gissions gissiez gissaient	gis gis git gimes gites girent	girai giras gira giron girez giron
2. <i>Apré-ar.</i>	e es e ons ez ent	ais ais ait ions iez aient	ai as a âmes âtes èrent	erai eras era erons erez eront
3. <i>Al girir.</i>	gris gris grit grissons grissez grissent	grissais grissais grissait grissions grissiez grissaient	gris gris grit grimes grites grirent	grirai griras grira griron grirez griron
4. <i>Al-mer.</i>	me mes me mons mez ment	mais mais mait mions miez maient	mai mas ma mâmes mâtes mèrent	merai meras mera merons merez meront
5. <i>Ali-éner.</i>	ène ènes ène énons énez énent	énaïs énaïs énait énions éniez énaient	énaï éna éna énâmes énâtes énèrent	énerai éneras énera énerons éneriez éneront
6. <i>Aller.</i>	vais vas va allons allez vont	allais allais allait allions alliez allaient	allai allas alla allâmes allâtes allèrent	irai iras ira irons irez iront
7. <i>An-crer.</i>	cre cres cre crons crez crent	crais crais crait crions criez craient	crai cras cra crâmes crâtes crèrent	crerai creras crera crerons crerez creront
8. <i>Appau-vrir.</i>	vrïs vrïs vrit vrissions vrissiez vrissent	vrissais vrissais vrissait vrissions vrissiez vrissaient	vrïs vrïs vrit vrîmes vrîtes vrîrent	vrirai vriras vrira vriron vrirez vriron
9. <i>App-eler.</i>	elle elles elle elons elez ellent	elais elais elait elions eliez elaient	elai elas ela elâmes elâtes elèrent	ellerai elleras ellera ellerons ellerez elleront
10. <i>Applau-dir.</i>	dis dis dit dissons dissez disent	dissais dissais dissait dissions dissiez dissaient	dis dis dit dîmes dîtes dirent	dirai diras dira dirons direz diront

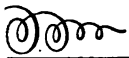


## B.

## B.

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— girais	q. — gisse	q. — gisse	.....	— gissant
— girais	q. — gisses	q. — gisses	✻ — gris	— gi
— girait	q. — gisse	q. — git	q. — gisse	<i>voir au Dict.</i>
— girions	q. — gissions	q. — gissions	✻ — gissons	(ir 0.)
— giriez	q. — gissiez	q. — gissiez	✻ — gissez	
— giraient	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	✻ — e	é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	és . . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	✻ — ons	ée . . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	✻ — ez	ées . . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0. 8.)
— girais	q. — gisse	q. — gisse	.....	— gissant
— girais	q. — gisses	q. — gisses	✻ — gris	— gri . . . m. s.
— girait	q. — gisse	q. — git	q. — gisse	gris . . . m. p.
— girions	q. — gissions	q. — gissions	✻ — gissons	— grie . . . f. s.
— giriez	q. — gissiez	q. — gissiez	✻ — gissez	gries . . . f. p.
— giraient	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	(ir 0.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	.....	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	✻ — me	— mé . . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— mée . . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	✻ — mons	— mée . . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	✻ — mez	— mées . . . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(er 0.)
— énerais	q. — ène	q. — énasce	.....	— énant
— énerais	q. — ènes	q. — énasces	✻ — ène	— éné . . . m. s.
— énerait	q. — ène	q. — énat	q. — ène	— énés . . . m. p.
— énerions	q. — énioms	q. — énasctions	✻ — émons	— énée . . . f. s.
— éneriez	q. — éniez	q. — énasiez	✻ — énez	— énées . . . f. p.
— éneraient	q. — ènent.	q. — énascent	q. — énent	(er 6.)
— irais	q. — aille	q. — allasse	.....	— allant
— irais	q. — ailles	q. — allasses	✻ — va	— allé . . . m. s.
— irait	q. — aille	q. — allât	q. — aille	— allés . . . m. p.
— irions	q. — allions	q. — allassions	✻ — allons	— allée . . . f. s.
— iriez	q. — alliez	q. — allassiez	✻ — allez	— allées . . . f. p.
— iraient	q. — aillent	q. — allassent	q. — aillent	(er 1.)
— crerais	q. — cre	q. — crasse	.....	— crant
— crerais	q. — cres	q. — crasses	✻ — cre	— cré . . . m. s.
— crerait	q. — cre	q. — crât	q. — cre	— créés . . . m. p.
— crerions	q. — crions	q. — crassions	✻ — crons	— crée . . . f. s.
— creriez	q. — criez	q. — crassiez	✻ — crez	— créés . . . f. p.
— creraient	q. — crent	q. — crassent	q. — crent	(er 0.)
— vrrais	q. — vrisse	q. — vrisee	.....	— vrissant
— vrrais	q. — vrisses	q. — vrisees	✻ — vis	— vri . . . m. s.
— vrrait	q. — vrisee	q. — vrit	q. — vrisee	— vis . . . m. p.
— vrrions	q. — vrissions	q. — vrissions	✻ — vrissions	— vrie . . . f. s.
— vrriez	q. — vrissiez	q. — vrissiez	✻ — vrissiez	— vries . . . f. p.
— vrraient	q. — vrissent	q. — vrissent	q. — vrissent	(ir 0.)
— ellerais	q. — elle	q. — elasse	.....	— elant
— ellerais	q. — elles	q. — elasses	✻ — elle	— élé . . . m. s.
— ellerait	q. — elle	q. — elât	q. — elle	— élés . . . m. p.
— ellerions	q. — elions	q. — elassions	✻ — elons	— élée . . . f. s.
— elleriez	q. — eliez	q. — elassiez	✻ — elez	— élées . . . f. p.
— ellaient	q. — ellent	q. — elassent	q. — ellent	(er 5')
— dirais	q. — disse	q. — disse	.....	— disant
— dirais	q. — disses	q. — disses	✻ — dis	— di . . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — disse	q. — dit	q. — disse	— dis . . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — dissions	q. — dissions	✻ — dissons	— die . . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — dissiez	q. — dissiez	✻ — dissez	— dies . . . f. p.
— diraient	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	(ir 0.)

INFINITIF Pats.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. As-seoir.</b>	— sieds	— seyait	— sis	— siérai
	— sieds	— seyait	— sis	— siéras
	— sied	— seyait	— sit	— siéra
	— seyons	— seyions	— sîmes	— siérons
	— seyez	— seyiez	— sîtes	— siérez
	— seyent	— seyaient	— sirent	— siéront
<b>2. Aver-tir.</b>	— tis	— tissais	— tis	— tirai
	— tis	— tissais	— tis	— tiras
	— tit	— tissait	— tit	— tira
	— tissons	— tissions	— times	— tirons
	— tissez	— tissiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tissent	— tissaient	— tirent	— tiront
<b>3. Aveu-gler.</b>	— gle	— glaïs	— glai	— glerai
	— gles	— glaïs	— glas	— gleras
	— gle	— glait	— gla	— glera
	— glons	— glions	— glâmes	— glérons
	— glez	— gliez	— glâtes	— glerez
	— glent	— glaient	— glèrent	— gleront
<b>4. Avoir.</b>	— ai	— avais	— eus	— aurai
	— as	— avais	— eus	— auras
	— a	— avait	— eut	— aura
	— avons	— avions	— eûmes	— aurons
	— avez	— aviez	— eûtes	— aurez
	— ont	— avaient	— eurent	— auront
<b>5. Battre.</b>	— bats	— battais	— battis	— battrai
	— bats	— battais	— battis	— battras
	— bat	— battait	— battit	— battra
	— battons	— battions	— battîmes	— battrons
	— battez	— battiez	— battîtes	— battez
	— battent	— battaient	— battirent	— battront
<b>6. Bé-nir.</b>	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— nirai
	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— niras
	— nit	— nissait	— nit	— nira
	— nissons	— nissions	— nîmes	— nirons
	— nissez	— nissiez	— nîtes	— nirez
	— nissent	— nissaient	— nirent	— niront
<b>7. Blasph-émer.</b>	— éme	— émais	— émai	— émerai
	— émes	— émais	— émas	— émeras
	— éme	— émail	— éma	— émera
	— émons	— émions	— émâmes	— émerons
	— émez	— émiez	— émâtes	— émerez
	— ément	— émaient	— émèrent	— émeront
<b>8. Boire.</b>	— bois	— buvais	— bus	— boirai
	— bois	— buvais	— bus	— boiras
	— boit	— buvait	— but	— boira
	— buvons	— buvions	— bûmes	— boirons
	— buvez	— buviez	— bûtes	— boirez
	— boivent	— buvaient	— burent	— boiront
<b>9. Bou-cler.</b>	— cle	— clais	— clai	— clerai
	— cles	— clais	— clas	— cleras
	— cle	— clait	— cla	— clera
	— clons	— clions	— clâmes	— clérons
	— clez	— cliez	— clâtes	— clerez
	— clent	— claient	— clèrent	— cleront
<b>10. Bouill-ir.</b>	— bous	— ais	— is	— irai
	— bous	— ais	— is	— iras
	— bout	— ait	— it	— ira
	— ons	— ions	— îmes	— irons
	— ez	— iez	— îtes	— irez
	— ent	— aient	— irent	— iront



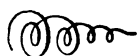
CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— siérais	q. — seye	q. — sisee	.....	— seyant
— siérais	q. — seyes	q. — sises	✻ — siede	— sis m. s. & p.
— siérait	q. — seye	q. — sit	q. — seye	— sise . . f. s.
— siérions	q. — seyions	q. — sissions	✻ — seyons	— sises . f. p.
— siériez	q. — seyiez	q. — sissiez	✻ — seyez	(oir 12.)
— siéraient	q. — seyent	q. — sissent	q. — seyent	— tissant
— tirais	q. — tisee	q. — tisee	.....	— ti . . m. s.
— tirais	q. — tises	q. — tises	✻ — tis	— tis . . m. p.
— tirait	q. — tise	q. — tit	q. — tisee	— tie . . f. s.
— tirions	q. — tissions	q. — tissions	✻ — tissions	— ties . . f. p.
— tiriez	q. — tissiez	q. — tissiez	✻ — tissez	(ir 0.)
— tiraient	q. — tissent	q. — tissent	q. — tissent	— glant
— glerais	q. — gle	q. — glasse	.....	— glé . . m. s.
— glerais	q. — gles	q. — glassees	✻ — gle	— glés . . m. p.
— glerait	q. — gle	q. — glât	q. — gle	— glée . . f. s.
— glerions	q. — glions	q. — glassions	✻ — glons	— glées . f. p.
— gleriez	q. — gliez	q. — glassiez	✻ — glez	(er 0.)
— gleraient	q. — glent	q. — glassent	q. — glent	— ayant
— aurais	q. — aie	q. — eusse	.....	— eu . . m. s.
— aurais	q. — aies	q. — eusses	✻ — aie	— eus . . m. p.
— aurait	q. — ait	q. — eût	q. — ait	— eue . . f. s.
— aurions	q. — ayons	q. — eussions	✻ — ayons	— eues . f. p.
— auriez	q. — ayez	q. — eussiez	✻ — ayez	(oir 14.)
— auraient	q. — aient	q. — eussent	q. — aient	— battant
— battrais	q. — batte	q. — battisse	.....	— battu . m. s.
— battrais	q. — battes	q. — battisses	✻ — bats	— battus . m. p.
— battrait	q. — batte	q. — battit	q. — batte	— battue . f. s.
— battrions	q. — battions	q. — battissions	✻ — battons	— battues . f. p.
— battriez	q. — battiez	q. — battissiez	✻ — battez	(re 45.)
— battraient	q. — battent	q. — battissent	q. — battent	— nissant
— nirais	q. — nisee	q. — nisee	.....	— i, —ie, &c.
— nirais	q. — nises	q. — nises	✻ — nis	On dit aussi—
— nirait	q. — nise	q. — nit	q. — nisee	— it, —ite, &c.
— nirions	q. — nissions	q. — nissions	✻ — nissons	Voir au Dict.
— niriez	q. — nissiez	q. — nissiez	✻ — nissez	(ir 10.)
— niraient	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	— émant
— émerais	q. — ème	q. — émasse	.....	— émé . . m. s.
— émerais	q. — émes	q. — émasses	✻ — ème	— émé . m. p.
— émerait	q. — ème	q. — émât	q. — ème	— émée . f. s.
— émerions	q. — émions	q. — émassions	✻ — émons	— émé . f. p.
— émeriez	q. — émie	q. — émassiez	✻ — émez	(er 6.)
— émeraient	q. — ément	q. — émassent	q. — ément	— buvant
— boirais	q. — boive	q. — busse	.....	— bu . . m. s.
— boirais	q. — boives	q. — bussees	✻ — bois	— bus . . m. p.
— boirait	q. — boive	q. — bût	q. — boive	— bue . . f. s.
— boirions	q. — buvions	q. — bussions	✻ — buvons	— bues . f. p.
— boiriez	q. — buviez	q. — bussiez	✻ — buvez	(re 26.)
— boiraient	q. — boivent	q. — bussent	q. — boivent	— clant
— clerais	q. — cle	q. — classe	.....	— clé . . m. s.
— clerais	q. — cles	q. — classes	✻ — cle	— clés . . m. p.
— clerait	q. — cle	q. — clât	q. — cle	— clé . . f. s.
— clerions	q. — clions	q. — classions	✻ — clons	— clés . f. p.
— cleriez	q. — cliez	q. — classiez	✻ — clez	(er 0.)
— cleraient	q. — clent	q. — classent	q. — clent	— ant
— irais	q. — e	q. — isee	.....	— i . . m. s.
— irais	q. — es	q. — isees	✻ — bous	— is . . m. p.
— irait	q. — e	q. — it	q. — e	— ie . . f. s.
— irions	q. — ions	q. — issions	✻ — ons	— ies . f. p.
— iriez	q. — iez	q. — issiez	✻ — ez	(ir 6.)
— iraient	q. — ent	q. — issent	q. — ent	

D.

D.

eele

INFINITIF <i>País.</i>	PRÉSENT <i>IND.</i>	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT <i>IND.</i>	FUTUR
<b>1. Braire.</b>	{ il brait ils braient	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	<i>invertis</i>	il braira ils brairont
<b>2. Bruire.</b>	{ il bruit	il bruyait ils bruyaient	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	.....
<b>3. Brû-lar.</b>	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront
<b>4. Ca-cher.</b>	— che	— chais	— chai	— cherai
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— cherons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
<b>5. Cél-ébrer.</b>	— èbre	— ébrais	— ébrai	— ébrerai
	— èbres	— ébrais	— ébras	— ébreras
	— èbre	— ébraît	— ébra	— ébrera
	— ébrons	— ébrions	— ébrâmes	— ébrerons
	— ébrez	— ébriez	— ébrâtes	— ébrerez
	— èbrent	— ébraient	— ébrèrent	— ébreront
<b>6. Certi-fier.</b>	— fie	— fais	— fai	— fierai
	— fies	— fais	— fas	— fieras
	— fie	— fait	— fia	— fiera
	— fions	— fions	— fiâmes	— fierons
	— fiez	— fiez	— fiâtes	— ferez
	— fient	— faient	— fièrent	— fieront
<b>7. Chan-ter.</b>	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
<b>8. Chauff-fer.</b>	— fe	— fais	— fai	— ferai
	— fes	— fais	— fas	— feras
	— fe	— fait	— fa	— fera
	— fons	— fions	— fâmes	— ferons
	— fez	— fiez	— fâtes	— ferez
	— fent	— faient	— fèrent	— feront
<b>9. Cher-cher.</b>	— che	— chais	— chai	— cherai
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— cherons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
<b>10. Ché-rir.</b>	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— rirai
	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— riras
	— rit	— rissait	— rit	— rira
	— rissons	— rissions	— rîmes	— rirons
	— rissez	— rissiez	— rîtes	— rirez
	— rissent	— rissaient	— rîrent	— riront
<b>11. Choi-sir.</b>	— sis	— sissais	— sis	— sirai
	— sis	— sissais	— sis	— siras
	— sit	— sissait	— sit	— sirra
	— sissons	— sissions	— sîmes	— sirons
	— sissez	— sissiez	— sîtes	— sirez
	— sissent	— sissaient	— sîrent	— siront



## D.

## D.

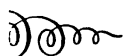
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
il brairait ils brairaient	qu'il braie qu'ils braient	<i>inutilité.</i>	.....	brayant ..... (re 16.)
.....	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	.....	<i>voir au Dict.</i> & (re 34.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	.....	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	— le	— lé . . m. s.
— leraït	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	— lous	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	— lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(er 0.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	.....	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	— che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	— chons	— chée . . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	— chez	— chées . . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(er 0.)
— ébrerais	q. — èbre	q. — ébrasse	.....	— ébrant
— ébrerais	q. — èbres	q. — ébrasses	— èbre	— ébré . . m. s.
— ébrerait	q. — èbre	q. — ébrât	q. — èbre	— ébrés . . m. p.
— ébrerions	q. — ébrions	q. — ébrassions	— ébrons	— ébrée . . f. s.
— ébreriez	q. — ébriez	q. — ébrassiez	— ébrez	— ébrées . . f. p.
— ébreraient	q. — èbrent	q. — ébrassent	q. — èbrent	(er 6.)
— fierais	q. — fie	q. — fiasse	.....	— fiant
— fierais	q. — fies	q. — fiasces	— fie	— fié . . m. s.
— fierait	q. — fie	q. — fiât	q. — fie	— fiés . . m. p.
— fierions	q. — fions	q. — fissions	— fions	— fiée . . f. s.
— fieriez	q. — fiez	q. — fassiez	— fiez	— fiées . . f. p.
— fieraient	q. — fient	q. — fassent	q. — fient	(er 0. 10.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	— te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	— tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	— tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)
— ferais	q. — fe	q. — fasse	.....	— fant
— ferais	q. — fes	q. — fasses	— fe	— fé . . m. s.
— ferait	q. — fe	q. — fât	q. — fe	— fés . . m. p.
— ferions	q. — fions	q. — fissions	— fons	— fée . . f. s.
— feriez	q. — fiez	q. — fassiez	— fez	— fées . . f. p.
— feraient	q. — fent	q. — fassent	q. — fent	(er 0.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	.....	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	— che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	— chons	— chée . . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	— chez	— chées . . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(er 0.)
— rirais	q. — risse	q. — risse	.....	— rissant
— rirais	q. — risses	q. — risses	— ris	— ri . . m. s.
— rirait	q. — risse	q. — rit	q. — risse	— ris . . m. p.
— ririons	q. — rissions	q. — rissions	— rissons	— rie . . f. s.
— ririez	q. — rissiez	q. — rissiez	— rissez	— ries . . f. p.
— riraient	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	(ir 0.)
— sirais	q. — sisse	q. — sisse	.....	— sissant
— sirais	q. — sisses	q. — sisses	— sis	— si . . m. s.
— sirait	q. — sisse	q. — sît	q. — sisse	— sis . . m. p.
— sirions	q. — sissions	q. — sissions	— sissons	— sie . . f. s.
— siriez	q. — sissiez	q. — sissiez	— sissez	— sies . . f. p.
— siraient	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	(ir 0)

E.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Circon-cire.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— cis</li> <li>— cis</li> <li>— cit</li> <li>— cisons</li> <li>— cisez</li> <li>— cisent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— cisaïs</li> <li>— cisaïs</li> <li>— cisait</li> <li>— cisions</li> <li>— cisiez</li> <li>— cisaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— cis</li> <li>— cis</li> <li>— cit</li> <li>— cimes</li> <li>— cites</li> <li>— cirant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— cirai</li> <li>— ciras</li> <li>— cira</li> <li>— cirons</li> <li>— cirez</li> <li>— ciront</li> </ul>
<b>2. Ci-ter.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— te</li> <li>— tes</li> <li>— te</li> <li>— tons</li> <li>— tez</li> <li>— tent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— tais</li> <li>— tais</li> <li>— tait</li> <li>— tions</li> <li>— tiez</li> <li>— taient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— tai</li> <li>— tas</li> <li>— ta</li> <li>— tâmes</li> <li>— tâtes</li> <li>— târent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— terai</li> <li>— teras</li> <li>— tera</li> <li>— terons</li> <li>— terez</li> <li>— teront</li> </ul>
<b>3. Clore.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— clos</li> <li>— clos</li> <li>— clôt</li> <li>— . . . . .</li> <li>— . . . . .</li> <li>— . . . . .</li> </ul>	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— clorai</li> <li>— cloras</li> <li>— clora</li> <li>— clorons</li> <li>— clorez</li> <li>— cloront</li> </ul>
<b>4. Con-clure.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— clus</li> <li>— clus</li> <li>— clut</li> <li>— cluons</li> <li>— cluez</li> <li>— cluent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— cluais</li> <li>— cluais</li> <li>— cluait</li> <li>— cluions</li> <li>— cluiez</li> <li>— cluaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— clus</li> <li>— clus</li> <li>— clut</li> <li>— clûmes</li> <li>— clûtes</li> <li>— clurent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— clurai</li> <li>— cluras</li> <li>— clura</li> <li>— clurons</li> <li>— clurez</li> <li>— cluront</li> </ul>
<b>5. Condui-re.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— s</li> <li>— s</li> <li>— t</li> <li>— sons</li> <li>— sez</li> <li>— sent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— saïs</li> <li>— saïs</li> <li>— sait</li> <li>— sions</li> <li>— siez</li> <li>— saient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— sis</li> <li>— sis</li> <li>— sit</li> <li>— sîmes</li> <li>— sîtes</li> <li>— sirent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— rai</li> <li>— ras</li> <li>— ra</li> <li>— rons</li> <li>— rez</li> <li>— ront</li> </ul>
<b>6. Con-fire.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— fis</li> <li>— fis</li> <li>— fit</li> <li>— fisons</li> <li>— fisez</li> <li>— fisent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— fisais</li> <li>— fisais</li> <li>— fisait</li> <li>— fisions</li> <li>— fisiez</li> <li>— fisaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— fis</li> <li>— fis</li> <li>— fit</li> <li>— fîmes</li> <li>— fîtes</li> <li>— firent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— firai</li> <li>— firas</li> <li>— fra</li> <li>— firons</li> <li>— firez</li> <li>— firont</li> </ul>
<b>7. Con-naître.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— nais</li> <li>— nais</li> <li>— naît</li> <li>— naissons</li> <li>— naissez</li> <li>— naissent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— naissais</li> <li>— naissais</li> <li>— naissait</li> <li>— naissions</li> <li>— naissiez</li> <li>— naissaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— nus</li> <li>— nus'</li> <li>— nut</li> <li>— nûmes</li> <li>— nûtes</li> <li>— nurent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— naîtrai</li> <li>— naîtras</li> <li>— naîtra</li> <li>— naîtrons</li> <li>— naîtrez</li> <li>— naîtront</li> </ul>
<b>8. Con-ter.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— te</li> <li>— tes</li> <li>— te</li> <li>— tons</li> <li>— tez</li> <li>— tent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— tais</li> <li>— tais</li> <li>— tait</li> <li>— tions</li> <li>— tiez</li> <li>— taient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— tai</li> <li>— tas</li> <li>— ta</li> <li>— tâmes</li> <li>— tâtes</li> <li>— târent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— terai</li> <li>— teras</li> <li>— tera</li> <li>— terons</li> <li>— terez</li> <li>— teront</li> </ul>
<b>9. Contre-dire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— dis</li> <li>— dis</li> <li>— dit</li> <li>— disons</li> <li>— disez</li> <li>— disent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— disais</li> <li>— disais</li> <li>— disait</li> <li>— disions</li> <li>— disiez</li> <li>— disaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— dis</li> <li>— dis</li> <li>— dit</li> <li>— dîmes</li> <li>— dîtes</li> <li>— dirent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— dirai</li> <li>— diras</li> <li>— dira</li> <li>— dirons</li> <li>— direz</li> <li>— diront</li> </ul>
<b>10. Corri-ger.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ge</li> <li>— ges</li> <li>— ge</li> <li>— geons</li> <li>— gez</li> <li>— gent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— geais</li> <li>— geais</li> <li>— geait</li> <li>— gions</li> <li>— giez</li> <li>— geaient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— geai</li> <li>— geas</li> <li>— gea</li> <li>— géâmes</li> <li>— géâtes</li> <li>— gèrent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— gerai</li> <li>— geras</li> <li>— gera</li> <li>— gerons</li> <li>— gerez</li> <li>— geront</li> </ul>



## E.

## E.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
- cirais	q. — cise	q. — cisse	.....	- cisant
- cirais	q. — cises	q. — cisses	q. — cis	- cis m. s. & p.
- cirait	q. — cise	q. — cît	q. — cise	- cise . . f. s.
- cirions	q. — cisions	q. — cissions	q. — cisons	- cises . . f. p.
- ciriez	q. — cisiez	q. — cissiez	q. — cisez	(re 19.)
- ciraient	q. — cisent	q. — cissent	q. — cisent	- tant
- terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	- té . . m. s.
- terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	q. — te	- tés . . m. p.
- terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	- tée . . f. s.
- terions	q. — tions	q. — tussions	q. — tons	- téés . . f. p.
- teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	q. — tez	(er 0.)
- teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	.....
- clorais			q. — clos	- clos m. s. & p.
- clorais	<i>voir au Dict.</i>	<i>voir au Dict</i>	q. — close	- close . . f. s.
- clorait			.....	- closes . . f. p.
- clorions			q. — closent	(re 35.)
- cloriez				- cluant
- cloraient				- clu . . m. s.
- clurais	q. — clue	q. — clusse	.....	- clus . . m. p.
- clurais	q. — clues	q. — clusses	q. — clus	- clue . . f. s.
- clurait	q. — clue	q. — clût	q. — clue	- clues . . f. p.
- clurions	q. — cluions	q. — clussions	q. — cluons	(re 47.)
- cluriez	q. — cluiez	q. — clussiez	q. — cluez	- sant
- cluraient	q. — cluent	q. — clussent	q. — cluent	- t . . m. s.
- rais	q. — se	q. — sisse	.....	- ts . . m. p.
- rais	q. — ses	q. — sisses	q. — s	- te . . f. s.
- rait	q. — se	q. — sît	q. — se	- tes . . f. p.
- rions	q. — sions	q. — sissions	q. — sons	(re 31.)
- riez	q. — siez	q. — sissiez	q. — sez	- fisant
- raient	q. — sent	q. — sissent	q. — sent	- fit . . m. s.
- firais	q. — fise	q. — fisse	.....	- fits . . m. p.
- firais	q. — fises	q. — fisses	q. — fis	- fite . . f. s.
- firait	q. — fise	q. — fit	q. — fise	- fites . . f. p.
- firions	q. — fisions	q. — fissions	q. — fisons	(re 24.)
- firiez	q. — fisiez	q. — fissiez	q. — fisez	- naissant
- firaient	q. — fisent	q. — fissent	q. — fisent	- nu . . m. s.
- naïrais	q. — naisse	q. — nusse	.....	- nus . . m. p.
- naïrais	q. — naisses	q. — nusses	q. — nais	- nue . . f. s.
- naïrait	q. — naisse	q. — nût	q. — naisse	- nues . . f. p.
- naïrions	q. — naissions	q. — nussions	q. — naissons	(re 40.)
- naïriez	q. — naissiez	q. — nussiez	q. — naissez	- tant
- naïraient	q. — naissent	q. — nussent	q. — naissent	- té . . m. s.
- terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	- tés . . m. p.
- terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	q. — te	- tée . . f. s.
- terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	- téés . . f. p.
- terions	q. — tions	q. — tussions	q. — tons	(er 0.)
- teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	q. — tez	- disant
- teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	- dit . . m. s.
- dirais	q. — dise	q. — fuisse	.....	- dits . . m. p.
- dirais	q. — dises	q. — disses	q. — dis	- dite . . f. s.
- dirait	q. — dise	q. — dît	q. — dise	- dites . . f. p.
- dirions	q. — disions	q. — dissions	q. — disons	(re 21.)
- diriez	q. — disiez	q. — dissiez	q. — disez	- geant
- diraient	q. — disent	q. — dissent	q. — disent	- gé . . m. s.
- gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	.....	- gés . . m. p.
- gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	q. — ge	- géé . . f. s.
- gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	- gées . . f. p.
- gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	q. — geons	(er 3.)
- geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	q. — gez	
- geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	

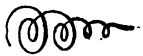


F.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Cou-dre.</b>	— ds	— sais	— sis	— drai
	— ds	— sais	— sis	— dras
	— d	— sait	— sit	— dra
	— sons	— sions	— sîmes	— drons
	— sez	— siez	— sites	— drez
	— sent	— saient	— sirent	— dront
<b>2. Cou-rir.</b>	— rs	— rais	— rus	— rrai
	— rs	— rais	— rus	— rras
	— rt	— rait	— rut	— rra
	— rons	— rions	— rûmes	— rrons
	— rez	— riez	— rûtes	— rrez
	— rent	— raient	— rurent	— rront
<b>3. Cr-aindre.</b>	— ains	— aignais	— aignis	— aindrai
	— ains	— aignais	— aignis	— aindras
	— aint	— aignait	— aignit	— aindra
	— aignons	— aignons	— aignîmes	— aindrons
	— aignez	— aigniez	— aignîtes	— aindrez
	— aignent	— aignaient	— aignirent	— aindront
<b>4. Croire.</b>	— crois	— croyais	— crus	— croirai
	— crois	— croyais	— crus	— croiras
	— croit	— croyait	— crut	— croira
	— croyons	— croyions	— crûmes	— croirons
	— croyez	— croyiez	— crûtes	— croirez
	— croient	— croyaient	— crurent	— croiront
<b>5. Croître.</b>	— crois	— croissais	— crûs	— croîtrai
	— crois	— croissais	— crûs	— croîtras
	— croît	— croissait	— crût	— croîtra
	— croissons	— croissions	— crûmes	— croîtrons
	— croissez	— croissiez	— crûtes	— croîtrez
	— croissent	— croissaient	— crurent	— croîtront
<b>6. Crou-pir.</b>	— pis	— pissais	— pis	— pirai
	— pis	— pissais	— pis	— piras
	— pit	— pissait	— pit	— pira
	— pissons	— pissions	— pîmes	— pirons
	— pissiez	— pissiez	— pîtes	— pirez
	— pissent	— pissaient	— pirent	— piront
<b>7. Cueill-ir.</b>	— e	— ais	— is	— erai
	— es	— ais	— is	— eras
	— e	— ait	— it	— era
	— ons	— ions	— îmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— îtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— irent	— eront
<b>8. Da-ter.</b>	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— târent	— teront
<b>9. Dé-choir.</b>	— chois	— choyais	— chus	— cherrai
	— chois	— choyais	— chus	— cherras
	— choit	— choyait	— chut	— cherra
	— choyons	— choyions	— chûmes	— cherrons
	— choyez	— choyiez	— chûtes	— cherrez
	— choient	— choyaient	— churent	— cherront
<b>10. Deman-der.</b>	— de	— daïs	— dai	— derai
	— des	— daïs	— das	— deras
	— de	— dait	— da	— dera
	— dons	— dions	— dâmes	— derons
	— dez	— diez	— dâtes	— derez
	— dent	— daient	— dèrent	— deront



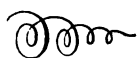
CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
—drais	q. — se	q. — aisse	.....	—sant
—drais	q. — ses	q. — sisses	<del>se</del> — ds	—su . . m. s.
—draît	q. — se	q. — aît	q. — se	—sus . . m. p.
—drions	q. — sions	q. — sissions	<del>se</del> — sons	—sue . . f. s.
—driez	q. — siez	q. — sissiez	<del>se</del> — sez	—sues . . f. p.
—draient	q. — sent	q. — sissent	q. — sent	(re 10.)
—rrais	q. — re	q. — russe	.....	—rant
—rrais	q. — res	q. — russes	<del>re</del> — rs	—ru . . m. s.
—rrait	q. — re	q. — rût	q. — re	—rus . . m. p.
—rrions	q. — rions	q. — russions	<del>re</del> — rons	—rue . . f. s.
—riez	q. — riez	q. — russiez	<del>re</del> — rez	—rues . . f. p.
—rraient	q. — rent	q. — russent	q. — rent	(ir 4.)
—andrais	q. — aigne	q. — aignisse	.....	—aignant
—andrais	q. — aignes	q. — aignisses	<del>aign</del> — ains	—aint . . m. s.
—andraît	q. — aigne	q. — aignît	q. — aigne	—aints . m. p.
—andrians	q. — aignions	q. — aignissions	<del>aign</del> — aignons	—ainte . f. s.
—andriez	q. — aigniez	q. — aignissiez	<del>aign</del> — aignez	—aintes . f. p.
—andraient	q. — aignent	q. — aignissent	q. — aignent	(re 4.)
—croirais	q. — croie	q. — crusse	.....	—croyant
—croirais	q. — croies	q. — crusses	<del>croi</del> . crois	—cru . . m. s.
—croirait	q. — croie	q. — crût	q. — croie	—crus . . m. p.
—croirions	q. — croyions	q. — crussions	<del>croi</del> . croyons	—crue . f. s.
—croiriez	q. — croyiez	q. — crussiez	<del>croi</del> . croyez	—crues . f. p.
—croiraient	q. — croient	q. — crussent	q. — croient	(re 27.)
—croitrais	q. — croisse	q. — crûsse	.....	—croissant
—croitrais	q. — croisses	q. — crûsses	<del>croi</del> . crois	—crû . . m. s.
—croitraît	q. — croisse	q. — crût	q. — croisse	—crûs . . m. p.
—croitrions	q. — croissions	q. — crûssions	<del>croi</del> . croissons	—crûe . f. s.
—croitriez	q. — croissiez	q. — crûssiez	<del>croi</del> . croissez	—crûes . f. p.
—croitraient	q. — croissent	q. — crûssent	q. — croissent	(re 43.)
—pirais	q. — pisse	q. — pisse	.....	—pissant
—pirais	q. — pisses	q. — pisses	<del>pis</del> — pis	—pi . . . †
—pirait	q. — pisse	q. — pît	q. — pisse	† voir au Dict.
—pirions	q. — pissions	q. — pissions	<del>pis</del> — pissons	(ir 0.)
—piriez	q. — pissiez	q. — pissiez	<del>pis</del> — pissez	
—piraient	q. — pissent	q. — pissent	q. — pissent	
—erais	q. — e	q. — isse	.....	—ant
—erais	q. — es	q. — isses	<del>e</del> — e	—i . . m. s.
—erait	q. — e	q. — ît	q. — e	—is . . m. p.
—erions	q. — ions	q. — issions	<del>e</del> — ons	—ie . . f. s.
—eriez	q. — iez	q. — issiez	<del>e</del> — ez	—ies . . f. p.
—eraient	q. — ent	q. — issent	q. — ent	(ir 7.)
—terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	—tant
—terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	<del>te</del> — te	—té . . m. s.
—terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	—tés . . m. p.
—terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	<del>te</del> — tons	—tée . . f. s.
—teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	<del>te</del> — tez	—tées . f. p.
—teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)
—cherrais	q. — choie	q. — chusse	.....	—chu . . m. s.
—cherrais	q. — choies	q. — chusses	<del>choi</del> — choi	—chus . m. p.
—cherrait	q. — choie	q. — chût	q. — choie	—chue . f. s.
—cherrions	q. — choyions	q. — chussions	<del>choi</del> — choyons	—chues . f. p.
—cherriez	q. — choyiez	q. — chusaiez	<del>choi</del> — choyez	(oir 1.)
—cherraient	q. — choient	q. — chussent	q. — choient	
—derais	q. — de	q. — dalle	.....	—dant
—derais	q. — des	q. — dalles	<del>de</del> — de	—dé . . m. s.
—derait	q. — de	q. — dât	q. — de	—dés . . m. p.
—derions	q. — dions	q. — dussions	<del>de</del> — dons	—dée . . f. s.
—deriez	q. — diez	q. — dassiez	<del>de</del> — dez	—dées . f. p.
—deraient	q. — dent	q. — dassent	q. — dent	(er 0.)

G.

G.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Dép-ecer.	- èce	- eçais	- eçai	- ècerai
	- èces	- eçais	- eças	- èceras
	- èce	- eçait	- eça	- ècera
	- eçons	- ecions	- eçâmes	- ècerons
	- ecez	- eciez	- eçâtes	- ècerez
	- ècent	- eçaient	- ecèrent	- èceront
2. Déro-ber.	- be	- bais	- bai	- berai
	- bes	- bais	- bas	- beras
	- be	- bait	- ba	- bera
	- bons	- bions	- bâmes	- berons
	- bez	- biez	- bâtes	- berez
	- bent	- baient	- bèrent	- beront
3. Dési-rer.	- re	- rais	- rai	- rerai
	- res	- rais	- ras	- reras
	- re	- rait	- ra	- rera
	- rons	- rions	- râmes	- rerons
	- rez	- riez	- râtes	- rerez
	- rent	- raient	- rèrent	- reront
4. Devoir.	- dois	- devais	- dus	- devrai
	- dois	- devais	- dus	- devras
	- doit	- devait	- dut	- devra
	- devons	- devions	- dûmes	- devrons
	- devez	- deviez	- dûtes	- devrez
	- doivent	- devaient	- durent	- devront
5. Df-ner.	- ne	- nais	- nai	- nerai
	- nes	- nais	- nas	- neras
	- ne	- nait	- na	- nera
	- nons	- nions	- nâmes	- nerons
	- nez	- niez	- nâtes	- nerez
	- nent	- naient	- nèrent	- neront
6. Dire.	- dis	- disais	- dis	- dirai
	- dis	- disais	- dis	- diras
	- dit	- disait	- dit	- dira
	- disons	- disions	- dûmes	- dirons
	- dites	- disiez	- dûtes	- direz
	- disent	- disaient	- dirent	- diront
7. Distin-guer.	- gue	- guais	- gual	- gueral
	- gues	- guais	- guas	- gueras
	- gue	- guait	- gua	- guera
	- guons	- guions	- guâmes	- guérons
	- guez	- guiez	- guâtes	- guerez
	- guent	- guaient	- guèrent	- gueront
8. Don-ner.	- ne	- nais	- nai	- nerai
	- nes	- nais	- nas	- neras
	- ne	- nait	- na	- nera
	- nons	- nions	- nâmes	- nerons
	- nez	- niez	- nâtes	- nerez
	- nent	- naient	- nèrent	- neront
9. Dor-mir.	- s	- mais	- mis	- mirai
	- s	- mais	- mis	- miras
	- t	- mait	- mit	- mira
	- mons	- mions	- mîmes	- mirons
	- mez	- miez	- mîtes	- mirez
	- ment	- maient	- mirent	- miront
10. Dou-ter.	- te	- tais	- tai	- terai
	- tes	- tais	- tas	- teras
	- te	- tait	- ta	- tera
	- tons	- tions	- tâmes	- terons
	- tez	- tiez	- tâtes	- terez
	- tent	- taient	- tèrent	- teront



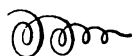
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— écerais	q. — éce	q. — eçasse	.....	— eçant
— écerais	q. — éces	q. — eçasses	<del>ec</del> — éce	— ecé . . m. s.
— écerait	q. — éce	q. — eçât	q. — éce	— ecés . . m. p.
— écerions	q. — ecions	q. — eçassions	<del>ec</del> — eçons	— ecée . . f. s.
— éceriez	q. — eciez	q. — eçassiez	<del>ec</del> — ecez	— ecées . . f. p.
— éceraient	q. — écent	q. — eçassent	q. — écent	(er 2. 5.)
— berais	q. — be	q. — basse	.....	— bant
— berais	q. — bes	q. — basses	<del>be</del> — be	— bé . . m. s.
— berait	q. — be	q. — bât	q. — be	— bés . . m. p.
— berions	q. — bions	q. — bassions	<del>be</del> — bons	— bée . . f. s.
— beriez	q. — biez	q. — bassiez	<del>be</del> — bez	— bées . . f. p.
— beraient	q. — bent	q. — bassent	q. — bent	(er 0.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	.....	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	<del>re</del> — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	<del>re</del> — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	<del>re</del> — rez	— rées . . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(er 0.)
— devrais	q. — doive	q. — dusse	.....	— devant
— devrais	q. — doives	q. — dusses	<del>do</del> — dois	— dû . . m. s.
— devrait	q. — doive	q. — dût	q. — doive	— dus . . m. p.
— devrions	q. — devions	q. — dussions	<del>do</del> — devons	— due . . f. s.
— devriez	q. — deviez	q. — dussiez	<del>do</del> — devez	— dues . . f. p.
— devraient	q. — doivent	q. — dussent	q. — doivent	(oir 16.)
— nerais	q. — ne	q. — nasse	.....	— nant
— nerais	q. — nes	q. — nasses	<del>ne</del> — ne	— né . . . †
— nerait	q. — ne	q. — nât	q. — ne	† voir au Dict.
— nerions	q. — nions	q. — nassions	<del>ne</del> — nons	(er 0.)
— neriez	q. — niez	q. — nassiez	<del>ne</del> — nez	
— neraient	q. — nent	q. — nassent	q. — nent	
— dirais	q. — dise	q. — disse	.....	— disant
— dirais	q. — dises	q. — disses	<del>dis</del> — dis	— dit . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — dise	q. — dît	q. — dise	— dits . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — disions	q. — dissions	<del>dis</del> — disons	— dite . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — disiez	q. — dissiez	<del>dis</del> — dites	— dites . . f. p.
— diraient	q. — disent	q. — dissent	q. — disent	(re 20.)
— guerais	q. — gue	q. — guasse	.....	— quant
— guerais	q. — gues	q. — guasses	<del>gue</del> — gue	— gué . . m. s.
— guerait	q. — gue	q. — guât	q. — gue	— gués . . m. p.
— guerions	q. — guions	q. — guassions	<del>gue</del> — guons	— guée . . f. s.
— gueriez	q. — guiez	q. — guassiez	<del>gue</del> — guez	— guées . . f. p.
— gueraient	q. — guent	q. — guassent	q. — guent	(er 0. 12.)
— nerais	q. — ne	q. — nasse	.....	— nant
— nerais	q. — nea	q. — nasses	<del>ne</del> — ne	— né . . m. s.
— nerait	q. — ne	q. — nât	q. — ne	— nés . . m. p.
— nerions	q. — nions	q. — nassions	<del>ne</del> — nons	— née . . f. s.
— neriez	q. — niez	q. — nassiez	<del>ne</del> — nez	— nées . . f. p.
— neraient	q. — nent	q. — nassent	q. — nent	(er 0.)
— mirais	q. — me	q. — misse	.....	— mant
— mirais	q. — mes	q. — misses	<del>me</del> — s	— mi . . . †
— mirait	q. — me	q. — mît	q. — me	† voir au Dict.
— mirions	q. — mions	q. — missions	<del>me</del> — mons	(ir 1.)
— miriez	q. — miez	q. — missiez	<del>me</del> — mez	
— miraient	q. — ment	q. — missent	q. — ment	
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	<del>te</del> — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	<del>te</del> — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	<del>te</del> — tez	— téés . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)

H.

H.

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INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Échoir.	échoit <i>or</i> échet	.....	échut	écherra
	échoient.		échurent	écherront
2. Éclora.	éclôt	.....	.....	éclora
	éclosent			éclorent
3. É-crise	— cris	— crivais	— crivis	— crirai
	— cris	— crivais	— crivis	— criras
	— crit	— crivait	— crivit	— crira
	— crivons	— crivions	— crivîmes	— crirons
	— crivez	— criviez	— crivîtes	— crirez
	— crivent	— crivaient	— crivirent	— criront
4. Em-plir.	— plis	— plissais	— plis	— plirai
	— plis	— plissais	— plis	— pliras
	— plit	— plissait	— plit	— plira
	— plissons	— plissions	— plîmes	— plirons
	— plissez	— plissiez	— plîtes	— plirez
	— plissent	— plissaient	— plirent	— pliront
5. Encof-frer.	— fre	— frais	— frai	— frerai
	— fres	— frais	— fras	— freras
	— fre	— fait	— fra	— frera
	— frons	— frions	— frâmes	— frerons
	— frez	— friez	— frâtes	— frerez
	— frent	— fraient	— frèrent	— freront
6. Engen-drer.	— dre	— drai	— drai	— drerai
	— dres	— drai	— dras	— dreras
	— dre	— drait	— dra	— drera
	— drons	— drions	— drâmes	— drerons
	— drez	— driez	— drâtes	— drerez
	— drent	— draient	— drèrent	— dreront
7. Enno-blir.	— blis	— blissais	— blis	— blirai
	— blis	— blissais	— blis	— bliras
	— blit	— blissait	— blit	— blira
	— blissons	— blissions	— blîmes	— blirons
	— blissez	— blissiez	— blîtes	— blirez
	— blissent	— blissaient	— blirent	— bliront
8. En-trer.	— tre	— trais	— trai	— trerai
	— tres	— trais	— tras	— treras
	— tre	— trait	— tra	— trera
	— trons	— trions	— trâmes	— trerons
	— trez	— trie	— trâtes	— trez
	— trent	— traient	— trèrent	— treront
9. Enva-hir.	— his	— hissais	— his	— hirai
	— his	— hissais	— his	— hiras
	— hit	— haissait	— hit	— hira
	— hissons	— hissions	— hîmes	— hirons
	— hissez	— hissiez	— hîtes	— hirez
	— hissent	— hissaient	— hirent	— hiront
10. En-voyer.	— voie	— voyais	— voyai	— verrai
	— voies	— voyais	— voyas	— verras
	— voie	— voyait	— voya	— verra
	— voyons	— voyions	— voyâmes	— verrons
	— voyez	— voyiez	— voyâtes	— verrez
	— voient	— voyaient	— voyèrent	— verront
11. Esp-érer.	— ère	— érais	— érai	— érerai
	— ères	— érais	— éras	— éreras
	— ère	— érait	— éra	— érera
	— érons	— ériens	— éramés	— érerons
	— érez	— ériez	— éràtes	— érez
	— èrent	— éraient	— érèrent	— éreront



## H.

## H.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
écherrait	.....	q. échût	.....	échéant échu, e, &c. † (oir 2.)
écherraient		q. échussent		éclos m. s. & p. éclose, &c. f. (re 36.)
éclorait	q. éclore	.....	.....	
écloraient	q. éclosent			
— crirais	q. — crive	q. — crivisse	.....	— crivant
— crirais	q. — crives	q. — crivisses	— cris	— crit . . m. s.
— crirait	q. — crive	q. — crivit	q. — crive	— crits . . m. p.
— cririons	q. — crivions	q. — crivissions	— crivons	— crite . . f. s.
— cririez	q. — criviez	q. — crivissiez	— crivez	— crites . . f. p.
— criraient	q. — crivent	q. — crivissent	— crivent	(re 29.)
— plirais	q. — plisse	q. — plisse	.....	— plissant
— plirais	q. — plisses	q. — plisses	— plis	— pli . . m. s.
— plirait	q. — plisse	q. — plît	q. — plisse	— plis . . m. p.
— plirions	q. — plissions	q. — plissions	— plissons	— plie . . f. s.
— pliriez	q. — plissiez	q. — plissiez	— plissez	— plies . . f. p.
— pliraient	q. — plissent	q. — plissent	q. — plissent	(ir 0.)
— frerais	q. — fre	q. — frasse	.....	— frant
— frerais	q. — fres	q. — frasses	— fre	— fré . . m. s.
— frerait	q. — fre	q. — frât	q. — fre	— frés . . m. p.
— frerions	q. — friions	q. — frassions	— frons	— frée . . f. s.
— freriez	q. — friez	q. — frassiez	— frez	— frées . . f. p.
— freraient	q. — frent	q. — frassent	q. — frent	(er 0.)
— drerais	q. — dre	q. — drasse	.....	— drant
— drerais	q. — dres	q. — drasses	— dre	— dré . . m. s.
— drerait	q. — dre	q. — drât	q. — dre	— drés . . m. p.
— drerions	q. — drions	q. — drassions	— drons	— drée . . f. s.
— dreriez	q. — driez	q. — drassiez	— drez	— drées . . f. p.
— dreraient	q. — drent	q. — drassent	q. — drent	(er 0.)
— blirais	q. — blisse	q. — blisse	.....	— blissant
— blirais	q. — blisses	q. — blisses	— blis	— bli . . m. s.
— blirait	q. — blisse	q. — blît	q. — blisse	— blis . . m. p.
— blirions	q. — blissions	q. — blissions	— blissons	— blie . . f. s.
— bliriez	q. — blissiez	q. — blissiez	— blissez	— blies . . f. p.
— bliraient	q. — blissent	q. — blissent	q. — blissent	(ir 0.)
— trerais	q. — tre	q. — trasse	.....	— trant
— trerais	q. — tres	q. — trasses	— tre	— tré . . m. s.
— trerait	q. — tre	q. — trât	q. — tre	— trés . . m. p.
— trerions	q. — trions	q. — trassions	— trons	— trée . . f. s.
— treriez	q. — triez	q. — trassiez	— trez	— trées . . f. p.
— treraient	q. — trent	q. — trassent	q. — trent	(er 0.)
— hirais	q. — hisse	q. — hisse	.....	— hissant
— hirais	q. — hisses	q. — hisses	— his	— hi . . m. s.
— hirait	q. — hisse	q. — hit	q. — hisse	— his . . m. p.
— hirions	q. — hissions	q. — hissions	— hissons	— hie . . f. s.
— hiriez	q. — hissiez	q. — hissiez	— hissez	— hies . . f. p.
— hiraient	q. — hissent	q. — hissent	q. — hissent	(ir 0.)
— verrais	q. — voie	q. — voyasse	.....	— voyant
— verrais	q. — voies	q. — voyasses	— voie	— voyé . . m. s.
— verrait	q. — voie	q. — voyât	q. — voie	— voyés . . m. p.
— verriers	q. — voyions	q. — voyassions	— voyons	— voyée . . f. s.
— verriez	q. — voyiez	q. — voyassiez	— voyez	— voyées . . f. p.
— veraient	q. — voient	q. — voyassent	q. — voient	(er 4".)
— érerai	q. — ère	q. — érasse	.....	— érant
— érerai	q. — ères	q. — érasses	— ère	— éré . . m. s.
— érerait	q. — ère	q. — érât	q. — ère	— érés . . m. p.
— érerions	q. — érions	q. — érassions	— érons	— érée . . f. s.
— éreriez	q. — ériez	q. — érassiez	— érez	— érées . . f. p.
— érerai	q. — èrent	q. — érassent	q. — èrent	(er 6.)

I.

I.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT. IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Ess-ayer</b>	— aie	— ayais	— ayai	— aierai
	— aies	— ayais	— ayas	— aieras
	— aie	— avait	— aya	— aiera
	— ayons	— ayions	— ayâmes	— aierons
	— ayez	— ayiez	— ayâtes	— aierez
	— aient	— ayaient	— ayèrent	— aieront
<b>2. Ess-uyer.</b>	— uie	— uyais	— uyai	— uierai
	— uies	— uyais	— uyas	— uieras
	— uie	— uyait	— uya	— uiera
	— uyons	— uyions	— uyâmes	— uierons
	— uyez	— uyiez	— uyâtes	— uierez
	— uient	— uyaient	— uyèrent	— uieront
<b>3. Être</b>	— suis	— étais	— fus	— serai
	— es	— étais	— fus	— seras
	— est	— était	— fut	— sera
	— sommes	— étions	— fûmes	— serons
	— êtes	— étiez	— fûtes	— serez
	— sont	— étaient	— furent	— seront
<b>4. Éveill-er.</b>	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
<b>5. Faillir.</b>	<i>Voir Y 5.</i>	.....	je faillis &c.	.....
<b>6. Faire.</b>	— fais	— faisais	— fis	— ferai
	— fais	— faisais	— fis	— feras
	— fait	— faisait	— fit	— fera
	— faisons	— faisions	— fîmes	— ferons
	— faites	— faisiez	— fîtes	— ferez
	— font	— faisaient	— firent	— feront
<b>7. Falloir.</b>	— il faut	— il fallait	— il fallut	— il faudra
<b>8. Fer-mer.</b>	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
<b>9. Fi-nir.</b>	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— nirai
	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— niras
	— nit	— nissait	— nit	— nira
	— nissons	— nissions	— nîmes	— nirons
	— nissez	— nissiez	— nîtes	— nirez
	— nissent	— nissaient	— nirent	— niront
<b>10. Fix-er.</b>	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
<b>11. Flé-chir.</b>	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chirai
	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chiras
	— chit	— chissait	— chit	— chira
	— chissons	— chissions	— chîmes	— chirons
	— chissez	— chissiez	— chîtes	— chirez
	— chissent	— chissaient	— chirent	— chiront



## I.

## I.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT <i>Sub.</i>	PRÉTÉRIT <i>Sub.</i>	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— aierais	q. — aie	q. — ayasse	.....	— ayant
— aierais	q. — aies	q. — ayasses	<del>q.</del> — aie	— ayé . . m. s.
— aierait	q. — aie	q. — ayât	q. — aie	— ayés . . m. p.
— aierions	q. — ayions	q. — ayassions	<del>q.</del> — ayons	— ayée . . f. s.
— aieriez	q. — ayiez	q. — ayassiez	<del>q.</del> — ayez	— ayées . . f. p.
— aieraient	q. — aient	q. — ayassent	q. — aient	( <i>er 4.</i> )
— uierais	q. — uie	q. — uyasse	.....	— uyant
— uierais	q. — uies	q. — uyasses	<del>q.</del> — uie	— uyé . . m. s.
— uierait	q. — uie	q. — uyât	q. — uie	— uyés . . m. p.
— uierions	q. — uyions	q. — uyassions	<del>q.</del> — uyons	— uyée . . f. s.
— uieriez	q. — uyiez	q. — uyassiez	<del>q.</del> — uyez	— uyées . . f. p.
— uieraient	q. — uient	q. — uyassent	q. — uient	( <i>er 4.</i> )
serais	q. sois	q. fusse	.....	étant
serais	q. sois	q. fusses	<del>q.</del> sois	été . . . †
serait	q. soit	q. fût	q. soit	† <i>invariable.</i>
serions	q. soyons	q. fussions	<del>q.</del> soyons	( <i>re 38.</i> )
seriez	q. soyez	q. fussiez	<del>q.</del> soyez	
seraient	q. soient	q. fussent	q. soient	
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	<del>q.</del> — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	<del>q.</del> — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	<del>q.</del> — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	( <i>er 0.</i> )
.....	.....	q. je faillisse &c.	.....	failli . . . † <i>Dict.</i> ( <i>ir 9 &amp; Y 5.</i> )
ferais	q. fasse	q. fisse	.....	faisant
ferais	q. fasse	q. fisses	<del>q.</del> fais	fait . . m. s.
ferait	q. fasse	q. fît	q. fasse	faits . . m. p.
ferions	q. fassions	q. fissions	<del>q.</del> faisons	faite . . f. s.
feriez	q. fassiez	q. fissiez	<del>q.</del> faites	faites . . f. p.
feraient	q. fassent	q. fissent	q. fassent	( <i>re 14.</i> )
il faudrait	qu'il faille	qu'il fallût	.....	fallu . . . † <i>Dict.</i> ( <i>oir 5.</i> )
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	.....	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	<del>q.</del> — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	<del>q.</del> — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	<del>q.</del> — mez	— mées . . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	( <i>er 0.</i> )
— nirais	q. — nisse	q. — nisse	.....	— nissant
— nirais	q. — nisses	q. — nisses	<del>q.</del> — nis	— ni . . m. s.
— nirait	q. — nisse	q. — nît	q. — nisse	— nis . . m. p.
— nirions	q. — nissions	q. — nissions	<del>q.</del> — nissons	— nie . . f. s.
— niriez	q. — nissiez	q. — nissiez	<del>q.</del> — nissiez	— nies . . f. p.
— niraient	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	( <i>ir 0.</i> )
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	<del>q.</del> — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	<del>q.</del> — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	<del>q.</del> — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	( <i>er 0.</i> )
— chirais	q. — chisse	q. — chisse	.....	— chissant
— chirais	q. — chisses	q. — chisses	<del>q.</del> — chis	— chi . . m. s.
— chirait	q. — chisse	q. — chît	q. — chisse	— chis . . m. p.
— chirions	q. — chissions	q. — chissions	<del>q.</del> — chissons	— chie . . f. s.
— chiriez	q. — chissiez	q. — chissiez	<del>q.</del> — chissiez	— chies . . f. p.
— chiraient	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	( <i>ir 0.</i> )

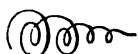


J.

J.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Flé-trir</b>	— tris	— trissais	— tris	— trirai
	— tris	— trissais	— tris	— tiras
	— trit	— trissait	— trit	— tirai
	— trissons	— trissions	— trîmes	— tirons
	— trissez	— trissiez	— trîtes	— tirez
	— trissent	— trissaient	— trirent	— tiront
<b>2. Fleu-rir</b> (être en fleur)	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— rirai
	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— riras
	— rit	— rissait	— rit	— rira
	— rissons	— rissions	— rîmes	— rirons
	— rissez	— rissiez	— rîtes	— rirez
	— rissent	— rissaient	— rirent	— riront
<b>3. Fl-eurir</b> (prosperer)	— euris	— orissais	— euris	— eurirai
	— euris	— orissais	— euris	— euriras
	— eurit	— orissait	— eurit	— eurira
	— eurissons	— orissions	— eurîmes	— eurirons
	— eurissez	— orissiez	— eurîtes	— eurirez
	— eurissent	— orissaient	— eurent	— euriront
<b>4. For-mer</b>	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
<b>5. Fran-chir</b>	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chirai
	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chiras
	— chit	— chissait	— chit	— chira
	— chissons	— chissions	— chîmes	— chirons
	— chissez	— chissiez	— chîtes	— chirez
	— chissent	— chissaient	— chirent	— chiront
<b>6. Fuir</b>	— fuis	— fuyais	— fuis	— fuirai
	— fuis	— fuyais	— fuis	— fuiras
	— fuit	— fuyait	— fuit	— fuira
	— fuyons	— fuyions	— fuîmes	— fuirons
	— fuyez	— fuyiez	— fuîtes	— fuirez
	— fuient	— fuyaient	— fuirent	— fuiront
<b>7. Fu-mer</b>	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
<b>8. Ga-gner</b>	— gne	— gnais	— gnai	— gnerai
	— gnes	— gnais	— gnas	— gneras
	— gne	— gnait	— gna	— gnera
	— gnons	— gnions	— gnâmes	— gnerons
	— gnez	— gniez	— gnâtes	— gnez
	— gnent	— gnaient	— gnèrent	— gneront
<b>9. G-eler</b>	— èle	— elais	— elai	— èlerai
	— èles	— elais	— elas	— èleras
	— èle	— elait	— ela	— èlera
	— elons	— elions	— elâmes	— èlerons
	— elez	— eliez	— elâtes	— èlez
	— èlent	— elaient	— elèrent	— èleront
<b>10. Gé-mir</b>	— mis	— missais	— mis	— mirai
	— mis	— missais	— mis	— miras
	— mit	— missait	— mit	— mira
	— missons	— missions	— mîmes	— mirons
	— missez	— missiez	— mîtes	— mirez
	— missent	— missaient	— mirent	— miront



J.

J.

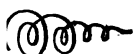
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF	PARTICIPES.
— tirais	q. — trisse	q. — trisse	.....	— trissant
— tirais	q. — trisses	q. — trisses	☞ — tris	— tri . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — trisse	q. — trit	q. — trisse	— tris . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — trissions	q. — trissions	☞ — trissons	— trie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — trissiez	q. — trissiez	☞ — trissez	— tries . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — trissent	q. — trissent	q. — trissent [†]	(ir 0.)
— rirais	q. — risse	q. — risse	.....	— rissant
— rirais	q. — risses	q. — risses	☞ — ris	— ri . . m. s.
— rirait	q. — risse	q. — rît	q. — risse	— ris . . m. p.
— ririons	q. — rissions	q. — rissions	☞ — rissons	— rie . . f. s.
— ririez	q. — rissiez	q. — rissiez	☞ — rissez	— ries . . f. p.
— riraient	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	(ir 0.)
— eurais	q. — eurisse	q. — eurisse	.....	— orissant
— eurais	q. — eurisses	q. — eurisses	☞ — euris	— eurie . m. s.
— eurait	q. — eurisse	q. — eurt	q. — eurisse	— euris . m. p.
— eurions	q. — eurissions	q. — eurissions	☞ — eurissons	— eurie . f. s.
— euriez	q. — eurissiez	q. — eurissiez	☞ — eurissez	— euries . f. p.
— euraient	q. — eurissent	q. — eurissent	q. — eurissent	(ir 11.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	.....	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(er 0.)
— cherais	p. — chisse	q. — chisse	.....	— chissant
— cherais	q. — chisses	q. — chisses	☞ — chis	— chi . . m. s.
— chirait	q. — chisse	q. — chît	q. — chisse	— chis . . m. p.
— chirions	q. — chissions	q. — chissions	☞ — chissons	— chie . f. s.
— chiriez	q. — chissiez	q. — chissiez	☞ — chissez	— chies . f. p.
— chiraient	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	(ir 0.)
— fuirais	q. — fuie	q. — fuisse	.....	— fuyant
— fuirais	q. — fuies	q. — fuisses	☞ — fuis	— fui . . m. s.
— fuirait	q. — fuie	q. — fût	q. — fuie	— fuïs . . m. p.
— fuirions	q. — fuyions	q. — fuissions	☞ — fuyons	— fuie . f. s.
— fuiriez	q. — fuyiez	q. — fuissiez	☞ — fuyez	— fuies . f. p.
— fuiraient	q. — fuient	q. — fuissent	q. — fuient	(ir 12.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	.....	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(er 0.)
— gnerais	q. — gne	q. — gnasse	.....	— gnant
— gnerais	q. — gnes	q. — gnasses	☞ — gne	— gné . . m. s.
— gnerait	q. — gne	q. — gnât	q. — gne	— gnés . m. p.
— gnerions	q. — gnions	q. — gnassions	☞ — gnons	— gnée . f. s.
— gneriez	q. — gniez	q. — gnassiez	☞ — gnez	— gnées . f. p.
— gneraient	q. — gnent	q. — gnassent	q. — gnent	(er 0.)
— èlerais	q. — èle	q. — elasse	.....	— elant
— èlerais	q. — èles	q. — elasses	☞ — èle	— élé . . m. s.
— èlerait	q. — èle	q. — elât	q. — èle	— élés . . m. p.
— èlerions	q. — èlions	q. — elassions	☞ — elons	— élée . f. s.
— èleriez	q. — eliez	q. — elassiez	☞ — elez	— élées . f. p.
— èleraient	q. — èlent	q. — elassent	q. — èlent	(er 5.)
— mirais	q. — misse	q. — misse	.....	— missant
— mirais	q. — misses	q. — misses	☞ — mis	— mi . . †
— mirait	q. — misse	q. — mît	q. — misse	† voir au Dict.
— mirions	q. — missions	q. — missions	☞ — missions	(ir 0.)
— miriez	q. — missiez	q. — missiez	☞ — missiez	
— miraient	q. — missent	q. — missent	q. — missent	

K.

K.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Grass-eyer.	— eye — eyes — eye — eyons — eyez — eyent	— eyais — eyais — eyait — eyions — eyiez — eyaient	— eyai — eyas — eya — eyâmes — eyâtes — eyèrent	— eyerai — eyeras — eyera — eyerons — eyerez — eyeront
2. Grêler.	il grêle	il grêlait	il grêla	il grêlera
3. Gros-sir.	— sis — sis — sit — sissons — sissez — sissent	— sissais — sissais — sissait — sissions — sissiez — sissaient	— sis — sis — sit — sîmes — sîtes — sîrent	— sirai — siras — sir — sirons — sirez — siront
4. Haïr.	— hais — hais — hait — haïssons — haïssez — haïssent	— haïssais — haïssais — haïssait — haïssions — haïssez — haïssaient	— hais — hais — hait — haïmes — haïtes — haïrent	— hairai — hairas — haira — hairons — hairez — hairont
5. Jaill-ir.	— it — issent	— issait — issaient	— it — irent	— ira — iront
6. J-eter.	— ette — ettes — ette — etons — etez — ettent	— etais — etais — était — etions — etiez — etaient	— etai — etas — eta — etâmes — etâtes — etèrent	— etterai — etteras — ettera — etterons — etterez — etteront
7. J-oindre.	— oins — oins — oint — oignons — oignez — oignent	— oignais — oignais — oignait — oignons — oigniez — oignaient	— oignis — oignis — oignit — oignîmes — oignîtes — oignirent	— oindrai — oindras — oindra — oindrons — oindrez — oindront
8. Jou-er.	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— ai — as — a — âmes — âtes — èrent	— erai — eras — era — erons — erez — eront
9. Jou-ir.	— is — is — it — issons — issez — issent	— issais — issais — issait — issions — issiez — issaient	— is — is — it — îmes — îtes — îrent	— irai — iras — ira — irons — irez — iront
10. Ju-ger.	— ge — ges — ge — geons — gez — gent	— geais — geais — geait — geions — giez — geaient	— geai — geas — gea — geâmes — geâtes — gèrent	— gerai — geras — gera — gerons — gerez — geront
11. Ju-rer.	— re — res — re — rons — rez — rent	— rais — rais — rait — rions — riez — raient	— rai — ras — ra — râmes — râtes — rèrent	— rera — reras — rera — reron — rerez — reront



## K.

## K.

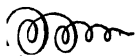
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT Sub.	PRÉTÉRIT Sub.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— eyerais	q. — eye	q. — eyasse	.....	— eyant
— eyerais	q. — eyes	q. — eyasses	☞ — eye	— eyé ....†
— eyerait	q. — eye	q. — eyât	q. — eye	† voir au Dict. (er 4 & 4')
— eyerions	q. — eyions	q. — eyassions	☞ — eyons	
— eyeriez	q. — eyiez	q. — eyassiez	☞ — eyez	
— eyeraient	q. — eyent	q. — eyassent	q. — eyent	
il grèlerait	qu'il grêle	qu'il grêlât	.....	grêlant grêlé...† Dict. (er 0 & 9.)
— sirais	q. — sisse	q. — sisse	.....	— sissant
— sirais	q. — sisses	q. — sisses	☞ — sis	— si . . m. s.
— sirait	q. — sisse	q. — sît	q. — sisse	— sis . . m. p.
— sirions	q. — sissions	q. — sissions	☞ — sissons	— sie . . f. s.
— siriez	q. — sissiez	q. — sissiez	☞ — sissiez	— sies . . f. p.
— siraient	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	(ir 0.)
— hairais	q. — haïsse	q. — haïsse	.....	— haïssant
— hairais	q. — haïsses	q. — haïsses	☞ — haï	— haï . . m. s.
— hairait	q. — haïsse	q. — haït	q. — haïsse	— haï . . m. p.
— hairions	q. — haïssions	q. — haïssions	☞ — haïssons	— haïe . . f. s.
— hairiez	q. — haïssiez	q. — haïssiez	☞ — haïssiez	— haïes . . f. p.
— hairaient	q. — haïssent	q. — haïssent	qq. — haïssent	(ir 15.)
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	.....	— issant
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	.....	— i . . † Dict. (ir 0.)
— etterais	q. — ette	q. — etasse	.....	— etant
— etterais	q. — ettes	q. — etasses	☞ — ette	— été . . m. s.
— etterait	q. — ette	q. — etàt	q. — ette	— étés . . m. p.
— etterions	q. — ettions	q. — etassions	☞ — ettons	— etée . . f. s.
— etteriez	q. — ettiez	q. — etassiez	☞ — etiez	— etées . . f. p.
— etteraient	q. — ettent	q. — etassent	q. — ettent	(er 5')
— oindraï	q. — oigne	q. — oignisse	.....	— oignant
— oindraï	q. — oignes	q. — oignisses	☞ — oins	— oint . . m. s.
— oindrait	q. — oigne	q. — oignît	q. — oigne	— oints . . m. p.
— oindrions	q. — oignons	q. — oignissions	☞ — oignons	— ointe . . f. s.
— oindriez	q. — oigniez	q. — oignissiez	☞ — oignez	— ointes . . f. p.
— oindraient	q. — oignent	q. — oignissent	q. — oignent	(re 6.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 11)
— irais	q. — isse	q. — isse	.....	— issant
— irais	q. — isses	q. — isses	☞ — is	— i . . †
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	(† voir au Dict.) (ir 0.)
— irions	q. — issions	q. — issions	☞ — issions	
— iriez	q. — issiez	q. — issiez	☞ — issiez	
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	
— geraï	q. — ge	q. — geasse	.....	— geant
— geraï	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(er 3.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	.....	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rassés	☞ — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(er 0.)

L.

L.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. La-ver.</b>	— ve	— vais	— vai	— vrai
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— verrez
<b>2. L-éguer.</b>	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
	— égue	— éguais	— éguai	— éguerai
	— égues	— éguais	— éguas	— égueras
	— égue	— éguait	— égua	— éguera
	— éguons	— éguions	— éguâmes	— éguerons
<b>3. L-éser.</b>	— éguiez	— éguiez	— éguâtes	— éguerez
	— équent	— équaient	— éguèrent	— égueront
	— ése	— ésaus	— ésaus	— éserai
	— éses	— ésaus	— ésaus	— éseras
	— ése	— ésait	— ésa	— ésera
<b>4. L-ever.</b>	— ésons	— ésaions	— ésaîmes	— éserons
	— ésez	— ésaiez	— ésaîtes	— éserrez
	— ésent	— ésaient	— ésaèrent	— éseront
	— éve	— evais	— evai	— éverai
	—èves	— evais	— evas	— éveras
<b>5. -Lire.</b>	—ève	— evait	— eva	— évera
	— evons	— evions	— evâmes	— éverons
	— evez	— eviez	— evâtes	— éverrez
	—èvent	— evaient	— evèrent	— éveront
	— lis	— lisais	— lus	— lirai
<b>6. Lo-ger.</b>	— lis	— lisais	— lus	— liras
	— lit	— lisait	— lut	— lira
	— lisons	— lisions	— lûmes	— lirons
	— lisez	— lisiez	— lûtes	— lirez
	— lisent	— lisaient	— lurent	— liront
<b>7. Luire.</b>	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
<b>8. Lut-ter.</b>	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
	— Luis	— Luisais	<i>inusité.</i>	— luirai
	— Luis	— Luisais		— luiras
	— Luis	— Luisait		— luira
	— Luisions	— Luisions		— luirons
	— Luisiez	— Luisiez		— luirez
<b>9. Man-ger.</b>	— Luisent	— Luisaient		— luiront
	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
<b>10. Mar-quer.</b>	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
<b>11. Mar-quer.</b>	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
	— que	— quais	— quai	— querai
	— ques	— quais	— quas	— queras
<b>12. Mar-quer.</b>	— que	— quait	— qua	— quera
	— quons	— quions	— quâmes	— quurons
	— quez	— quiez	— quâtes	— querez
	— quent	— quaient	— quèrent	— quuron



## L.

## L.

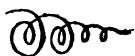
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— vrais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	.....	— vant
— vrais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées . . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(er 0.)
— éguerais	q. — ègue	q. — éguasse	.....	— équant
— éguerais	q. — ègues	q. — éguasses	☞ — ègue	— égué . . m. s.
— éguerait	q. — ègue	q. — éguât	q. — ègue	— égués . . m. p.
— éguerions	q. — éguions	q. — éguassions	☞ — éguons	— éguée . . f. s.
— égueriez	q. — éguiez	q. — éguassiez	☞ — éguez	— éguées . . f. p.
— égueraient	q. — éguent	q. — éguassent	q. — éguent	(er 6 & 12.)
— éserais	q. — èse	q. — ésassee	.....	— éstant
— éserais	q. — èses	q. — ésassées	☞ — èse	— ésé . . m. s.
— éserait	q. — èse	q. — éssât	q. — èse	— éses . . m. p.
— éserions	q. — éSIONS	q. — ésassions	☞ — ésons	— ésee . . f. s.
— éseriez	q. — éSIEZ	q. — ésassiez	☞ — ésez	— ésees . . f. p.
— éseraient	q. — éSENT	q. — ésassent	q. — ésent	(er 6.)
— èverais	q. — ève	q. — evasse	.....	— evant
— èverais	q. — èves	q. — evasses	☞ — ève	— évé . . m. s.
— èverait	q. — ève	q. — évât	q. — ève	— évés . . m. p.
— èverions	q. — èvions	q. — evassions	☞ — evons	— evée . . f. s.
— èveriez	q. — eviez	q. — evassiez	☞ — evez	— evées . . f. p.
— èveraient	q. — èVENT	q. — evassent	q. — èvent	(er 5.)
— lirais	q. — lise	q. — lussee	.....	— lisant
— lirais	q. — lises	q. — lusses	☞ — lis	— lu . . m. s.
— lirait	q. — lise	q. — lût	q. — lise	— lus . . m. p.
— lirions	q. — lisions	q. — lussions	☞ — lisons	— lue . . f. s.
— liriez	q. — lisiez	q. — lussiez	☞ — lisez	— lues . . f. p.
— liraient	q. — lisent	q. — lussent	q. — lisent	(re 25.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	.....	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(er 3.)
— luirais	q. — luise	<i>inusité.</i>	.....	— luisant
— luirais	q. — luises		☞ — luis	— lui . . . . . †
— luirait	q. — luise		q. — luise	† voir au Dict.
— luirions	q. — luisions		☞ — luisons	(re 32.)
— luiriez	q. — luisiez		☞ — luissez	
— luiraient	q. — luisent		q. — luisent	
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . . . . †
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	† voir au Dict.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	(er 0.)
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	.....	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(er 3.)
— querais	q. — que	q. — quasse	.....	— quant
— querais	q. — ques	q. — quasses	☞ — que	— qué . . m. s.
— querait	q. — que	q. — quât	q. — que	— qués . . m. p.
— querions	q. — quions	q. — quassions	☞ — quons	— quée . . f. s.
— queriez	q. — quiez	q. — quassiez	☞ — quez	— quées . . f. p.
— queraient	q. — quent	q. — quassent	q. — quent	(er 0 & 12.)

M.

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INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Mau-dire.</b>	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— dirai
	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— diras
	— dit	— dissait	— dit	— dira
	— dissons	— dissions	— dîmes	— dirons
	— dissez	— dissiez	— dîtes	— direz
	— dissent	— dissaient	— dirent	— diront
<b>2. M-êler.</b>	— êle	— êlais	— êlai	— êlerai
	— êles	— êlais	— êlas	— êleras
	— êle	— êlait	— êla	— êlera
	— êlons	— êlions	— êlâmes	— êlerons
	— êlez	— êliez	— êlâtes	— êlerez
	— êlent	— êlaient	— êlèrent	— êleront
<b>3. M-ener.</b>	— ène	— enais	— enai	— ènerai
	— ènes	— enais	— enas	— èneras
	— ène	— enait	— ena	— ènera
	— enons	— enions	— enâmes	— ènerons
	— enez	— eniez	— enâtes	— ènerez
	— ènent	— enaient	— ènèrent	— èneront
<b>4. Mettre.</b>	— mets	— mettais	— mis	— mettrai
	— mets	— mettais	— mis	— mettras
	— met	— mettait	— mit	— mettra
	— mettons	— mettions	— mîmes	— mettrons
	— mettez	— mettiez	— mîtes	— mettrez
	— mettent	— mettaient	— mirent	— mettront
<b>5. Mor-dre.</b>	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dîtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
<b>6. Mou-dre.</b>	— ds	— lais	— lus	— drai
	— ds	— lais	— lus	— dras
	— d	— lait	— lut	— dra
	— lons	— lions	— lômes	— drons
	— lez	— liez	— lûtes	— drez
	— lent	— laient	— lurent	— dront
<b>7. Mouill-er.</b>	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
<b>8. Mourir.</b>	meurs	mourais	mourus	mourrai
	meurs	mourais	mourus	mourras
	meurt	mourait	mourut	mourra
	mourons	mourions	mourûmes	mourrons
	mourez	mouriez	mourûtes	mourrez
	meurent	mouraient	moururent	mourront
<b>9. Mouvoir.</b>	meus	mouvais	mus	mouvrai
	meus	mouvais	mus	mouvras
	meut	mouvait	mut	mouvra
	mouvons	mouvions	mûmes	mouvrons
	mouvez	mouviez	mûtes	mouvrez
	meuvent	mouvaiement	murent	mouvront
<b>10. Na-ger.</b>	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront



M.

M.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— dirais	q. — disse	q. — disse	... ..	— dissant
— dirais	q. — disses	q. — disses	☞ — dis	— dit . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — disse	q. — dît	q. — disse	— dits . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — dissions	q. — dissions	☞ — dissons	— dite . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — dissiez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dissez	— dites . . f. p.
— diraient	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	(re 22.)
— élerais	q. — éle	q. — élasse	... ..	— élant
— élerais	q. — éles	q. — élasses	☞ — éle	— élé . . m. s.
— élerait	q. — éle	q. — élât	q. — éle	— élés . . m. p.
— élérions	q. — é lions	q. — élassions	☞ — é lons	— élée . . f. s.
— élérriez	q. — éliez	q. — élassiez	☞ — élez	— élées . . f. p.
— éléraient	q. — élent	q. — élassent	q. — élent	(er 0 & 9.)
— ènerais	q. — ène	q. — enasse	... ..	— enant
— ènerais	q. — ènes	q. — enasses	☞ — ène	— ené . . m. s.
— ènerait	q. — ène	q. — enât	q. — ène	— enés . . m. p.
— ènerions	q. — enions	q. — enassions	☞ — enons	— enée . . f. s.
— èneriez	q. — eniez	q. — enassiez	☞ — enez	— enées . . f. p.
— èneraient	q. — ènent	q. — enassent	q. — ènent	(er 5.)
— mettrais	q. — mette	q. — misse	... ..	— mettant
— mettrais	q. — mettes	q. — mises	☞ — mets	— mis m. s. & p.
— mettrait	q. — mette	q. — mît	q. — mette	— mise . . f. s.
— mettrions	q. — mettions	q. — missions	☞ — mettons	— mises . . f. p.
— mettriez	q. — mettiez	q. — missiez	☞ — mettez	(re 46.)
— mettraient	q. — mettent	q. — missent	q. — mettent	
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	... ..	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— draît	q. — de	q. — dit	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dez	— dues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(re 9.)
— drais	q. — le	q. — lusse	... ..	— lant
— drais	q. — les	q. — lusses	☞ — ds	— lu . . m. s.
— draît	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — lions	q. — lussions	☞ — lons	— lue . . f. s.
— driez	q. — liez	q. — lussiez	☞ — lez	— lues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — lent	q. — lussent	q. — lent	(re 11.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	... ..	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0.)
— mourrais	q. — meure	q. — mourusse	... ..	— mourant
— mourrais	q. — meures	q. — mourusses	☞ — meurs	— mort . . m. s.
— mourrait	q. — meure	q. — mourât	q. — meure	— morts . . m. p.
— mourrions	q. — mourions	q. — mourussions	☞ — mourons	— morte . . f. s.
— mourriez	q. — mouriez	q. — mourussiez	☞ — mourez	— mortes . . f. p.
— mourraient	q. — meurent	q. — mourussent	q. — meurent	(ir 16.)
— mouvrais	q. — meuve	q. — musse	... ..	— mouvant
— mouvrais	q. — meuves	q. — musses	☞ — meus	— mû . . m. s.
— mouvrait	q. — meuve	q. — mût	q. — meuve	— mus . . m. p.
— mouvrons	q. — mouvions	q. — mussions	☞ — mouvons	— mue . . f. s.
— mouvriez	q. — movriez	q. — mussiez	☞ — mouvez	— mues . . f. p.
— mouvraient	q. — meuvent	q. — mussent	q. — meuvent	(oir 20.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	... ..	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . . . . †
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	+ voir au Dict.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	(er 3.)
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	

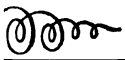


N.

N.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Naître</b>	nais nais naît naissons naissez naissent	naissais naissais naissait naissions naissiez naissaient	naquis naquis naquit naquîmes naquîtes naquirent	naîtrai naîtras naîtra naîtrons naîtrez naîtront
<b>2. Nei-ger.</b>	il—ge	il—geait	il—gea	il—gera
<b>3. Nom-mer.</b>	— me — mes — me — mons — mez — ment	— mais — mais — mait — mions — miez — maient	— mai — mas — ma — mâmes — mâtes — mèrent	— merai — meras — mera — merons — merez — meront
<b>4. Nuire.</b>	nuis nuis nuit nuisons nuisez nuisent	nuisais nuisais nuisait nuisions nuisiez nuisaient	nuisis nuisis nuisit nuisîmes nuisîtes nuisirent	nuirai nuiras nuira nuirons nuirez nuiront
<b>5. Obé-ir.</b>	— is — is — it — issons — issez — issent	— issais — issais — issait — issions — issiez — issaient	— is — is — it — îmes — îtes — irent	— irai — iras — ira — irons — irez — iront
<b>6. Of-frir.</b>	— fre — fres — fre — frons — frez — frent	— frais — frais — fait — frions — friez — fraient	— fris — fris — frit — frîmes — frîtes — frirent	— firai — firas — frira — firons — frirez — firont
<b>7. Ouïr.</b>	.....	.....	j'ouïs &c. <i>voir au Dict.</i>	.....
<b>8. Ou-vrir.</b>	— vré — vres — vre — vrons — vrez — vrent	— vrais — vrais — vrait — vrions — vriez — vraient	— vris — vris — vrit — vrîmes — vrîtes — vrirent	— virai — viras — vira — virons — virez — viront
<b>9. Paître.</b>	pais pais paît paissions païssez paissent	paissais paissais paissait paissions paissiez paissaient	<i>inusité.</i>	paîtrai paîtras paîtra paîtrons paîtrez paîtront
<b>10. Pa-raître.</b>	— rais — rais — rait — raissons — raissez — raissent	— raissais — raissais — raissait — raissions — raissiez — raissaient	— rus — rus — rut — rûmes — rûtes — rurent	— raîtrai — raîtras — raîtra — raîtrons — raîtrez — raîtront
<b>11. Pa-rer.</b>	— re — res — re — rons — rez — rent	— rais — rais — rait — rions — riez — raient	— rai — ras — ra — râmes — râtes — rèrent	— rerai — reras — rera — rerons — rerez — reront



N.

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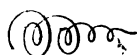
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
naîtrais naîtrais naîtrait naîtrions naîtriez naîtraient	q. naisse q. naisses q. naisse q. naissons q. naissiez q. naissent	q. naquisse q. naquisses q. naquit q. naquissions q. naquissiez q. naquissent	..... naïs q. naisse naïssons naïssez naissent	naissant né . . m. s. nés . . m. p. née . . f. s. nées . . f. p. (re 39.)
il—gerait	qu'il — ge	qu'il — geât	.....	—geant —gé (er 3.)
—merais —merais —merait —merions —meriez —meraient	q. — me q. — mes q. — me q. — mions q. — miez q. — ment	q. — masse q. — masses q. — mât q. — massions q. — massiez q. — massent	..... —me q. — me —mons —mez q. — ment	—mant —mé . . m. s. —més . . m. p. —mée . . f. s. —mées . . f. p. (er 0.)
nûirais nûirais nûirait nûirions nûiriez nûiraient	q. nuise q. nuises q. nuise q. nuisions q. nuisiez q. nuisent	q. nuisisse q. nuisisses q. nuisit q. nuisissions q. nuisissiez q. nuisissent	..... nuis q. nuise nuïsons nuïsez q. nuïsent	nuisant nuï . . . . . † (re 33.)
—irais —irais —irait —irions —iriez —iraient	q. — isse q. — isses q. — isse q. — issions q. — issiez q. — issent	q. — isse q. — isses q. — ît q. — issions q. — issiez q. — issent	..... —is q. — isse —issons —issez q. — issent	—issant i . . . m. s. is . . m. p. ie . . f. s. ies . . f. p. (ir 0.)
—frirais —frirais —frirait —fririons —fririez —friraient	q. — fre q. — fres q. — fre q. — frions q. — friez q. — frent	q. — frisse q. — frisses q. — frit q. — frissions q. — frissiez q. — frissent	..... —fre q. — fre —frons —frez q. — frent	—frant —fert . . m. s. —ferts . m. p. —ferte . f. s. —fertes . f. p. (ir 3.)
.....	.....	q. j'ouïsse &c. voir au Dict.	.....	..... ouï . . . † Dict. (ir 18.)
—vîrais —vîrais —vîrait —vîrions —vîriez —vîraient	q. — vre q. — vres q. — vre q. — vrons q. — vriez q. — vrent	q. — vrisse q. — vresses q. — vrit q. — vrissons q. — vrisseriez q. — vrisserent	..... —vre q. — vre —vrons —vrez q. — vrent	—vrant —vert . m. s. —verts . m. p. —verte . f. s. —vertes . f. p. (ir 3.)
paîtrais paîtrais paîtrait paîtrions paîtriez paîtraient	q. paise q. paises q. paise q. paissions q. paissiez q. paissent	..... <i>inusité.</i>	..... pais q. paise païssons païssiez païssent	paissant pu . . . . . † † voir au Dict. (re 41.)
—raîtrais —raîtrais —raîtrait —raîtrions —raîtriez —raîtraient	q. — raisse q. — raisses q. — raisse q. — raissons q. — raisseriez q. — raisserent	q. — russe q. — russes q. — rût q. — russions q. — russiez q. — russent	..... —rais q. — raisse —raïssons —raïssiez q. — raisserent	—raissant —ru . . . . . † † voir au Dict. (re 42.)
—rerais —rerais —rerait —rerions —reriez —reraient	q. — re q. — res q. — re q. — rions q. — riez q. — rent	q. — rasse q. — rasses q. — rât q. — rassions q. — rassiez q. — rassent	..... —re q. — re —rons —rez q. — rent	—rant —ré . . m. s. —rés . . m. p. —rée . . f. s. —rées . . f. p. (er 0.)

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Par-tir.</b>	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— times	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tites	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront
<b>2. Pas-ser.</b>	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
<b>3. P-écher.</b>	— êche	— échais	— échai	— écherais
	— êches	— échais	— échas	— écheras
	— êche	— échait	— écha	— échera
	— échons	— échions	— échâmes	— échérons
	— échez	— échiez	— échâtes	— écherez
	— échent	— échaient	— échèrent	— écherront
<b>4. Pê-cher.</b>	— che	— chais	— chai	— cherai
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— chérons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
<b>5. Pén-étrer.</b>	— âtre	— étrais	— étraï	— étrerais
	— âtres	— étrais	— étras	— étreras
	— âtre	— étrait	— étra	— étrera
	— étrons	— étrions	— étrâmes	— étrérons
	— étrez	— étriez	— étrâtes	— étrez
	— étrent	— étraient	— étrèrent	— étrerront
<b>6. Pen-ser.</b>	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
<b>7. Per-dre.</b>	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dites	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
<b>8. P-éser.</b>	— èse	— esais	— esai	— éserais
	— èses	— esais	— esas	— éseras
	— èse	— esait	— esa	— ésera
	— esons	— esions	— esâmes	— éserons
	— esez	— esiez	— esâtes	— ésez
	— ésent	— esaient	— esèrent	— éseront
<b>9. Pi-ler.</b>	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lérons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront
<b>10. Pill-er.</b>	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront



CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	.....	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(ir 1.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	.....	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(er 0.)
— écherais	q. — èche	q. — échasse	.....	— échant
— écherais	q. — èches	q. — échasses	☞ — èche	— éché . . . . †
— écherait	q. — èche	q. — échât	q. — èche	(† voir au Dict.)
— échierions	q. — échions	q. — échassions	☞ — échons	(er 6.)
— écheriez	q. — échiez	q. — échassiez	☞ — échez	
— écheraient	q. — èchent	q. — échassent	q. — èchent	
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	.....	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	☞ — che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	☞ — chons	— chée . . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	☞ — chez	— chées . . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(er 0 & 9.)
— étrerais	q. — ètre	q. — étrasse	.....	— étrant
— étrerais	q. — ètres	q. — étrasses	☞ — ètre	— étre . . m. s.
— étrerait	q. — ètre	q. — étrât	q. — ètre	— étrés . . m. p.
— étrerions	q. — étrions	q. — étrassions	☞ — étrons	— étrée . . f. s.
— étreriez	q. — étriez	q. — étrassiez	☞ — étrez	— étrées . . f. p.
— étreraient	q. — ètrent	q. — étrassent	q. — ètrent	(er 6.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	.....	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(er 0.)
— draais	q. — de	q. — éisse	.....	— dant
— draais	q. — des	q. — éisses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— draait	q. — de	q. — éît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — éissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — éissiez	☞ — dez	— dues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — éissent	q. — dent	(re 0 & 8.)
— èserais	q. — èse	q. — esasse	.....	— esant
— èserais	q. — èses	q. — esasses	☞ — èse	— esé . . m. s.
— èserait	q. — èse	q. — esât	q. — èse	— esés . . m. p.
— èserions	q. — esions	q. — esassions	☞ — esons	— esée . . f. s.
— èseriez	q. — esiez	q. — esassiez	☞ — esez	— esées . . f. p.
— èseraient	q. — èsent	q. — esassent	q. — èsent	(er 5.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	.....	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lâât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(er 0.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — âât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0.)

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Pla-cer.</b>	— ce — ces — ce — çons — cez — cent	— çais — çais — çait — cions — ciez — çaient	— çai — ças — ça — çâmes — çâtes — cèrent	— cerai — ceras — cera — cerons — cerez — ceront
<b>2. Plaire.</b>	plais plais plaît plaisons plaisez plaisent	plaisais plaisais plaisait plaisions plaisiez plaisaient	plus plus plut plûmes plûtes plurent	plairai plairas plaira plairons plairez plairont
<b>3. Pleuvoir.</b>	pleut pleuvent	pleuvait pleuvaient	plut plurent	pleuvra pleuvront
<b>4. Pl-oyer.</b>	— oie — oies — oie — oyons — oyez — oient	— oyais — oyais — oyait — oyions — oyiez — oyaient	— oyai — oyas — oya — oyâmes — oyâtes — oyèrent	— oierai — oieras — oiera — oierons — oierez — oieront
<b>5. Poindre.</b>	.....	.....	.....	il poindra
<b>6. Po-lir.</b>	— lis — lis — lit — lissons — lissez — lissent	— lissais — lissais — lissait — lissions — lissiez — lissaient	— lis — lis — lit — lîmes — lîtes — lirent	— lirai — liras — lira — lirons — lirez — liront
<b>7. Por-ter.</b>	— te — tes — te — tons — tez — tent	— tais — tais — tait — tions — tiez — taient	— tai — tas — ta — tâmes — tâtes — tèrent	— terai — teras — tera — terons — terez — teront
<b>8. Po-ser.</b>	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
<b>9. Poss-éder.</b>	— ède — èdes — ède — édon — édez — èdent	— éda — éda — éda — éda — éda — éda	— éda — éda — éda — éda — éda — éda	— éderai — éderas — édera — éderons — éderes — éderont
<b>10. Pour-voir.</b>	— vois — vois — voit — voyons — voyez — voient	— voyais — voyais — voyait — voyions — voyiez — voyaient	— vus — vus — vut — vûmes — vûtes — vurent	— voirai — voiras — vira — voirons — voirez — voiront
<b>11. Pouvoir.</b>	puis or peux peux peut pouvons pouvez peuvent	pouvais pouvais pouvait pouvions pouviez pouvaient	pus pus put pûmes pûtes purent	pourrai pourras pourra pourrons pourez pourront

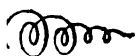


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INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Prendre.</b>	prends prends prend prenons prenez prennent	prenais prenais prenait prenions preniez prenaient	pris pris prit primes prîtes prirent	prendrai prendras prendra prendrons prendrez prendront
<b>2. Pre-ter.</b>	— te — tes — te — tons — tez — tent	— tais — tais — tait — tions — tiez — taient	— tai — tas — ta — tames — tâtes — tèrent	— terai — teras — tera — terons — terez — teront
<b>3. Pré-valoir.</b>	— vaux — vaux — vaut — valons — vales — valent	— valais — valais — valait — valions — valiez — valaient	— valus — valus — valut — valûmes — valûtes — valurent	— vaudrai — vaudras — vaudra — vaudrons — vaudrez — vaudront
<b>4. Pre-voir.</b>	— vois — vois — voit — voyons — voyez — voient	— voyais — voyais — voyait — voyions — voyiez — voyaient	— vis — vis — vit — vîmes — vîtes — virent	— voirai — voiras — vira — voirons — voirez — voiront
<b>5. Pri-er.</b>	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— ai — as — a — âmes — âtes — èrent	— erai — eras — era — erons — erez — eront
<b>6. Pri-ser.</b>	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
<b>7. Pri-ver.</b>	— ve — ves — ve — vons — vez — vent	— vais — vais — vait — vions — viez — vaient	— vai — vas — va — vâmes — vâtes — vèrent	— vrai — veras — vera — verons — verez — veront
<b>8. Pronon-cer.</b>	— ce — ces — ce — çons — cez — cent	— çais — çais — çait — çions — ciez — çaient	— çai — ças — ça — çâmes — çâtes — çèrent	— cerai — ceras — cera — cerons — cerez — ceront
<b>9. Quit-ter.</b>	— te — tes — te — tons — tez — tent	— tais — tais — tait — tions — tiez — taient	— tai — tas — ta — tames — tâtes — tèrent	— terai — teras — tera — terons — terez — teront
<b>10. Rapi-écer.</b>	— éce — éces — éce — éçons — écez — écent	— éçais — éçais — éçait — éçions — éçiez — éçaient	— éçai — éças — éça — éçâmes — éçâtes — éçèrent	— écerai — éceras — écera — écerons — écerez — éceront



CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
prendrais	q. prenne	q. prise	.....	prenant
prendrais	q. prennes	q. prises	☞ prends	pris m. s. & p.
prendrait	q. prenne	q. prit	☞ prenne	prise . f. s.
prendrions	q. prenions	q. prissions	☞ prenons	prises . f. p.
prendriez	q. preniez	q. prissiez	☞ prenez	(re 2.)
prendraient	q. prennent	q. prissent	q. prennent	
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0 & 9.)
— vaudrais	q. — vale	q. — valusse	.....	— valant
— vaudrais	q. — vales	q. — valusses	☞ — vaux	— valu . m. s.
— vaudrait	q. — vales	q. — valût	q. — vale	— valus . m. p.
— vaudrions	q. — valions	q. — valussions	☞ — valons	— value . f. s.
— vaudriez	q. — valiez	q. — valussiez	☞ — valez	— values . f. p.
— vaudraient	q. — valent	q. — valussent	q. — valent	(oir 4.)
— voirais	q. — voie	q. — visse	.....	— voyant
— voirais	q. — voies	q. — visses	☞ — vois	— vu . . m. s.
— voirait	q. — voie	q. — vît	q. — voie	— vus . . m. p.
— voirions	q. — voyions	q. — vissions	☞ — voyons	— vue . . f. s.
— voiriez	q. — voyiez	q. — vissiez	☞ — voyez	— vues . f. p.
— voiraient	q. — voient	q. — vissent	q. — voient	(oir 17.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0 & 10)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	.....	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(er 0 §)
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	.....	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(er 0.)
— cerais	q. — ce	q. — casse	.....	— gant
— cerais	q. — ces	q. — casses	☞ — ce	— cé . . m. s.
— cerait	q. — ce	q. — cât	q. — ce	— cés . . m. p.
— cerions	q. — cions	q. — cassions	☞ — çons	— cée . . f. s.
— ceriez	q. — ciez	q. — cassiez	☞ — cez	— cées . f. p.
— ceraient	q. — cent	q. — cassent	q. — cent	(er 2.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)
— écerais	q. — èce	q. — écasse	.....	— éçant
— écerais	q. — èces	q. — écasses	☞ — èce	— écé . . m. s.
— écerait	q. — èce	q. — écât	q. — èce	— écés . m. p.
— écérions	q. — écions	q. — écassions	☞ — éçons	— écée . f. s.
— écériez	q. — éciez	q. — écassiez	☞ — écez	— écées . f. p.
— éceraient	q. — écent	q. — écassent	q. — écent	(er 2 & 6.)

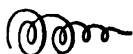


R.

R.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Ra-ser.	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
2. Ra-vir.	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
	— vis	— visais	— vis	— virai
	— vis	— visais	— vis	— viras
	— vit	— vissait	— vit	— vira
	— vissons	— vissions	— vîmes	— virons
3. R-ayer.	— vissez	— vissiez	— vîtes	— vires
	— vissent	— vissent	— virent	— viront
	— aye	— ayais	— ayai	— ayeral
	— ayes	— ayais	— ayas	— ayeras
	— aye	— avait	— aya	— ayera
4. Rebu-ter.	— ayons	— ayions	— ayâmes	— ayérons
	— ayez	— ayez	— ayâtes	— ayerez
	— aient	— ayaient	— ayèrent	— ayeront
	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
5. Re-cevoir.	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tes	— ties	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
	— çois	— çevais	— çus	— cevrai
6. Recou-vrer.	— çois	— çevais	— çus	— cevras
	— çoit	— çevait	— çut	— cevra
	— çevons	— çevions	— çûmes	— cevrons
	— cevez	— ceviez	— çûtes	— ceurez
	— çoivent	— cevaient	— çurent	— ceuront
7. R-égler.	— vre	— vrais	— vrai	— vrerai
	— vres	— vrais	— vras	— vreras
	— vre	— vrait	— vra	— vrera
	— vrons	— vrions	— vrâmes	— vrérons
	— vrez	— vriez	— vrâtes	— vrerez
8. R-éguer.	— vrent	— vraient	— vrèrent	— vreront
	— ègle	— églais	— églai	— égleral
	— ègles	— églais	— églas	— égleras
	— ègle	— églait	— églâ	— églera
	— èglons	— églions	— églâmes	— églérons
9. Réint-égrer.	— èglez	— égliez	— églâtes	— églerez
	— èglent	— égliaient	— églèrent	— égleront
	— ègne	— égnais	— égrai	— égreral
	— ègnes	— égnais	— égnas	— égreras
	— ègne	— égnait	— égra	— égrera
10. Remer-cier.	— ègnons	— égnions	— égnâmes	— égnerons
	— ègnez	— égniez	— égnâtes	— égnerez
	— ègnent	— égniaient	— égnèrent	— égneront
	— ègre	— égrais	— égrai	— égreral
	— ègres	— égrais	— égras	— égreras
	— ègre	— égrait	— égra	— égrera
	— ègrons	— égrions	— égrâmes	— égrérons
	— ègrez	— égriez	— égrâtes	— égrerez
	— ègrent	— égraient	— égrèrent	— égreront
	— cie	— ciais	— ciai	— cierai
	— cies	— ciais	— cias	— cieras
	— cie	— ciait	— cia	— ciera
	— cions	— cions	— ciâmes	— cierons
	— ciez	— cieiez	— ciâtes	— cierez
	— cient	— ciaient	— cièrent	— cieront



## R.

## R

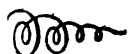
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	.....	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	— se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sussions	— sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	— sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(er 0. §.)
— virais	q. — visse	q. — visse	.....	—issant
— virais	q. — visses	q. — visses	— vis	— vi . . m. s.
— virait	q. — visse	q. — vît	q. — visse	— vis . . m. p.
— virions	q. — vissions	q. — vissions	— vissons	— vie . . f. s.
—iriez	q. — vissiez	q. — vissiez	— vissez	— vies . . f. p.
— viraient	q. — vissent	q. — vissent	q. — vissent	(ir 0.)
— ayerais	q. — aye	q. — ayasse	.....	—ayant
— ayerais	q. — ayes	q. — ayasses	— aye	— ayé . . m. s.
—ayerait	q. — aye	q. — ayât	q. — aye	— ayés . m. p.
—ayerions	q. — ayions	q. — ayassions	— ayons	— ayée . f. s.
—ayeriez	q. — ayiez	q. — ayassiez	— ayez	— ayées . f. p.
—ayeraient	q. — ayent	q. — ayassent	q. — ayent	(er 4'.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	.....	—tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	— te	— té . . m. s.
—terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
—terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	— tons	— tée . . f. s.
—teriez	q. — ties	q. — tassiez	— tez	— tées . . f. p.
—teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)
—cevrais	q. — çoive	q. — çusse	.....	—cevant
—cevrais	q. — çoives	q. — çusses	— çois	— qu . . m. s.
—cevrait	q. — çoive	q. — çût	q. — çoive	— çus . . m. p.
—cevrians	q. — çevions	q. — çussions	— çevons	— çue . . f. s.
—cevriez	q. — çeviez	q. — çussiez	— çeviez	— çues . f. p.
—cevraient	q. — çoivent	q. — çussent	q. — çoivent	(otr 16.)
—vrerais	q. — vre	q. — vrasse	.....	—vrant
—vrerais	q. — vres	q. — vrases	— vre	— vré . . m. s.
—vrerait	q. — vre	q. — vrât	q. — vre	— vres . m. p.
—vrerions	q. — vrions	q. — vrassions	— vrons	— vrée . f. s.
—vreriez	q. — vriez	q. — vrassiez	— vrez	— vrées . f. p.
—vreraient	q. — vrent	q. — vrassent	q. — vrent	(er 0.)
—églerais	q. — ègle	q. — églasse	.....	—églant
—églerais	q. — ègles	q. — églasses	— ègle	— églé . . m. s.
—églerait	q. — ègle	q. — églât	q. — ègle	— églés . m. p.
—églerions	q. — églions	q. — églussions	— églons	— églée . f. s.
—égleriez	q. — égliez	q. — églussiez	— égles	— églées . f. p.
—égleraient	q. — églent	q. — églussent	q. — églent	(er 6.)
—égnerais	q. — ègne	q. — égnasse	.....	—égnant
—égnerais	q. — ègues	q. — égnasses	— ègne	— égné...†
—égnerait	q. — ègne	q. — égnât	q. — ègne	
—égnerrions	q. — égnions	q. — égnussions	— égnons	†... voir au Dic.
—égneriez	q. — égniez	q. — égnussiez	— égniez	(er 6.)
—égneraient	q. — égnent	q. — égnussent	q. — égnent	
—égrerais	q. — ègre	q. — égrasse	.....	—égrant
—égrerais	q. — ègres	q. — égrasses	— ègre	— égré . . m. s.
—égrerait	q. — ègre	q. — égrât	q. — ègre	— égrés . m. p.
—égrerions	q. — égrions	q. — égrussions	— égrons	— égrée . f. s.
—égreriez	q. — égriez	q. — égrussiez	— égrez	— égrées . f. p.
—égreraient	q. — égrent	q. — égrussent	q. — égrent	(er 6.)
—cierais	q. — cie	q. — classe	.....	—ciant
—cierais	q. — cies	q. — classes	— cie	— cié . . m. s.
—cierait	q. — cie	q. — ciât	q. — cie	— ciés . . m. p.
—cierions	q. — ciions	q. — ciussions	— cions	— ciée . . f. s.
—cieriez	q. — ciiez	q. — ciussiez	— ciez	— ciées . f. p.
—cieraient	q. — cient	q. — ciussent	q. — cient	(er 0 & 10.)

S.

S.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Rép-éter.</b>	— éta	— étais	— étai	— éterai
	— êtes	— étais	— étas	— éteras
	— ète	— était	— éta	— étera
	— étons	— étions	— étâmes	— éterons
	— étez	— étiez	— étâtes	— éterez
	— ètent	— étaient	— ètèrent	— éteront
<b>2. Répon-dre.</b>	— da	— daïs	— dis	— drai
	— da	— daïs	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dûmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dûtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
<b>3. Ré-soudre.</b>	— sous	— solvais	— solus	— soudrai
	— sous	— solvais	— solus	— soudras
	— sont	— solvait	— solut	— soudra
	— solvons	— solvions	— solûmes	— soudrons
	— solvez	— solviez	— solûtes	— soudrez
	— solvent	— solvaient	— solurent	— soudront
<b>4. Res-ter.</b>	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— ties	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
<b>5. Rév-éler.</b>	— èle	— élais	— élai	— élerai
	— èles	— élais	— élas	— éleras
	— èle	— élait	— éla	— élera
	— élons	— é lions	— élâmes	— élerons
	— élez	— éliez	— élâtes	— éleriez
	— èlent	— élaient	— èlèrent	— éleront
<b>6. Ré-ver.</b>	— ve	— vais	— vai	— vera
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— veriez
	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
<b>7. Rire.</b>	— ris	— riais	— ris	— rirai
	— ris	— riais	— ris	— riras
	— rit	— riait	— rit	— rira
	— rions	— rions	— rîmes	— rirons
	— riez	— riez	— rites	— rirez
	— rient	— riaient	— rirent	— riront
<b>8. Rom-pre.</b>	— ps	— pais	— pis	— prai
	— ps	— pais	— pis	— pras
	— pt	— pait	— pit	— pra
	— pons	— pions	— pîmes	— prons
	— pez	— piez	— pîtes	— prez
	— pent	— paient	— pirent	— pront
<b>9. Saill-ir.</b> (to project.)	— e	— ait		— era
	— ent	— aient	.....	— eront
<b>10. Saill-ir.</b> (to gush out.)	— it	— issait	— it	— ira
	— issent	— issaient	— irent	— iront
<b>11. Sa-ler.</b>	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront



S.

S.

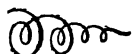
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— étais	q. — ète	q. — étasse	... ..	— étant
— étais	q. — êtes	q. — étasses	— ète	— été . . m. s.
— éterait	q. — ète	q. — étât	— ète	— étés . . m. p.
— éterions	q. — étions	q. — étassions	— étons	— étés . . f. s.
— éteriez	q. — étiez	q. — étassiez	— étez	— étés . . f. p.
— éteraient	q. — ètent	q. — étassent	q. — ètent	(er 6.)
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	... ..	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	— ds	— du . . m. s.
— draït	q. — de	q. — dît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	— dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	— dez	— dues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(re 0 & 7.)
— soudrais	q. — solve	q. — solusse	... ..	— solvant
— soudrais	q. — solves	q. — solusses	— sous	— solu . . † m. s.
— soudrait	q. — solve	q. — solût	q. — solve	— solus . . m. p.
— soudrions	q. — solvions	q. — solussions	— solvons	— solue . . f. s.
— soudriez	q. — solviez	q. — solussiez	— solvez	— solues . . f. p.
— soudraient	q. — solvent	q. — solussent	q. — solvent	(re 13 & † Dict.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	... ..	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	— te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	— tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	— tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(er 0.)
— élerais	q. — èle	q. — élasse	... ..	— élant
— élerais	q. — èles	q. — élasses	— èle	— élé . . m. s.
— élérail	q. — èle	q. — élât	q. — èle	— élés . . m. p.
— élérions	q. — é lions	q. — élussions	— é lions	— élee . . f. s.
— élérriez	q. — éliez	q. — élussiez	— éliez	— élees . . f. p.
— élériraient	q. — èlent	q. — élussent	q. — èlent	(er 6.)
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	... ..	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	— ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	— vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	— vez	— vées . . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(er 0 & 9.)
— rirais	q. — rie	q. — risse	... ..	— riant
— rirais	q. — ries	q. — risses	— ris	— ri . . m. s.
— rirait	q. — rie	q. — rît	q. — rie	— ris . . † m. p.
— ririons	q. — rions	q. — rissions	— rions	— rie . . f. s.
— ririez	q. — riez	q. — rissiez	— riez	— ries . . f. p.
— riraient	q. — rient	q. — rissent	q. — rient	(re 28 & † Dict.)
— prais	q. — pe	q. — pisse	... ..	— pant
— prais	q. — pes	q. — pisses	— ps	— pu . . m. s.
— prait	q. — pe	q. — pît	q. — pe	— pus . . m. p.
— prions	q. — pions	q. — pissions	— pons	— pue . . f. s.
— priez	q. — piez	q. — pissiez	— pez	— pues . . f. p.
— priaient	q. — pent	q. — pissent	q. — pent	(re 37.)
— erait	q. — e	... ..	... ..	— ant
— eraient	q. — ent	... ..	... ..	— i . . . . † Dict.
				(ir 13.)
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	— issant
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	— i . . . . † Dict.
				(ir 0 & 13.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	... ..	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	— le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	— lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	— lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(er 0.)

T.

T.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR
1. Salu-er.	— e	— ais	— ai	— rai
	— es	— ais	— as	— ras
	— e	— ait	— a	— ra
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— rons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— rez
	— ent	— aient	— ârent	— ront
2. Savoir.	— sais	— savais	— sus	— saurai
	— sais	— savais	— sus	— sauras
	— sait	— savait	— sut	— saura
	— savons	— savions	— sâmes	— saurons
	— savez	— saviez	— sâtes	— saurez
	— savent	— savaient	— sûrent	— sauront
3. Sem-ble.	— ble	— blait	— bla	— blera
	— blent	— blaient	— blèrent	— bleront
4. S-emer.	— âme	— emais	— emai	— émerai
	— âmes	— emais	— emas	— émeras
	— âme	— emait	— ema	— émera
	— emons	— emions	— emâmes	— émerons
	— emez	— emiez	— emâtes	— émerez
	— ément	— émaient	— emèrent	— émeront
5. Sen-tir.	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— times	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront
6. Seoir.	— il sied	— il séyait	.....	— il siéra
	— ils siéent	— ils séyaient		— ils siéront
7. Ser-vir.	— s	— vais	— vis	— virai
	— s	— vais	— vis	— viras
	— t	— vait	— vit	— vira
	— vons	— vions	— vîmes	— virons
	— vez	— vîez	— vîtes	— viriez
	— vent	— vaient	— virent	— viront
8. S-évrer.	— évre	— évrais	— évrai	— évrerai
	— évres	— évrais	— évras	— évreras
	— évre	— évait	— évra	— évrera
	— évrions	— évrions	— évrâmes	— évrerons
	— évrez	— évriez	— évrâtes	— évreriez
	— évrent	— évraient	— évrèrent	— évreront
9. Si-gner.	— gne	— gnais	— gnai	— gnerai
	— gnes	— gnais	— gnas	— gneras
	— gne	— gnait	— gna	— gnera
	— gnons	— gnions	— gnâmes	— gnerons
	— gnez	— gnîez	— gnâtes	— gnerez
	— gnent	— gnaient	— gnèrent	— gneront
10. Son-ger.	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— gîez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
11. Sor-tir	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— times	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront



## T.

## T.

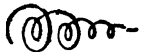
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	☞ — e	— és . . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 11.)
— saurais	q. — sache	q. — susse	.....	— sachant
— saurais	q. — saches	q. — susses	☞ — sache	— su . . . m. s.
— saurait	q. — sache	q. — stît	q. — sache	— sus . . . m. p.
— saurions	q. — sachions	q. — sussions	☞ — sachons	— sue . . . f. s.
— sauriez	q. — sachiez	q. — sussiez	☞ — sachez	— sues . . . f. p.
— sauraient	q. — sachent	q. — sussent	q. — sachent	(oir 15.)
— blerait	q. — ble	q. — blât	See A 5.	— blant
— bleraient	q. — blent	q. — blassent		— blé . . . † Dict. (er 0 & Dict.)
— èmerais	q. — ème	q. — emasse	.....	— emant
— èmerais	q. — èmes	q. — emasses	☞ — ème	— emé . . . m. s.
— èmerait	q. — ème	q. — emât	q. — ème	— emés . . . m. p.
— èmerions	q. — emions	q. — emassions	☞ — emons	— emée . . . f. s.
— èmeriez	q. — emiez	q. — emassiez	☞ — emez	— emées . . . f. p.
— èmeraient	q. — ément	q. — emassent	q. — ément	(er 5 & 5")
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	.....	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(ir 1.)
— il siérait	qu'il siée	.....	.....	— séyant
— ils siéraient	qu'ils siéent			(oir 10 & Dict.)
— virais	q. — ve	q. — visse	.....	— vant
— virais	q. — ves	q. — visses	☞ — s	— vi . . . m. s.
— virait	q. — ve	q. — vit	q. — ve	— vis . . . m. p.
— virions	q. — vions	q. — viissions	☞ — vons	— vie . . . f. s.
— viriez	q. — viez	q. — vissiez	☞ — vez	— vies . . . f. p.
— viraient	q. — vent	q. — vissent	q. — vent	(ir 1.)
— èvrerais	q. — èvre	q. — evrasse	.....	— evrant
— èvrerais	q. — èvres	q. — evrasses	☞ — èvre	— evré . . . m. s.
— èvrerait	q. — èvre	q. — evrât	q. — èvre	— evrés . . . m. p.
— èvrerions	q. — evrions	q. — evrassions	☞ — evrons	— evrée . . . f. s.
— èvreriez	q. — evriez	q. — evrassiez	☞ — evrez	— evrées . . . f. p.
— èvreraient	q. — èvrent	q. — evrassent	q. — èvrent	(er 5.)
— gnerais	q. — gne	q. — gnasse	.....	— gnant
— gnerais	q. — gnes	q. — gnasses	☞ — gne	— gné . . . m. s.
— gnerait	q. — gne	q. — gnât	q. — gne	— gnés . . . m. p.
— gnerions	q. — gnions	q. — gnassions	☞ — gnons	— gnée . . . f. s.
— gneriez	q. — gniez	q. — gnassiez	☞ — gnez	— gnées . . . f. p.
— gneraient	q. — gnent	q. — gnassent	q. — gnent	(er 0.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	.....	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . . †
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	†...voir au Dict. (er 3.)
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	.....	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(ir 1.)

U.

U.

220

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Souf-fler.</b>	— fle	— flais	— flai	— flerai
	— fles	— flais	— flas	— fleras
	— fle	— flait	— fla	— flera
	— flons	— flions	— flâmes	— flerons
	— fliez	— fliez	— flâtes	— flerez
	— flent	— flaient	— flèrent	— fleront
<b>2. Sou-per.</b>	— pe	— pais	— pai	— perai
	— pes	— pais	— pas	— peras
	— pe	— pait	— pa	— pera
	— pons	— pions	— pâmes	— perons
	— pez	— piez	— pâtes	— periez
	— pent	— paient	— pèrent	— peront
<b>3. Su-bir.</b>	— bis	— bissais	— bis	— birai
	— bis	— bissais	— bis	— biras
	— bit	— bissait	— bit	— bira
	— bissons	— bissions	— bîmes	— birons
	— bissez	— bissiez	— bîtes	— birez
	— bissent	— bissaient	— birent	— biront
<b>4. Suf-fire.</b>	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firai
	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firas
	— fit	— fisait	— fit	— fra
	— fions	— fisions	— fîmes	— firons
	— fisez	— fisiez	— fîtes	— firez
	— fisent	— fisaient	— firent	— firont
<b>5. Suivre.</b>	— suis	— suivais	— suivis	— suivrai
	— suis	— suivais	— suivis	— suivras
	— suit	— suivait	— suivit	— suivra
	— suivons	— suivions	— suivîmes	— suivrons
	— suivez	— suiviez	— suivîtes	— suivrez
	— suivent	— suivaient	— suivirent	— suivront
<b>6. Sur-seoir.</b>	— sois	— soyais	— sis	— seoirai
	— sois	— soyais	— sis	— seoiras
	— soit	— soyait	— sit	— seoir
	— soyons	— soyions	— sîmes	— seoirons
	— soyez	— soyiez	— sîtes	— seoirez
	— soient	— soyaient	— sirent	— seoiront
<b>7. Tâ-cher.</b>	— che	— chais	— chai	— cheral
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— cherons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
<b>8. Taire.</b>	— tais	— taisais	— tus	— tairai
	— tais	— taisais	— tus	— tairas
	— tait	— taisait	— tut	— taira
	— taisons	— taisions	— tûmes	— tairons
	— taisiez	— taisiez	— tûtes	— tairez
	— taisent	— taisaient	— turent	— tairont
<b>9. Tax-er.</b>	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
<b>10. T-eindre.</b>	— eîns	— eignais	— eîgais	— eindrai
	— eîns	— eignais	— eignis	— eindras
	— eînt	— eignait	— eignit	— eindra
	— eignons	— eignions	— eignîmes	— eindrons
	— eigniez	— eigniez	— eignîtes	— eindrez
	— eignent	— eignaient	— eignirent	— eindront



U.

U.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUBJ.	PRÉTÉRIT SUBJ.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
flerais	q. — fle	q. — flasse	.....	flant
flerais	q. — fles	q. — flasses	— fle	flé . . m. s.
flerait	q. — fle	q. — flât	q. — fle	flés . . m. p.
flerions	q. — fions	q. — flussions	— fions	flée . . f. s.
fleriez	q. — fliez	q. — flussiez	— fliez	flées . . f. p.
fleraient	q. — flent	q. — flussent	q. — flent	(er 0)
perais	q. — pe	q. — passe	.....	pant
perais	q. — pes	q. — passes	— pe	pé.... †
perait	q. — pe	q. — pât	q. — pe	†...voir au Dict.
perions	q. — pions	q. — passions	— pions	(er 0.)
periez	q. — piez	q. — passiez	— peiz	
peraient	q. — pent	q. — passent	q. — pent	
birais	q. — bisse	q. — bisse	.....	bissant
birais	q. — bisses	q. — bisses	— bis	bi . . m. s.
birait	q. — bisse	q. — bît	q. — bisse	bis . . m. p.
birions	q. — bissions	q. — bussions	— bissions	bie . . f. s.
biriez	q. — bissiez	q. — bussiez	— bissez	bies . . f. p.
biraient	q. — bissent	q. — bussent	q. — bissent	(ir 0.)
firais	q. — fise	q. — fisse	.....	fisant
firais	q. — fises	q. — fisses	— fis	fi.... †
firait	q. — fise	q. — fît	q. — fise	†...voir au Dict.
firions	q. — fissions	q. — fussions	— fions	(re 23.)
firiez	q. — fissiez	q. — fussiez	— fissiez	
firaient	q. — fissent	q. — fussent	q. — fissent	
suivrais	q. — suive	q. — suivisse	.....	suivant
suivrais	q. — suives	q. — suivisses	— suis	suivi . m. s.
suivrait	q. — suive	q. — suivît	q. — suive	suivis . m. p.
suivrions	q. — suivions	q. — suivissions	— suivions	suivie . f. s.
suivriez	q. — suiviez	q. — suivissiez	— suiviez	suivies . f. p.
suivraient	q. — suivent	q. — suivissent	q. — suivent	(re 48.)
seoirais	q. — soie	q. — sisse	.....	soyant
seoirais	q. — soies	q. — sisses	— seois	sis m. s. & p.
seoirait	q. — soie	q. — sît	q. — soie	sise . . f. s.
seoirions	q. — soyions	q. — sussions	— soyions	sises . f. p.
seoiriez	q. — soyiez	q. — sussiez	— soyez	(oir 11.)
seoiraient	q. — soient	q. — sussent	q. — soient	
cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	.....	chant
cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	— che	ché.... †
cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	†...voir au Dict.
cherions	q. — chions	q. — chussions	— chions	(er 0.)
cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chussiez	— chez	
cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	
tairais	q. — taise	q. — tusse	.....	taisant
tairais	q. — taises	q. — tusses	— tais	tu . . m. s.
tairait	q. — taise	q. — tût	q. — taise	tus . . m. p.
tairions	q. — taisions	q. — tussions	— taisions	tue . . f. s.
tairiez	q. — taisiez	q. — tussiez	— taisiez	tues . f. p.
tairaient	q. — taisent	q. — tussent	q. — taisent	(re 18.)
erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	ant
erais	q. — es	q. — asses	— e	é . . m. s.
erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	és . . m. p.
erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	— ons	ée . . f. s.
eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	— ez	ées . . f. p.
eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0.)
eindra	q. — eigne	q. — eignisse	.....	eignant
eindra	q. — eignes	q. — eignisses	— eins	eint . . m. s.
eindrait	q. — eigne	q. — eignît	q. — eigne	eints . m. p.
eindrions	q. — eignions	q. — eignissions	— eignions	einte . f. s.
eindriez	q. — eigniez	q. — eignissiez	— eigniez	eintes . f. p.
eindraient	q. — eignent	q. — eignissent	q. — eignent	(re 5.)

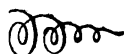


V.

V.

see

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Tenir.	tiens tiens tient tenons tenez tiennent	tenais tenais tenait tenions teniez tenaient	tins tins tint tinmes tintes tinrent	tiendrai tiendras tiendra tiendrons tiendrez tiendront
2. Tis-ser.	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
3. Traire.	trais trais trait trayons trayez traient	trayais trayais trayait trayions trayiez trayaient	<i>inutilité.</i>	trairai trairas traira trairons trairez trairont
4. Travaill-er.	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— ai — as — a — âmes — âtes — èrent	— erai — eras — era — erons — erez — eront
5. Tressaill-ir.	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— is — is — it — îmes — îtes — irent	— irai — iras — ira — irons — irez — iront
6. Trou-ver.	— ve — ves — ve — vons — vez — vent	— vais — vais — vait — vions — viez — vaient	— vai — vas — va — vâmes — vâtes — vèrent	— veraï — veras — vera — verons — verez — veront
7. U-ser.	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
8. Vain-cre.	— cs — cs — c — quons — quez — quent	— quais — quais — quait — quions — quiez — quaient	— quis — quis — quit — quîmes — quîtes — quirent	— crai — cras — cra — crons — crez — cront
9. Valoir.	vaux vaux vaut valons valez valent	valais valais valait valions valiez valaient	valus valus valut valûmes valûtes valurent	vaudrai vandra vaudra vaudrons vaudrez vaudront
10. Ven-dre.	— ds — ds — d — dons — dez — dent	— dais — dais — dait — dions — diez — daient	— dis — dis — dit — dîmes — dîtes — dirent	— drai — dras — dra — drons — drez — dront



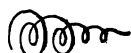
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
tiendrais tiendrais tiendrait tiendriers tiendriez tiendraient	q. tienne q. tiennes q. tienne q. tenions q. teniez q. tiennent	q. tinsse q. tinsse q. tint q. tinssions q. tinssiez q. tinssent	..... q. tiens q. tienne tenons tenez q. tiennent	tenant tenu . m. s. tenus . m. p. tenue . f. s. tenues . f. p. (ir 2.)
—serais —serais —serait —serions —seriez —seraient	q. — se q. — ses q. — se q. — sions q. — siez q. — sent	q. — sasse q. — sasses q. — sât q. — sassions q. — sassiez q. — sassent	..... — se q. — se — sons — sez q. — sent	— sant — sé . . m. s. — sés . . m. p. — sée . . f. s. — sées . . f. p. (er 0.)
trairais trairais trairait trairions trairiez trairaient	q. traie q. traies q. traie q. trayions q. trayiez q. traient	<i>inusité</i>	..... trais traie q. trayons trayez q. traient	trayant trait . m. s. traits . m. p. traite . f. s. traites . f. p. (re 17.)
—erais —erais —erait —erions —eriez —eraient	q. — e q. — es q. — e q. — ions q. — iez q. — ent	q. — asse q. — asses q. — ât q. — assions q. — assiez q. — assent	..... — e q. — e — ons — ez q. — ent	— ant — é . . m. s. — és . . m. p. — ée . . f. s. — ées . . f. p. (er 0.)
—irais —irais —irait —irions —iriez —iraient	q. — e q. — es q. — e q. — ions q. — iez q. — ent	q. — isse q. — isses q. — ît q. — issions q. — issiez q. — issent	..... — e q. — e — ons — ez q. — ent	— ant — i....† †...voir au Dict. (ir 14.)
—verais —verais —verait —verions —veriez —veraient	q. — ve q. — ves q. — ve q. — vions q. — viez q. — vent	q. — vasse q. — vasses q. — vât q. — vassions q. — vassiez q. — vassent	..... — ve q. — ve — vons — vez q. — vent	— vant — vé . . m. s. — vés . . m. p. — vée . . f. s. — vées . . f. p. (er 0.)
—serais —serais —serait —serions —seriez —seraient	q. — se q. — ses q. — se q. — sions q. — siez q. — sent	q. — sasse q. — sasses q. — sât q. — sassions q. — sassiez q. — sassent	..... — se q. — se — sons — sez q. — sent	— sant — sé . . m. s. — sés . . m. p. — sée . . f. s. — sées . . f. p. (er 0.5)
—crais —crais —crait —crions —criez —craient	q. — que q. — ques q. — que q. — quions q. — quiez q. — quent	q. — quisse q. — quisses q. — quit q. — quissions q. — quissiez q. — quissent	..... — cs q. — que — quons — quiez q. — quent	— quant — cu . . m. s. — cus . . m. p. — cue . . f. s. — cues . . f. p. (re 1.)
vaudrais vaudrais vaudrait vaudrions vaudriez vaudraient	q. vaille q. vailles q. vaille q. valions q. valiez q. vaillent	q. valusse q. valusses q. valût q. valussions q. valussiez q. valussent	..... vaux q. vaille valons valez q. vaillent	valant valu . m. s. valus . m. p. value . f. s. values . f. p. (oir 3.)
—drais —drais —drait —drions —driez —draient	q. — de q. — des q. — de q. — dions q. — diez q. — dent	q. — disse q. — disses q. — dît q. — dissions q. — dissiez q. — dissent	..... — ds q. — de — dons — dez q. — dent	— dant — du . . m. s. — dus . . m. p. — due . . f. s. — dues . . f. p. (re 0 & 3.)

X.

X.

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INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Imp.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Imp.	FUTUR.
<b>1. Venir.</b>	viens viens vient venons venez viennent	venais venais venait venions veniez venaient	vins vins vint vinmes vintes vinrent	viendrai viendras viendra viendrons viendrez viendront
<b>2. Ver-ser.</b>	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
<b>3. Vêtir.</b>	vêts, vêts vét vêtons vêtaz vêtent	vétais vétais vétait vétions vétiez vêtaient	vétis vétis vétit vétimes vétîtes vétirent	vétirai vétiras vétira vétirons vétirez vétiront
<b>4. Vi-brer.</b>	— bre — bres — bre — brons — brez — brent	— brais — brais — braît — brions — briez — braient	— brai — bras — bra — brâmes — brâtes — brèrent	— brerai — breras — brera — brerons — brerez — breront
<b>5. Vieill-ir.</b>	— is — is — it — issons — issez — issent	— issais — issais — issait — issions — issiez — issaient	— is — is — it — îmes — îtes — irent	— irai — iras — ira — irons — irez — iront
<b>6. Vivre.</b>	vis vis vit vivons vivez vivent	vivais vivais vivait vivions viviez vivaient	vécus vécus vécut vécûmes vécûtes vécurent	vivrai vivras vivra vivrons vivrez vivront
<b>7. Voir.</b>	vois vois voit voyons voyez voient	voyais voyais voyait voyions voyiez voyaient	vis vis vit vîmes vîtes virent	verrai verras verra verrons verrez verront
<b>8. Vo-ler.</b>	— le — les — le — lons — lez — lent	— lais — lais — lait — lions — liez — laient	— lai — las — la — lâmes — lâtes — lèrent	— lerai — leras — lera — lerons — lerez — leront
<b>9. Vouloir.</b>	veux veux veut voulons vulez veulent	voulais voulais voulait voulions vouliez vulaient	voulus voulus voulut voulûmes voulûtes voulurent	voudrai voudras voudra voudrons voudrez vondront
<b>10. Y avoir.</b>	il y a il y a eu	il y avait il y avait eu	il y eut il y eut eu	il y aura il y aurait eu



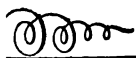
CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
viendrais viendrais viendrait viendriers viendriez viendraient	q. vienne q. viennes q. vienne q. venions q. veniez q. viennent	q. vinsse q. vinsses q. vînt q. vinssions q. vinssiez q. vinssent	. . . . . viens q. vienne venons venez q. viennent	venant venu . m. s. venus . m. p. venue . f. s. venues . f. p. (ir 2.)
serais serais serait serions seriez seraient	q. — se q. — ses q. — se q. — sions q. — siez q. — sent	q. — sasse q. — sasses q. — sât q. — sassions q. — sassiez q. — sissent	. . . . . — se q. — se — sons — sez q. — sent	— sant — sé . . m. s. — sés . . m. p. — sée . . f. s. — sées . . f. p. (er 0.)
vêtirais vêtirais vêtirait vêtirions vêtiriez vêtiraient	q. vête q. vêtes q. vête q. vêtions q. vêtiez q. vêtent	q. vêtisse q. vêtisses q. vêtît q. vêtissions q. vêtissiez q. vêtissent	. . . . . vêts q. vête vêtons vêtez q. vêtent	vêtant vêtu . m. s. vêtus . m. p. vêtue . f. s. vêtues . f. p. (ir 8 & Dict.)
brerais brerais brerait brerions breriez breraient	q. — bre q. — bres q. — bre q. — brions q. — briez q. — brent	q. — brasse q. — brasses q. — brât q. — brassions q. — brassiez q. — brassent	. . . . . — bre q. — bre, — brons — brez q. — brent	— brant — bré . . m. s. — brés . . m. p. — brée . f. s. — brées . f. p. (er 0.)
irais irais irait irions iriez iraient	q. — isse q. — isses q. — isse q. — issions q. — issiez q. — issent	q. — isse q. — isses q. — ît q. — issions q. — issiez q. — issent	. . . . . — is q. — isse — issons — issez q. — issent	— issant — i . . . m. s. — is . . . m. p. — ie . . . f. s. — ies . . . f. p. (ir 0.)
vivrais vivrais vivrait vivrions vivriez vivraient	q. vive q. vives q. vive q. vivions q. viviez q. vivent	q. vécusse q. vécusses q. vécût q. vécussions q. vécussiez q. vécussent	. . . . . vis q. vive vivons vivez q. vivent	vivant vécue . . . † † . . . voir au Dict. (re 49.)
verrais verrais verrait verrions verriez verraient	q. voie q. voies q. voie q. voyions q. voyiez q. voient	q. visse q. visses q. vît q. viissions q. vissiez q. vissent	. . . . . vois q. voie voyons voyez q. voient	voyant vu . . m. s. vus . . m. p. vue . . f. s. vues . f. p. (oir 13.)
lerais lerais lerait lerions leriez leraient	q. — le q. — les q. — le q. — lions q. — liez q. — lent	q. — lasse q. — lasses q. — lât q. — lassions q. — lassiez q. — lassent	. . . . . — le q. — le — lons — lez q. — lent	— lant — lé . . . m. s. — lés . . . m. p. — lée . . f. s. — lées . f. p. (er 0.)
voudrais voudrais voudrait voudrions voudriez voudraient	q. veuille q. veuilles q. veuille q. voulions q. vouliez q. veulent	q. voulusse q. voulusses q. voulût q. voulussions q. voulussiez q. voulussent	. . . . . veux q. veuille veuillons veuillez q. veulent	voulant voulu . m. s. voulus . m. p. voulue . f. s. voulues f. p. (oir 6 & Dict.)
il y aurait il y aurait eu	qu'il y ait qu'il y ait eu	qu'il y eût qu'il y eût eu	qu'il y ait	eu Voir G. 4. (oir 14.)

Y.

Y.

ee@

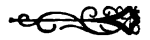
INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Annu-ler.	— lle — lles — lle — lons — lez — llent	— lais — lais — lait — lions — liez — laient	— lai — las — la — lâmes — lâtes — lèrent	— llerai — lleras — llera — llerons — llerez — lleront
2. Argu-er.	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— ai — as — a — âmes — âtes — èrent	— erai — eras — era — erons — erez — eront
3. Cach-eter.	— ette — ettes — ette — etons — etez — ettent	— etais — etais — etait — etions — etiez — etaient	— etai — etas — eta — etâmes — etâtes — etàrent	— eterai — eteras — etera — etérons — eterez — eteront
4. Ex-écrire.	— écre — écres — écre — écron — écront — écront	— écras — écras — écrivait — écrivions — écriviez — écrivaient	— écras — écras — écrivait — écrivions — écriviez — écrivaient	— écrirai — écriras — écrira — écrirons — écrirez — écriront
5. Faillir.	— faux — faux — faut — faillons — failliez — faillent	— faillais — faillais — faillait — faillions — failliez — faillaient	— faillis — faillis — faillit — faillimes — faillites — faillirent	— faillirai — failliras — faillira — faillirons — faillirez — failliront
6. Re-céper.	— cèpe — cèpes — cèpe — cépons — cépez — cèpent	— cépais — cépais — cépait — cépions — cépiez — cépaient	— cépai — cépas — cépa — cépâmes — cépâtes — cépèrent	— céperai — céperas — cépera — céperons — céperez — céperont
7. Re-paître.	— pais — pais — paît — paissions — paissiez — paissent	— paissais — paissais — paissait — paissions — paissiez — paissaient	— pus — pus — put — pûmes — pûtes — purent	— paîtrai — paîtras — paîtra — paîtrons — paîtrez — paîtront
8. S-emer.	— ème — èmes — ème — emons — emez — èment	— emais — emais — emait — emions — emiez — emaient	— emai — emas — ema — emâmes — emâtes — emèrent	— emerai — emerass — emera — emerons — emerez — emeront
9. Tr-éfler.	— éfle — éffes — éfle — éffions — éffiez — éffient	— éffais — éffais — éffait — éffions — éffiez — éffaient	— éffai — éffas — éffa — éffâmes — éffâtes — éffèrent	— éffirai — éffiras — éffira — éffirons — éffirez — éffiront
10. Vex-er.	— e — es — e — ons — ez — ent	— ais — ais — ait — ions — iez — aient	— ai — as — a — âmes — âtes — èrent	— erai — eras — era — erons — erez — eront



Y.

Y.

CONDITIONNEL	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTERIT SUB.	IMPERATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— llerais	q. — lle	q. — lasse	.....	— lant
— llerais	q. — lles	q. — lasses	→ — lle	— lé . . m. s.
— llerait	q. — lle	q. — lât	q. — lle	— lés . . m. p.
— llerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	→ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— lleriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	→ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— lleraient	q. — llent	q. — lassent	q. — llent	(er 14.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	→ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	→ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	→ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 13.)
— eterais	q. — ette	q. — etasse	.....	— etant
— eterais	q. — ettes	q. — etasses	→ — ette	— eté . . m. s.
— eterait	q. — ette	q. — etàt	q. — ette	— etés . . m. p.
— eterions	q. — etions	q. — etassions	→ — etons	— etée . . f. s.
— eteriez	q. — etiez	q. — etassiez	→ — etez	— etées . . f. p.
— eteraient	q. — ettent	q. — etassent	q. — ettent	(er 5 ").
— écrerais	q. — écre	q. — écrasse	.....	— écrant
— écrerais	q. — écres	q. — écrasses	→ — écre	— écrit . . m. s.
— écrerait	q. — écre	q. — écrât	q. — écre	— écrits . . m. p.
— écrerions	q. — écriions	q. — écrassions	→ — écron	— écrite . . f. s.
— écreriez	q. — écriez	q. — écrassiez	→ — écréz	— écrites . . f. p.
— écreraient	q. — écrent	q. — écrassent	q. — écrent	(er 6.)
<i>inusité</i>	<i>inusité</i>	q. — faillisse q. — faillisses q. — faillit q. — faillissions q. — faillissiez q. — faillissent	<i>inusité</i>	faillant failli... † †... voir au Dict. (ir 9.)
— céperais	q. — cèpe	q. — cépasse	.....	— cépant
— céperais	q. — cèpes	q. — cépasses	→ — cèpe	— cèpé . . m. s.
— céperait	q. — cèpe	q. — cépât	q. — cèpe	— cèpés . . m. p.
— céperions	q. — céptions	q. — cépassions	→ — cépons	— cèpée . . f. s.
— céperiez	q. — cépiez	q. — cépassiez	→ — cépez	— cèpées . . f. p.
— céperaient	q. — cépent	q. — cépassent	q. — cépent	(er 6)
— paîtrais	q. — paise	q. — pusse	.....	— paissant
— paîtrais	q. — paises	q. — pussés	→ — pais	— pu . . m. s.
— paîtrait	q. — paise	q. — pût	q. — paise	— pus . . m. p.
— paîtrions	q. — paissions	q. — pussions	→ — paissions	— pue . . f. s.
— paîtriez	q. — paissiez	q. — pussiez	→ — paisez	— pues . . f. p.
— paîtraient	q. — paissent	q. — pussent	q. — paissent	(re 40 & 41.)
— emerais	q. — ème	q. — emasse	.....	— emant
— emerais	q. — émes	q. — emasses	→ — ème	— emé . . m. s.
— emerait	q. — ème	q. — emât	q. — ème	— emés . . m. p.
— emerions	q. — emions	q. — emassions	→ — emons	— emée . . f. s.
— emeriez	q. — emiez	q. — emassiez	→ — emez	— emées . . f. p.
— emeraient	q. — ément	q. — emassent	q. — ément	(er 5 & 5 ").
— éfferais	q. — éfle	q. — éffasse	.....	— éflant
— éfferais	q. — éffes	q. — éffasses	→ — éfle	— éflé . . m. s.
— éfferait	q. — éfle	q. — éflât	q. — éfle	— éflés . . m. p.
— éfferions	q. — éffions	q. — éffassions	→ — éffions	— éflée . . f. s.
— éfferiez	q. — éffiez	q. — éffassiez	→ — éffiez	— éflées . . f. p.
— éfferaient	q. — éffient	q. — éffassent	q. — éffient	(er 6.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	.....	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	→ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	→ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	→ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(er 0 & 5 ").



## MODELS FOR THE

(WITH AVOIR)

COMPOUNDS OF THE:—

INFINITIVE	avoir parlé †	to have spoken	PRESENT.
PRESENT	j'ai parlé tu as parlé il a parlé nous avons parlé vous avez parlé ils ont parlé	I have spoken thou hast spoken he has spoken we have spoken you have spoken they have spoken	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	j'avais parlé tu avais parlé il avait parlé nous avions parlé vous aviez parlé ils avaient parlé	I had spoken thou hadst spoken he had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	j'eus parlé tu eus parlé il eut parlé nous eûmes parlé vous eûtes parlé ils eurent parlé	I had spoken thou hadst spoken he had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken	INDICAT.
FUTURE	j'aurai parlé tu auras parlé il aura parlé nous aurons parlé vous aurez parlé ils auront parlé	I shall have spoken thou shalt have spoken he shall have spoken we shall have spoken you shall have spoken they shall have spoken	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	j'aurais parlé tu aurais parlé il aurait parlé nous aurions parlé vous auriez parlé ils auraient parlé	I should have spoken thou shouldst have spoken he should have spoken we should have spoken you should have spoken they should have spoken	MOOD.
PRESENT	que j'aie parlé que tu aies parlé qu'il ait parlé que nous ayons parlé que vous ayez parlé qu'ils aient parlé	that I may have spoken that thou mayst have spoken that he may have spoken that we may have spoken that you may have spoken that they may have spoken.	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que j'eusse parlé que tu eusses parlé qu'il eût parlé que nous eussions parlé que vous eussiez parlé qu'ils eussent parlé	that I might have spoken that thou mightst have spoken that he might have spoken that we might have spoken that you might have spoken that they might have spoken	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	..... aie parlé qu'il ait parlé ayons parlé ayez parlé qu'ils aient parlé	..... have (thou) spoken let him have spoken let us have spoken have (ye) spoken let them have spoken	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	ayant parlé	having spoken	PRESENT.

* In modern languages, verbs have no particular inflection as for instance: *amavi, amaverim, &c.*, nor to their Passive Voice the *past participle* of the verb after the conjugation of either *avoir, to have, to the verbs avoir & être, and that of compound*

† As to the agreement of the Past Participle, see the



## COMPOUND TENSES. *

(WITH ÊTRE.)

COMPOUNDS OF THE:—

INFINITIVE	être aimé †	(to) be loved	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je suis aimé tu es aimé il est aimé nous sommes aimés vous êtes aimés † ils sont aimés	I am loved thou art loved he is loved we are loved you are loved they are loved	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	j'étais aimé tu étais aimé il était aimé nous étions aimés vous étiez aimés ils étaient aimés	I was loved thou wast loved he was loved we were loved you were loved they were loved	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je fus aimé tu fus aimé il fut aimé nous fûmes aimés vous fûtes aimés ils furent aimés	I was loved thou wast loved he was loved we were loved you were loved they were loved	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je serai aimé tu seras aimé il sera aimé nous serons aimés vous serez aimés ils seront aimés	I shall be loved thou shalt be loved he shall be loved we shall be loved you shall be loved they shall be loved	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je serais aimé tu serais aimé il rerait aimé nous serions aimés vous seriez aimés ils seraient aimés	I should be loved thou shouldest be loved he should be loved we should be loved you should be loved they should be loved	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je sois aimé que tu sois aimé qu'il soit aimé que nous soyons aimés que vous soyez aimés qu'ils soient aimés	that I may be loved that thou mayest be loved that he may be loved that we may be loved that you may be loved that they may be loved	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je fusse aimé que tu fusses aimé qu'il fût aimé que nous fussions aimés que vous fussiez aimés qu'ils fussent aimés	that I might be loved that thou mightest be loved that he might be loved that we might be loved that you might be loved that they might be loved	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	sois aimé qu'il soit aimé soyons aimés soyez aimés qu'ils soient aimés	be (thou) loved let him be loved let us be loved be (ye) loved let them be loved	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	étant aimé	being loved	PRESENT.

tions, answering to some of the Greek or Latin Tenses, as *amor*, *amabar*, &c. This deficiency is fully supplied by using or *être*, to be, as exhibited above. Hence the name of *auxiliary* is given to the tenses of a verb so conjugated. Table concerning it, at the end of the Dictionary.





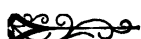
## MODELS FOR CONJUGAT-

(IN TAKIR SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	se lever	(to) rise	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je me [†] lève tu te lèves il se lève nous nous levons vous vous levez ils se lèvent	I rise thou risest he rises we rise you rise they rise	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je me levais tu te levais il se levait nous nous levions vous vous leviez ils se levaient	I was rising thou wast rising he was rising we were rising you were rising they were rising	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je me levai tu te levais il se leva nous nous levâmes vous vous levâtes ils se levèrent	I rose thou rosest he rose we rose you rose they rose	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je me lèverai tu te lèveras il se lèvera nous nous lèverons vous vous lèverez ils se lèveront	I shall rise thou shalt rise he shall rise we shall rise you shall rise they shall rise	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je me lèverais tu te lèverais il se lèverait nous nous lèverions vous vous lèveriez ils se lèveraient	I should rise thou shouldst rise he should rise we should rise you should rise they should rise	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je me lève que tu te lèves qu'il se lève que nous nous levions que vous vous leviez qu'ils se lèvent	that I may rise that thou mayest rise that he may rise that we may rise that you may rise that they may rise	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je me levasse que tu te levasses qu'il se levât que nous nous levassions que vous vous levassiez qu'ils se levassent	that I might rise that thou mightest rise that he might rise that we might rise that you might rise that they might rise	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	..... ☞ lève-toi [†] ☞ qu'il se lève ☞ levons-nous [†] ☞ levez-vous [†] ☞ qu'ils se lèvent	..... ☞ rise (thou) let him rise ☞ let us rise ☞ rise (ye) let them rise	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	se levant	rising	PRESENT.

* To conjugate a verb *reflectively*, is merely to repeat its own conjugation with the addition of the reflective pronouns, *me, te, se, nous, vous*, as above,

† Observing that pronouns come before the verb by which they are governed, or before its auxiliary, except in the Imperative affirmative.



# Z 4.

## ING VERBS REFLECTIVELY *

(IN THEIR COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	s'être † levé	(to) have risen	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je me ¶ suis levé tu t'es levé il s'est levé nous nous sommes levés vous vous êtes levés ils se sont levés	I have risen thou hast risen he has risen we have risen you have risen they have risen	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'étais levé tu t'étais levé il s'était levé nous nous étions levés vous vous étiez levés ils s'étaient levés	I had been rising thou hadst been rising he had been rising we had been rising you had been rising they had been rising	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je me fus levé tu te fus levé il se fut levé nous nous fûmes levés vous vous fûtes levés ils se furent levés	I had risen thou hadst risen he had risen we had risen you had risen they had risen	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je me serai levé tu te seras levé il se sera levé nous nous serons levés vous vous serez levés ils se seront levés	I shall have risen thou shalt have risen he shall have risen we shall have risen you shall have risen they shall have risen	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je me serais levé tu te serais levé il se serait levé nous nous serions levés vous vous seriez levés ils se seraient levés	I should have risen thou shoulddest have risen he should have risen we should have risen you should have risen they should have risen	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je me sois levé que tu te sois levé qu'il se soit levé que nous nous soyons levés que vous vous soyez levés qu'ils se soient levés	that I may have risen that thou mayest have risen that he may have risen that we may have risen that you may have risen that they may have risen	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je me fusse levé que tu te fusses levé qu'il se fût levé que nous nous fussions levés que vous vous fussiez levés qu'ils se fussent levés	that I might have risen that thou mightest have risen that he might have risen that we might have risen that you might have risen that they might have risen	SUBJUNCT.
The imperative is not used as a Compound tense.			
PARTICIP.	s'étant levé	having risen	PRESENT.

|| For the proper spelling of the Past Participle,  
See the Tables concerning it.

† It is a curious and a most important fact that in all the Compound tenses of reflected verbs, and in them alone, we use the auxiliary *être* (to be), instead of *avoir* (to have.)

¶ In Compound tenses the governed pronouns always come before the auxiliary.



## CONJUGATION OF THE

(IN ITS SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	s'en aller	(to) go away	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je m'en vais tu t'en vas il s'en va nous nous en allons vous vous en allez ils s'en vont	I go away thou goest away he goes away we go away you go away they go away	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'en allais tu t'en allais il s'en allait nous nous en allions vous vous en alliez ils s'en allaient	I was going away thou wast going away he was going away we were going away you were going away they were going away	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je m'en allai tu t'en allas il s'en alla nous nous en allâmes vous vous en allâtes ils s'en allèrent	I went away thou wentest away he went away we went away you went away they went away	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je m'en irai tu t'en iras il s'en ira nous nous en irons vous vous en irez ils s'en iront	I shall go away thou shalt go away he shall go away we shall go away you shall go away they shall go away	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je m'en irais tu t'en irais il s'en irait nous nous en irions vous vous en iriez ils s'en iraient	I should go away thou shouldst go away he should go away we should go away you should go away they should go away	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je m'en aille que tu t'en ailles qu'il s'en aille que nous nous en allions que vous vous en alliez qu'ils s'en aillent	that I may go away that thou mayest go away that he may go away that we may go away that you may go away that they may go away	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je m'en allasse que tu t'en allasses qu'il s'en allât que nous nous en allassions que vous vous en allassiez qu'ils s'en allassent	that I might go away that thou mightest go away that he might go away that we might go away that you might go away that they might go away	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	..... ⚡ va-t'en ⚡ qu'il s'en aille ⚡ allons-nous-en ⚡ allez-vous-en ..... ⚡ qu'ils s'en aillent	..... ⚡ go (thou) away let him go away ⚡ let us go away ⚡ go (ye) away let them go away	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	s'en allant	going away	PRESENT.



## VERB S'EN ALLER.

(IN ITS COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	s'en être allé †	(to) be gone away	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je m'en suis allé tu t'en es allé il s'en est allé nous nous en sommes allés vous vous en êtes allés † ils s'en sont allés	I have gone away. thou hast gone away he has gone away we have gone away you have gone away they have gone away	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'en étais allé tu t'en étais allé il s'en était allé nous nous en étions allés vous vous en étiez allés ils s'en étaient allés	I was gone away thou wast gone away he was gone away we were gone away you were gone away they were gone away	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je m'en fus allé tu t'en fus allé il s'en fut allé nous nous en fûmes allés vous vous en fûtes allés ils s'en furent allés	I was gone away thou wast gone away he was gone away we were gone away you were gone away they were gone away	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je m'en serai allé tu t'en seras allé il s'en sera allé nous nous en serons allés vous vous en serez allés ils s'en seront allés	I shall be gone away thou shalt be gone away he shall be gone away we shall be gone away you shall be gone away they shall be gone away	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je m'en serais allé tu t'en serais allé il s'en serait allé nous nous en serions allés vous vous en seriez allés ils s'en seraient allés	I should be gone away thou shouldest be gone away he should be gone away we should be gone away you should be gone away they should be gone away	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je m'en sois allé que tu t'en sois allé qu'il s'en soit allé que nous nous en soyons allés que vous vous en soyez allés qu'ils s'en soient allés	that I may be gone away that thou mayst be gone away that he may be gone away that we may be gone away that you may be gone away that they may be gone away	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je m'en fusse allé que tu t'en fusses allé qu'il s'en fût allé que nous nous en fussions allés que vous vous en fussiez allés qu'ils s'en fussent allés	that I might be gone away that thou might be gone away that he might be gone away that we might be gone away that you might be gone away that they might be gone away	SUBJUNCT.
The imperative is not used as a compound tense.			
PARTICIP.	s'en étant allé	being gone away	PRESENT.

† For the agreement of the Past Participle,  
see the Tables  
Concerning it, at the end of the Dictionary.



## MODELS FOR CONJUGATING

## THE OTHER TENSES.*

PRESENT	parlé-je ?    parles-tu ? † parle-t-on † parle-t-il ? parle-t-elle ? parlons-nous ? parlez-vous ? parlent-ils ? parlent-elles ?	do I speak ? dost thou speak ? does any one speak ? does he speak ? does she speak ? do we speak ? do you speak ? do they speak ? do they speak ?	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	parlais-je ? parlais-tu ? parlait-on ? parlait-il ? parlait-elle ? parlions-nous ? parliez-vous ? parlaient-ils ? parlaient-elles ?	was I speaking ? wast thou speaking ? was any one speaking ? was he speaking ? was she speaking ? were we speaking ? were you speaking ? were they speaking ? were they speaking ?	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	parlai-je ? parlas-tu ? parla-t-on ? parla-t-il ? † parla-t-elle ? parlâmes-nous ? parlâtes-vous ? parlèrent-ils ? parlèrent-elles ?	did I speak ? didst thou speak ? did any one speak ? did he speak ? did she speak ? did we speak ? did you speak ? did they speak ? did they speak ?	INDICAT.
FUTURE	parlerai-je ? parleras-tu ? parlera-t-on ? parlera-t-il ? parlera-t-elle ? † parlerons-nous ? parlerez-vous ? parleront-ils ? parleront-elles ?	shall I speak ? shalt thou speak ? shall any one speak ? shall he speak ? shall she speak ? shall we speak ? shall you speak ? shall they speak ? shall they speak ?	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	parlerais-je ? parlerais-tu ? parlerait-on ? parlerait-il ? parlerait-elle ? parlerions-nous ? parleriez-vous ? parleraient-ils ? parleraient-elles ?	should I speak ? shouldest thou speak ? should any one speak ? should he speak ? should she speak ? should we speak ? should you speak ? should they speak ? should they speak ?	MOOD.

* ARE NOT USED.

† Observe that a hyphen is always used between the verb and the pronoun;  
‡ and that when the verb ends in *a* or *e* (or *c* in *vaine* & *convainc*) and the pronoun  
which follows it is *on*, *il* or *elle*, a euphonic *-t-* is placed between them.

|| As to the change of *e* into *é* before *-je*, see further (Obs. or No. 17.)

N.B.—If a question be made with the name of the subject, as *mon frère parle-t-il ?* &c.,  
that name comes first, and the pronoun *il* or *elle*, *ils* or *elles* is yet placed  
after the verb. Let the Pupil practice this in the above tenses.



## VERBS INTERROGATIVELY

## THE OTHER TENSES.

PRESENT	est-ce que je dors ?	is it that I sleep ?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dors ?	is it that thou sleepest ?	
	est-ce qu'on dort ?	is it that any one sleeps ?	
	est-ce qu'il dort ?	is it that he sleeps ?	
	est-ce qu'elle dort ?	is it that she sleeps ?	
	est-ce que nous dormons ?	is it that we sleep ?	
	est-ce que vous dormez ?	is it that you sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'ils dorment ?	is it that they sleep ?	
IMPERF.	est-ce que je dormais ?	is it that I was sleeping ?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormais ?	is it that thou wast sleeping ?	
	est-ce qu'on dormait ?	is it that one was sleeping ?	
	est-ce qu'il dormait ?	is it that he was sleeping ?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormait ?	is it that she was sleeping ?	
	est-ce que nous dormions ?	is it that we were sleeping ?	
	est-ce que vous dormiez ?	is it that you were sleeping ?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormaient ?	is it that they were sleeping ?	
PRETERIT	est-ce que je dormis ?	is it that I slept ?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormis ?	is it that thou didst sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'on dormit ?	is it that some one slept ?	
	est-ce qu'il dormit ?	is it that he slept ?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormit ?	is it that she slept ?	
	est-ce que nous dormîmes ?	is it that we slept ?	
	est-ce que vous dormîtes ?	is it that you slept ?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormirent ?	is it that they slept ?	
FUTURE	est-ce que je dormirai ?	is it that I shall sleep ?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormirás ?	is it that thou wilt sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'on dormira ?	is it that one will sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'il dormira ?	is it that he will sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormira ?	is it that she will sleep ?	
	est-ce que nous dormirons ?	is it that we shall sleep ?	
	est-ce que vous dormirez ?	is it that you shall sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormiront ?	is it that they will sleep ?	
CONDIT.	est-ce que je dormirais ?	is it that I should sleep ?	MOOD.
	est-ce que tu dormirais ?	is it that thou shouldst sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'on dormirait ?	is it that one should sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'il dormirait ?	is it that he should sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormirait ?	is it that she should sleep ?	
	est-ce que nous dormirions ?	is it that we should sleep ?	
	est-ce que vous dormiriez ?	is it that you should sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormiraient ?	is it that they should sleep ?	
	est-ce qu'elles dormiraient ?	is it that they should sleep ?	

## • ARE NOT USED.

As in the opposite model, the obscure syllable *-je*, used after the verb, produces in some cases, either ambiguity of sense, or harshness of sound,

the above form must often

be resorted to, for *suis-je* ? do I follow ? & *est-je* ? am I ?  
*vêtu-je* ? do I cloth ? & *vais-je* ? do I go ? *vainc-t-il* ? does he conquer ?  
 & *vint-il* ? did he come ? *parlé-je* ? do I speak ? & *parlai-je* ? did I speak ?  
 produce exactly the same sound ; whilst *dors-je* ? *cours-je* ? *dormis-je* ?  
*corromps-je* ? *requiers-je* ? &c. are quite contrary to euphony.



## MODELS FOR CONJUGAT-

(IN THEIR SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	ne pas parler.	not to speak.	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je ne parle pas tu ne parles pas il ne parle pas nous ne parlons pas vous ne parlez pas ils ne parlent pas	I do not speak thou dost not speak he does not speak we do not speak you do not speak they do not speak	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je ne parlais pas tu ne parlais pas il ne parlait pas nous ne parlions pas vous ne parliez pas ils ne parlaient pas	I was not speaking thou wast not speaking he was not speaking we were not speaking you were not speaking they were not speaking	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je ne parlai pas tu ne parlas pas il ne parla pas nous ne parlâmes pas vous ne parlâtes pas ils ne parlèrent pas	I did not speak thou didst not speak he did not speak we did not speak you did not speak they did not speak	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je ne parlerai pas tu ne parleras pas il ne parlera pas nous ne parlerons pas vous le parlerez pas ils ne parleront pas	I will not speak thou shalt not speak he shall not speak we will not speak you will not speak they will not speak	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je ne parlerais pas tu ne parlerais pas il ne parlerait pas nous ne parlerions pas vous ne parleriez pas ils ne parleraient pas	I would not speak thou wouldst not speak he would not speak we would not speak you would not speak they would not speak	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je ne parle pas que tu ne parles pas qu'il ne parle pas que nous ne parlions pas que vous ne parliez pas qu'ils ne parlent pas	that I may not speak that thou mayest not speak that he may not speak that we may not speak that you may not speak that they may not speak	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je ne parlasse pas que tu ne parlasses pas qu'il ne parlât pas que nous ne parlussions pas que vous ne parlassiez pas qu'ils ne parlassent pas	that I might not speak that thou mightst not speak that he might not speak that we might not speak that you might not speak that they might not speak	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	..... ne parle pas qu'il ne parle pas ne parlons pas ne parlez pas qu'ils ne parlent pas	..... speak (thou) not let him not speak let us not speak speak (ye) not let them not speak	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	ne parlant pas	not speaking.	PRESENT.

## OBSERVATIONS.

In Simple tenses the particle *ne* (or *n'* before a vowel or *h* mute) comes next to the nominative to the verb, and *pas*, *point*, *jamais* or *rien* comes after the verb, except in the pres. Infinitive, where *ne pas*, *ne point* &c. are generally placed together *before* it.



## ING VERBS NEGATIVELY.

(IN THE COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINITIVE	ne pas avoir parlé	not to have spoken	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je n'ai pas parlé tu n'as pas parlé il n'a pas parlé nous n'avons pas parlé vous n'avez pas parlé ils n'ont pas parlé	I have not spoken thou hast not spoken he has not spoken we have not spoken you have not spoken they have not spoken	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je n'avais pas parlé tu n'avais pas parlé il n'avait pas parlé nous n'avions pas parlé vous n'aviez pas parlé ils n'avaient pas parlé	I had not spoken thou hadst not spoken he had not spoken we had not spoken you had not spoken they had not spoken	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	je n'eus pas parlé tu n'eus pas parlé il n'eut pas parlé nous n'eûmes pas parlé vous n'eûtes pas parlé ils n'eurent pas parlé	I had not spoken thou hadst not spoken he had not spoken we had not spoken you had not spoken they had not spoken	INDICAT.
FUTURE	te n'aurai pas parlé tu n'auras pas parlé il n'aura pas parlé nous n'aurons pas parlé vous n'aurez pas parlé ils n'auront pas parlé	I shall not have spoken thou shalt not have spoken he shall not have spoken we shall not have spoken you shall not have spoken they shall not have spoken	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je n'aurais pas parlé tu n'aurais pas parlé il n'aurait pas parlé nous n'aurions pas parlé vous n'auriez pas parlé ils n'auraient pas parlé	I would not have spoken thou wouldst not have spkn. he would not have spoken we would not have spoken you would not have spoken they would not have spoken	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je n'aie pas parlé que tu n'aies pas parlé qu'il n'ait pas parlé que nous n'ayons pas parlé que vous n'ayez pas parlé qu'ils n'aient pas parlé	that I may not have spoken that thou mayst not have spk. that he may not have spoken that we may not have spoken that you may not have spkn. that they may not have spkn.	SUBJUNCT.
PRETERIT	que je n'eusse pas parlé que tu n'eusses pas parlé qu'il n'eût pas parlé que nous n'eussions pas parlé que vous n'eussiez pas parlé qu'ils n'eussent pas parlé	that I might not have spokn. that thou mightst not have spkn. that he might not have spkn. that we might not have spkn. that you might not have spoken that they might not have spoken	SUBJUNCT.
IMPERAT.	☞ n'aie pas parlé ☞ n'ait pas parlé ☞ n'ayons pas parlé ☞ n'ayez pas parlé ☞ n'aient pas parlé	☞ hast not spoken (thou) ☞ let him not have spoken ☞ let us not have spoken ☞ have not spoken (ye) ☞ let them not have spoken	PRESENT.
PARTICIP.	n'ayant pas parlé.	not having spoken.	PRESENT.

## OBSERVATIONS.

In Compound tenses, the auxiliary is considered as the verb, therefore *ne* comes *after* the nominative to that auxiliary, and *pas* &c. *between* the auxiliary and the Past participle, except in the compound of the pres. Infinitive, where *pas* &c. may equally come before or after the auxiliary, thus: *n'avoir pas* or *n'être pas*.



## A MODEL

FOR CONJUGATING VERBS

## INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY,

(IN THEIR COMPOUND TENSES).*

PRESENT	n'ai-je pas parlé ? n'as-tu pas parlé ? n'a-t-on pas parlé ? n'a-t-il pas parlé ? n'a-t-elle pas parlé ? n'avons-nous pas parlé ? n'avez-vous pas parlé ? n'ont-ils pas parlé ? n'ont-elles pas parlé ?	have I not spoken ? hast thou not spoken ? has no one spoken ? has he not spoken ? has she not spoken ? have we not spoken ? have you not spoken ? have they not spoken ? have they not spoken ?	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	n'avais-je pas parlé ? n'avais-tu pas parlé ? n'avait-on pas parlé ? n'avait-il pas parlé ? n'avait-elle pas parlé ? n'avions-nous pas parlé ? n'aviez-vous pas parlé ? n'avaient-ils pas parlé ? n'avaient-elles pas parlé ?	had I not spoken ? hadst thou not spoken ? had not any one spoken ? had he not spoken ? had she not spoken ? had we not spoken ? had you not spoken ? had they not spoken ? had they not spoken ?	INDICAT.
PRETERIT	n'eus-je pas parlé ? n'eus-tu pas parlé ? n'eut-on pas parlé ? n'eut-il pas parlé ? n'eut-elle pas parlé ? n'eûmes-nous pas parlé ? n'eûtes-vous pas parlé ? n'eurent-ils pas parlé ? n'eurent-elles pas parlé ?	had I not spoken ? hadst thou not spoken ? had not any one spoken ? had he not spoken ? had she not spoken ? had we not spoken ? had you not spoken ? had they not spoken ? had they not spoken ?	INDICAT.
FUTURE	n'aurai-je pas parlé ? n'auras-tu pas parlé ? n'aura-t-on pas parlé ? n'aura-t-il pas parlé ? n'aura-t-elle pas parlé ? n'aurons-nous pas parlé ? n'aurez-vous pas parlé ? n'auront-ils pas parlé ? n'auront-elles pas parlé ?	shall I not have spoken ? shalt thou not have spoken ? shall no one have spoken ? shall he not have spoken ? shall she not have spoken ? shall we not have spoken ? shall you not have spoken ? shall they not have spoken ? shall they not have spoken ?	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	n'aurais-je pas parlé ? n'aurais-tu pas parlé ? n'aurait-on pas parlé ? n'aurait-il pas parlé ? n'aurait-elle pas parlé ? n'aurions-nous pas parlé ? n'auriez-vous pas parlé ? n'auraient-ils pas parlé ? n'auraient-elles pas parlé ?	should I not have spoken ? shouldst thou not have spoken ? should no one have spoken ? should he not have spoken ? should she not have spoken ? should we not have spoken ? should you not have spoken ? should they not have spoken ? should they not have spoken ?	MOOD.

* THE OTHER TENSES ARE NOT USED.

*** Observe that *ne* comes before the auxiliary and *pas* after the interrogative pronoun.

# APPENDIX.

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A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM  
OF THE  
CLASSIFICATION  
Of French Verbs,  
IN FOUR SEPARATE LISTS,  
WHEREIN THOSE WHICH HAVE THE SAME PECULIARITIES ARE SEEN TOGETHER,  
FACING FOUR CORRESPONDING SERIES OF  
OBSERVATIONS

REFERRED TO AND FROM THE TABLES BY A SPECIAL NUMBER, FOUND AT THE END OF EACH MODEL.

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TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED  
A SYNOPSIS OF THE TERMINATIONS OF ALL TENSES,  
WITH REMARKS RELATIVE TO EACH,—AND A DISTINCT TABLE FOR THE  
FORMATION OF TENSES.

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BEING,

WITH THE TWO PRECEDING PARTS OF THE WORK,

A

SIMPLE AND PROGRESSIVE METHOD,

WHEREBY ANY PERSON MAY THE MORE EASILY  
ACQUIRE OR IMPART A COMPLETE PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ALL  
THE FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

# Synopsis.

## OF ALL THE TERMINATIONS OF FRENCH VERBS.

INFINITIVE PRES.	— er	— ir	— oir	— re	FOUR TERMINAT.
PRESENT INDIC.	— e	— s	— x	— ds	— ts
	— es	— s	— x	— ds	— ts
	— e	— t	— t	— d	— t
	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons
	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez
	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent
IMPERFECT.		— ais			
		— ais			
		— ait			
		— ions			
		— iez			
		— aient			
PRETERIT IND.	— ai	— is	— us	— ins	
	— as	— is	— us	— ins	
	— a	— it	— ut	— int	
	— âmes	— îmes	— ûmes	— îmes	
	— âtes	— îtes	— ûtes	— îtes	
	— èrent	— irent	— urent	— inrent	
FUTURE IND.		— rai			
		— ras			
		— ra			
		— rons			
		— rez			
		— ront			
CONDITIONAL.		— rais			
		— rais			
		— rait			
		— rions			
		— riez			
		— raient			
PRETERIT SUBJ.	— asse	— isse	— usse	— inasse	
	— asses	— isses	— usses	— inasses	
	— ât	— ît	— ût	— înt	
	— assions	— issions	— ussions	— inssions	
	— assiez	— issiez	— ussiez	— inssiez	
	— assent	— issent	— ussent	— inassent	
PRESENT SUBJ.		— e			
		— es			
		— e			
		— ions			
		— iez			
		— ent			
IMPERATIVE.	— e	— s	— x	— ds	— ts
	— e	— e	— e	— e	— e
	— ons	— ons	— ois	— ons	— ons
	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez
	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent
	PRES. PARTIC.		— ant		
PAST PARTIC.	— é	— i	— u	— s	— t

## GENERALIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

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### The INFINITIVE Pres.

THE first, and doubtless the most important general observation that can be made on the conjugation of French verbs, suggested by a particular acquaintance with the two preceding parts of this work, is, *That verbs, which have the same ending in their Pres. Infinitive, are generally conjugated alike.* Hence, it has been a common practice amongst French Grammarians, to comprise them all in four general Classes, according to the four general Terminations, in one of which all of them must necessarily end in their Pres. Infin.; thus, all those ending

in	{	- er, pronounced . . .	- ay, . . . .	as in :	parler,	. . . .	4,320	. . . .	1st.	} class.
		- ir, . . . .	- eer, . . . .	"	agir,	. . . .	380	. . . .	2nd.	
		- oir, . . . .	- war, . . . .	"	recevoir,	. . . .	40	. . . .	3rd.	
		- re, . . . .	. . . .	"	vendre,	. . . .	240	. . . .	4th.	

### The PRESENT Ind.

The Present Indicative has so many terminations differing from each other, either by their spelling or by their sound, that in my opinion, it would be useless to give here all of them, as they do not all belong exclusively to any particular class of verbs. It may be well, however, to exhibit those which are the characteristics of the greater number of verbs conjugated alike in each of the four general classes. Thus:—

For all the verbs of the 1st class (except *Aller* ... B 6), it ends

in	{	- e	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	je	parl-e	. .	I speak	} &c.
		- es	" 2nd "		tu	parl-es	. .	thou speakest	
		- e	" 3rd "		il	parl-e	. .	he speaks	
		- ons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	parl-ons	. .	we speak	
		- ez	" 2nd "		vous	parl-ez	. .	you speak	
		- ent	" 3rd "		ils	parl-ent	. .	they speak	

For all the regular verbs of the 2nd class, it ends

in	{	- is	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	j'	ag-is	. .	I act	} &c.
		- is	" 2nd "		tu	ag-is	. .	thou actest	
		- it	" 3rd "		il	ag-it	. . . .	he acts	
		- issons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	ag-issons	. .	we act	
		- issez	" 2nd "		vous	ag-issez	. .	you act	
		- issent	" 3rd "		ils	ag-issent	. .	they act	

For the seven regular verbs of the 3rd class, it ends

in	{	- ois	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	je	reç-ois	. .	I receive	} &c.
		- ois	" 2nd "		tu	reç-ois	. .	thou receivest	
		- oit	" 3rd "		il	reç-oit	. .	he receives	
		- evons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	rec-evons	. .	we receive	
		- evez	" 2nd "		vous	rec-evez	. .	you receive	
		- oivent	" 3rd "		ils	reç-oivent	. .	they receive	

For most of the regular verbs of the 4th class, it ends

in	{	- ds	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	je	ven-ds	. .	I sell	} &c.
		- ds	" 2nd "		tu	ven-ds	. .	thou sellest	
		- d	" 3rd "		il	ven-d	. .	he sells	
		- dons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	ven-dons	. .	we sell	
		- dez	" 2nd "		vous	ven-dez	. .	you sell	
		- dent	" 3rd "		ils	ven-dent	. .	they sell	

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### The IMPERFECT Ind.

The Imperfect of the Indicative, for all French verbs, regular and irregular, without any exception, has but one termination, which

is	{	- ais	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je parl-ais ..	I was speaking	} &c.
		- ais	" 2nd "			tu parl-ais ..	thou wast speaking	
		- ait	" 3rd "			il parl-ait ..	he was speaking	
		- ions	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous parl-ions ..	we were speaking	
		- iez	" 2nd "			vous parl-iez ..	you were speaking	
		- aient	" 3rd "			ils parl-aient ..	they were speaking	

### The PRETERITE Ind.

The Preterite of the Indicative has the four following terminations, for all the French verbs, regular and irregular, thus :

The 1st termination, which belongs exclusively to all the verbs ending in *ER*,

is	{	- ai	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je donn-ai ..	I gave	} &c.
		- as	" 2nd "			tu donn-as ..	thou gavest	
		- a	" 3rd "			il donn-a ..	he gave	
		- âmes	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous donn-âmes ..	we gave	
		- âtes	" 2nd "			vous donn-âtes ..	you gave	
		- érent	" 3rd "			ils donn-èrent ..	they gave	

The 2nd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *IR*, to the greatest number of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *OIR*,

is	{	- is	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je fin-is ....	I finished	} &c.
		- is	" 2nd "			tu fin-is ....	thou finishedst	
		- it	" 3rd "			il fin-it ....	he finished	
		- îmes	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous fin-îmes ..	we finished	
		- îtes	" 2nd "			vous fin-îtes ..	you finished	
		- irent	" 3rd "			ils fin-irent ..	they finished	

The 3rd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *OIR*, and to several of those ending in *RE*,

is	{	- us	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je reç-us ....	I received	} &c.
		- us	" 2nd "			tu reç-us ....	thou receivedst	
		- ut	" 3rd "			il reç-ut ....	he received	
		- âmes	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous reç-âmes ..	we received	
		- âtes	" 2nd "			vous reç-âtes ..	you received	
		- urent	" 3rd "			ils reç-urent ..	they received	

The 4th termination, which only belongs to verbs ending in *ENIR*, that is to the verbs *Venir* (to come), *Tenir* (to hold), and all their derivatives,

is	{	- ins	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je v-ins ....	I came	} &c.
		- ins	" 2nd "			tu v-ins ....	thou camest	
		- int	" 3rd "			il v-int ....	he came	
		- îmes	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous v-îmes ..	we came	
		- întes	" 2nd "			vous v-întes ....	you came	
		- inrent	" 3rd "			ils v-inrent ..	they came	

### The FUTURE Ind.

The Future, like the Imperfect and the Conditional, has but one termination for all the French verbs, regular and irregular, which

is	{	- rai	for the 1st pers. sing.	} as	{	je li-rai ....	I will read	} &c.
		- ras	" 2nd "			tu li-ras ....	thou wilt read	
		- ra	" 3rd "			il li-ra .....	he will read	
		- rons	for the 1st pers. plur.			nous li-rons ....	we will read	
		- rez	" 2nd "			vous li-rez ....	you will read	
		- ront	" 3rd "			ils li-ront ....	they will read	

## THE CONDITIONAL.

The Conditional, like the Imperfect and the Future, has also but one termination for all French verbs, regular and irregular, which termination

is	- rais,	1st p. s.	as	j'	aime-rais	I should like	ac.
	- rais,	2nd "		tu	aime-rais	thou shouldst like	
	- rait,	3rd "		il	aime-rait	he should like	
	- rions,	1st p. pl.		nous	aime-rions	we should like	
	- riez,	2nd "		vous	aime-riez	you should like	
	- raient,	3rd "		ils	aime-raient	they should like	

## The PRETERITE Subj.

The Preterite of the Subjunctive, like the Preterite of the Indicative, has only four terminations, which correspond to those of the Preterite Indicative.

The 1st termination, which belongs exclusively to all the verbs ending in *ER*,

is	- asse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	donn-asse . .	that I might give	ac.
	- asses,	2nd "		que tu	donn-asses . .	" thou mightest give	
	- ât,	3rd "		qu' il	donn-ât . . . .	" he might give	
	- assions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	donn-assions	" we might give	
	- assiez,	2nd "		que vous	donn-assiez	" you might give	
	- assent,	3rd "		qu' ils	donn-assent	" they might give	

The 2nd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *IR*, to the greatest number of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *OIR*,

is	- isse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	fin-isse . . . .	that I might finish	ac.
	- isses,	2nd "		que tu	fin-isses . .	" thou mightest finish	
	- ît,	3rd "		qu' il	fin-ît . . . . .	" he might finish	
	- issions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	fin-issions . .	" we might finish	
	- issiez,	2nd "		que vous	fin-issiez . .	" you might finish	
	- issent,	3rd "		qu' ils	fin-issent . .	" they might finish	

The 3rd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *OIR*, to several of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *IR*,

is	- usse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	reç-usse . .	that I might receive	ac.
	- usses,	2nd "		que tu	reç-usses . .	" thou mightest receive	
	-ût,	3rd "		qu' il	reç-ût . . . .	" he might receive	
	- ussions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	reç-ussions	" we might receive	
	- ussiez,	2nd "		que vous	reç-ussiez . .	" you might receive	
	- ussent,	3rd "		qu' ils	reç-ussent . .	" they might receive	

The 4th termination, which only belongs to verbs ending in *ENIR*, that is to the verbs *TENIR* (to hold), *VENIR* (to come), and all their compounds,

is	- insee,	1st p. s.	as	que je	v-insee . . . .	that I might come	ac.
	- insses,	2nd "		que tu	v-insses . .	" thou mightest come	
	- înt,	3rd "		qu' il	v-înt . . . . .	" he might come	
	- inssions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	v-inssions . .	" we might come	
	- inssiez,	2nd "		que vous	v-inssiez . .	" you might come	
	- inssent,	3rd "		qu' ils	v-inssent . .	" they might come	

## The PRESENT Subj.

The Present Subjunctive, like the Imperfect of the Indicative, the Future and the Conditional, has but one termination for all French verbs (except *être* and *avoir*), which termination

is	- e,	1st p. s.	as	que je	vend-e . . . .	that I may sell	ac.
	- es,	2nd "		que tu	vend-es . .	" thou mayest sell	
	- e,	3rd "		qu' il	vend-e . . . .	" he may sell	
	- ions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	vend-ions . .	" we may sell	
	- iez,	2nd "		que vous	vend-iez . .	" you may sell	
	- ent,	3rd "		qu' ils	vend-ent . .	" they may sell	

## THE IMPERATIVE.

The Imperative has no termination of itself, for it borrows its persons, partly from the Present Indicative, and partly from the Present Subjunctive. It therefore possesses as many various terminations as the Present Indicative. I will give here only those which belong to the greater number of verbs conjugated alike in each of the four general classes.

The 1st termination, which belongs to all the verbs of the first class (except *Aller*, to go),

is	..... no.... 1st.....	as	.....	} &c.
	- e for the 2nd pers. sing.		parl-e .... speak (thou)	
	- e " 3rd "		qu'il parl-e .... let him speak	
	- ons for the 1st pers. plur.		parl-ons .. let us speak	
	- ez " 2nd "		parl-ez .... speak (ye)	
	- ent " 3rd "		qu'ils parl-ent.... let them speak	

The 2nd termination, which belongs to all the regular verbs of the 2nd class,

is	..... no.... 1st.....	as	.....	} &c.
	- is for the 2nd pers. sing.		obé-is .... obey (thou)	
	- isse " 3rd "		qu'il obé-issee.... let him obey	
	- issons for the 1st pers. plur.		obé-issons .. let us obey	
	- issez " 2nd "		obé-isseez .. obey (ye)	
	- issent " 3rd "		qu'ils obé-issent .. let them obey	

The 3rd termination, which belongs to 7 of the more regular verbs of the 3rd class,

is	..... no.... 1st.....	as	.....	} &c.
	- ois for the 2nd pers. sing.		reç-ois .... receive (thou)	
	- oive " 3rd "		qu'il reç-oive.... let him receive	
	- evons for the 1st pers. plur.		rec-evons .. let us receive	
	- evez " 2nd "		rec-evez .. receive (ye)	
	- oivent " 3rd "		qu'ils reç-oivent .. let them receive	

The 4th termination, which belongs to all the regular verbs of the 4th class,

is	..... no.... 1st.....	as	.....	} &c.
	- ds for the 2nd pers. sing.		ven-ds .... sell (thou)	
	- de " 3rd "		qu'ils ven-de .... let him sell	
	- dons for the 1st pers. plur.		ven-dons .. let us sell	
	- dez " 2nd "		ven-dez .... sell (ye)	
	- dent " 3rd "		qu'ils ven-dent .. let them sell	

## THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The Present Participle of all verbs, without any exception, ends in  
ant..... as donn-ant.....giving, &c.

## THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The Past Participle ends in one of the five following letters*, but with the exception of the first, none belongs exclusively to one particular class.

- é ..... is exclusively that of all the verbs ending in -er, as: *parlé*, &c., and of *naître* and *être*: *né*, *été*.  
i ..... is generally that of verbs ending in -ir, as: *agi*, *parti*, &c.; *failli*, *bouilli*, *cueilli*, &c.  
u ..... is that of nearly all the verbs ending in -oir, as: *reçu*, *voulu*, *vu*, &c.  
s ..... is that of such verbs as: *acquérir*, *asseoir*, *prendre*, *circoncre*, *mettre*, *clorre*, and derivatives, &c., as: *acquis*, *assis*, *pris*, *circoncis*, *mis*, *clos*, *résous*, &c.  
t ..... is that of such verbs as end in -frir, *vrir*, *indre*, of *mourir*, *faire*, *traire*, *dire*, *écrire*, *conduire*, and derivatives, and a very few others, as: *offert*, *mort*, *éteint*, *craint*, *joint*, *faït*, *dît*, *conduît*, &c.

* These are the masculine sing. terminations, to which *e* is added for the fem. and *s* for the plur., in the same manner as in adjectives. (See the last two pages at the end of the Dictionary.)

## THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

If the Student has been careful, whilst going through the Verbs of the TABLES, to learn the *Primitive Tenses*, as he has been advised to do in page xiv, No. 11; and has also paid due attention to the foregoing SYNOPSIS, the seven following rules for the *Formation of Tenses* will greatly assist his memory in remembering the inflections of the other tenses called *Derivatives*.

### Rule I*. The Plural of the Pres. Indicative

may generally be formed from the *Present Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* into .... *-ons* ..... *-ez* ..... *-ent*; as,

from	{	parl- <i>ant</i>	nous parl- <i>ons</i>	.. vous parl- <i>ez</i>	.... ils parl- <i>ent</i>	;	as,
		agiss- <i>ant</i>	nous agiss- <i>ons</i>	.. vous agiss- <i>ez</i>	.... ils agiss- <i>ent</i>	;	&c.
		vend- <i>ant</i>	nous vend- <i>ons</i>	.. vous vend- <i>ez</i>	.... ils vend- <i>ent</i>	;	

### Rule II†. The Imperfect

may also be formed from the *Present Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* into *-ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient*; as,

from	{	parl- <i>ant</i>	je parl- <i>ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient</i>	;	as,
		agiss- <i>ant</i>	j'agiss- <i>ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient</i>	;	&c.
		recev- <i>ant</i>	je recev- <i>ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient</i>	;	
		vend- <i>ant</i>	je vend- <i>ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient</i>	;	

### Rule III*. The Future

may generally be formed from the *Present Infinitive*, by changing its final *-r* or *re* into *-rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront*; as,

from	{	parle- <i>r</i>	.. je parle- <i>rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront</i>	;	as,
		agi- <i>r</i>	.. j'agi- <i>rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront</i>	;	&c.
		vend- <i>re</i>	.. je vend- <i>rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront</i>	;	

### Rule IV*. The Conditional

may generally be formed, like the future, from the *Pres. Inf.*, by changing its final *-r* or *re* into *-rais, -rais, -rait, -rions, -riez, -raient*; as,

from	{	parle- <i>r</i>	je parle- <i>rais, -rais, -rait, -rions, -riez, -raient</i>	;	as,
		agi- <i>r</i>	j'agi- <i>rais, -rais, -rait, -rions, -riez, -raient</i>	;	&c.
		vend- <i>re</i>	je vend- <i>rais, -rais, -rait, -rions, -riez, -raient</i>	;	

### Rule V*. The Present Subjunctive

may generally be formed from the *Pres. Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* ..... into *-e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent*; as,

from	{	parl- <i>ant</i> , ....	que je parl- <i>e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent</i>	;	as,
		agiss- <i>ant</i> , ....	que j'agiss- <i>e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent</i>	;	&c.
		vend- <i>ant</i> , ....	que je vend- <i>e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent</i>	;	

### Rule VI. The Preterite Subjunctive

may always be formed from the *Preterite Indicative*, by changing its terminations *-ai* into *asse*; *-is* into *isse*; *-us* into *usse*; and *-ins* into *insse*, as,

from	{	je parl- <i>ai</i> , que je parl- <i>asse, -asses, -ât, -assions, -assiez, -assent</i>	;	as,
		je fin- <i>is</i> , que je fin- <i>isse, -isses, -ît, -issions, -issiez, -issent</i>	;	&c.
		je reç- <i>us</i> , que je reç- <i>usse, -usses, -ût, -ussions, -ussiez, -ussent</i>	;	
		je conv- <i>ins</i> , que je conv- <i>insse, -insse, -înt, -ussions, -ussiez, -ussent</i>	;	

### Rule VII. The Imperative,

as it has already been observed, generally borrows its persons, partly from the *Pres. Ind.*, and partly from the *Pres. Subj.* Thus, the 2nd pers. sing. (for it has no 1st pers. sing.) and its 1st and 2nd pers. plural are generally those of the *Pres. Ind.*, and the 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. are always those of the *Pres. Subjunctive*.

* All verbs which in their *Pres. Participle* have a penult *e* (unaccented), as *menant, appelant, venant, recevant, devant, prenant*, &c., or end in that tense in *yant, as payant, fuyant, voyant, croyant*, deviate from the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th rules; for they change that *e* into some more distinct sound, as: *ils mènent, ils viennent, ils reçoivent*, &c. and the *y* into a single *i*, as: *ils paient, ils fuient, ils croient*, &c., before either of the mute syllables, *e, es, ent*. In this respect they are irregular.

† Except in *Avoir* (to have) and *Savoir* (to know).



# CLASSIFICATION.

## A LIST OF ALL THE MODELS OF VERBS ENDING IN

### ER

*Regular and Irregular.*

NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.
1.	aller B 6	7.	abr-éger A 2	{ * pi-ler O 9 pill-er O 10 éveill-er I 4 travaill-er V 4 mouill-er M 7 ai-mer B 4 nom-mer N 3 fer-mer I 8 for-mer J 4 fu-mer J 7 di-ner G 5 don-ner G 8 sou-per U 2 accou-pler A 6 mar-quer L 10 pa-der N 11 dési-der G 3 ado-der A 9 ju-der K 11 ra-der R 1 pri-der Q 6 po-der P 8 u-der V 7 pen-der O 6 ver-der X 2 pas-der O 2 tis-der V 2 da-der F 8 ci-der E 2 chan-ter D 7 con-ter E 8 por-ter P 7 res-ter S 4 quit-ter Q 9 lut-ter L 8 rebu-ter R 4 dou-ter G 10 en-trer H 8 la-ver L 1 pri-ver Q 7 trov-ver V 6 recou-vrer R 6 tax-er U 9 fix-er I 10 vex-er Y 10	
2.	pla-cer P 1 pronon-cer Q 8	8.	agré-er B 2		
3.	na-ger M 10 corri-ger E 10 lo-ger L 6 ju-ger K 10 son-ger T 10 man-ger L 9	9.	pê-cher O 4 mê-ler M 2 prê-ter Q 2 rê-ver S 6		
	ess-ayer I 1 abr-eyer A 3 pl-oyer P 4 ess-uy-er I 2	0.	pri-er Q 5 remer-cier R 10 certi-fier D 6 jou-er K 8 salu-er T 1		
	4' { † r-ayer R 3 grass-eyer K 1	10.	distin-guer G 7 mar-quer L 10		
	4'' { en-voyer H 10 ren-voyer H 10	11.	† argu-er T 1 Y 2		
	5.	dép-ecer G 1 g-eler J 9 s-emer T 4 † s-emer Y 8 m-ener M 3 p-ecer O 8 ach-eter A 7 l-eyer L 4 s-evrer T 8	12.		† annu-ler D 3 Y 1
5' { app-eler B 9 j-eter K 6		Each of the <i>Foregoing</i> classes requires a particular study.			
5'' † cach-eter Y 3		The <i>Following</i> are quite free from irregularities.			
6.		cél-ébrer D 5 rapi-écer Q 10 p-écher O 3 ex-écer Y 4 poss-éder P 9 tr-éfler Y 9 r-égler R 7 r-égner R 8 réint-égrer R 9 l-éguer L 2 rév-éler S 5 blasph-émer C 7 ali-éner B 5 re-céper Y 6 ab-équer A 1 esp-écer H 11 l-écer L 3 rép-éter S 1 pén-étrer O 5	déro-ber G 2 acca-bler A 5 vi-brer X 4 tâ-cher U 7 ca-cher D 4 cher-cher D 9 bou-cler C 9 an-crer B 7 deman-der F 10 engen-drer H 6 agré-er B 2 chauf-fer D 8 souf-fier U 1 encof-frer H 5 aveu-gler C 3 ga-gner J 8 si-gner T 9 distin-guer G 7 pri-er Q 5 sa-ler S 11 vo-ler X 8 brû-ler D 3		0. { † See the observations. * When <i>l</i> is not liquid.    When <i>l</i> is liquid. § When <i>s</i> articulates as <i>z</i> . §§ When <i>s</i> articulates as <i>c</i> in Cicero.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

## ER

*Referred to or from the Numbers in the Opposite List.*

If we suppose, as I have already stated, the whole number of French verbs to be 5,000, about 4,330—nearly all of them—end in *er*; and it may be encouraging to the Pupil to know that the whole of these (except *Aller* to go, *Envoyer* to send, and one of its compounds *Renvoyer* to send back) are *regular*. However, as I am convinced that the correct orthography, as well as the proper pronunciation, of many of them is less known than that of many others, and more likely to perplex even the French scholar, I will submit, on their respective peculiarities, a series of observations corresponding to each of the divisions in the preceding list.

0.— Verbs thus referred to are quite *regular*; they only differ in the final sounds of those persons which end in *e*, *es*, and *ent*.

*** Some may at first feel surprised that I should give so many different Models for verbs which are conjugated in the same way. But when experience has taught us—when we reflect that by giving only one model, as *Parler*, for instance, every verb which does not rhyme with it, in its *Present Indicative*, must necessarily offer some difficulties, especially to those who learn French verbs rather *by the ear* than by *mutation of letters*, then we find it expedient to increase the number of models. Thus, if we ask a child who has learnt by the ear the *Present Ind.* of the verb *Parler*, to conjugate like it the verb *Dévouer*, what will he say, instead of *parle*, *je parle*, *tu parles*, *il parle*, &c.? No doubt he will be perplexed; for *parle* and *dévoue* sound so differently, that the former will hinder rather than assist him in finding out the right sound. If on the contrary the child has previously been made to learn the verb *Jouer*, and is now requested to conjugate *dévouer*, then he will most likely connect *dévouer* with *jouer*, and say *je dévoue* as he said *je joue*. Therefore, by giving one model for each class of verbs which produce the same rhyme in their *Present Indicative*, and making the Learner repeat at least the *Present Indicative* of some, we shall doubtless remove one of the greatest difficulties attending the *Practice* of verbs ending in *er*.

### *On the Verb Aller to go.*

1.— *Aller* (to go), as most other *irregular* verbs, is found to be more so in those Tenses where it is most used, namely: in the *PRESENT Ind.* and in the *PRESENT Subj.*—specially in those persons which usually end in *e*, *es*, and *ent*. It is also *irregular* in the radical of its *FUT.* and *COND.* *j'irai*, &c., *j'irais*, &c., which tenses seem to be derived from the Latin Infinitive *ire* (to go). (See . . B 6, Z 5, and Z 6.)

### *On Verbs ending in -cer in the Pres. Infinitive.*

2.— It is a general principle, in French pronunciation, that *c* articulates as *s* when before *e*, *i* and *y*, and as *k* when before *a*, *o* and *u*. In verbs ending in *cer*, the *c* is constantly articulating as *s*; hence the necessity of using the cedilla under that *c* (*ç*) when it is immediately followed by *a* or *o*.

N.B.—The same remark applies to verbs ending in *cevoir*, where also the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* or *u*. (See the List of verbs ending in *oir*, No. 16.)

*On Verbs ending in -ger in the Pres. Infinitive.*

- 3.— In verbs of this termination, the *g* keeps its soft articulation through all their inflections. The practice of inserting a mute *e* between *g* . . *a* and *g* . . *o* arises from this other principle of French pronunciation, that *g* before *e* or *i* is soft, whilst it is hard before *a* or *o*. The presence of the *e* mute after the *g* serves, as it were, to deceive the eye and to prevent the *g* having its guttural articulation.

*On Verbs ending in -yer in the Pres. Infinitive.*

- 4.— It is now considered, as a general rule, that verbs ending in *yer* have their *y* changed into a single *i* when followed by *e* mute, thus: *j'essaie, j'essaierai, &c.*

**Rayer and Bégayer.**

- 4'.— However, some verbs ending in *ayer* and *eyer*, as *Rayer* (to streak), *Bégayer* (to stutter), *Grasseyer* (to lisp), and *Planchayer* (to floor), may preserve the *y* throughout. (See further on, No. 15.)

*.* For further information relative to these latter verbs, look for them in the DICTIONARY, or Second Part.

**Envoyer and Renvoyer.**

- 4".— *Envoyer* (to send), and one of its compounds, *Renvoyer* (to send back), besides changing occasionally their *y* into *i*, are irregular in their FUT. and COND. = *j'enverrai, j'enverrais, &c.*, instead of *j'envoierai, je renvoierais, &c.*, thus transforming (as it is done in most verbs ending in *oir*) the diphthongal *oie* into some other sound; here and in *Voir* and *Echoir* it is changed into *er* (pronounced *ê*). (See No. 15).

*On Verbs ending in ecer, enecr, ever, &c. in the Pres. Infinitive.*

- 5.— In such verbs as *lever, mener, sevrer, &c.*, that is, when a verb has in its Pres. Inf. a penultimate *e*, unaccented, and not pronounced *é* or *è*, that *e* must be pronounced *è* whenever the next consonant is followed by *e, es* or *ent* (mute); and to show that pronunciation of the preceding *e*, a grave accent (') must be used over it in all such cases (the FUT. and COND. included). But:—

*On Verbs ending in eler or eter in the Pres. Infinitive.*

- 5'.— In verbs ending in *eler* and *eter*, as *Appeler* B 9, *jeter* R 6, instead of using the grave accent, as in *Peler* O 4, and *Acheter* A 7, the *l* or *t* is doubled, thus: *j'appelle, j'appellerai, &c., je jette, je jetterai, &c.* Accordingly I have submitted every one of these verbs to a special investigation, and, upon the highest authority, I have referred each to its particular model.

N.B.—The reason upon which these different methods of showing the open sound of the *e* are founded seems to me to be this:—that when the *e* is to have a comparatively shorter sound, the *l* or *t* is doubled; otherwise the grave accent is to be used, thus: *il décide* (he betrays) is not to be pronounced as *il desselle* (he unsaddles).

- 5".— It is not unusual to find examples, even in the Dict. of the ACAD., in which no accent at all is put in the FUT. and COND. of some of these verbs, as: *je cacheterais, j'épousseterais*; and BESCHERELLE states that verbs ending in *emer*, as *Semer*, take no accent in the FUT. and COND. (See Table Y 3 and Y 8.) However, this is contrary to the best pronunciation of those verbs, and, moreover, to the general practice of spelling them: "*Je sèmerai* autour de la pierre, &c." says BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

- 5".— Verbs in which the penult *e* is sounded *é* or *è* in the PRES. INFINIT. (though no accent be over it), as *Vexer, Respecter, Grasseyer, &c.*, take of course no accent over that *e* in any part of their conjugation.

*On verbs ending in éder, éler, éter, écher, égler, égnier, &c. in the Pres. Inf.*

- 6.— In verbs of these terminations—that is, when a verb has an acute accent (') over the penultimate *e* of the Present Infinitive—as *Céler, Céder, Sécher, Régler, Régner, &c.*, the acute accent is changed into a grave one (') when the next syllable is *final* and ends in the obscure sound *e*, *es*, or *ent* (but not in the FUTURE and CONDITIONAL, where the former of those two conditions does not exist). Thus we write *céder* (to yield), *je cède, tu cèdes, ils cèdent*, but *je céderai, tu céderas, &c., je céderais, tu céderais, &c.*

*.* As the rule found in Grammars, relative to the conjugation of these verbs, is such as to mislead the student as to the use of the accent in the FUT. and CONDT., I think it necessary to point out here this inaccuracy. The rule which they give is generally worded thus:—"In verbs ending in *éler, éter, éder, &c.*, the acute accent is changed into the grave *whenever* it is followed by *e* mute." Now, in the Future and Conditional, it is followed by what is generally called *e* mute; therefore, if the rule be correct, the acute should be changed into the grave accent in those two tenses. This is not, however, the case: the rule of grammarians is insufficient, not to say defective. For many years I have purposely examined the way in which those two tenses have been written by various French writers, and in the Public Press, and I have almost invariably found that the acute accent (') is retained in each person of the Future and Conditional of those verbs which have that accent over the penultimate *e* of the Present Infinitive.

Thus, *céler* (to conceal) is spelt *je cèle*, but *je célerai* (ACAD.).

„ *céder* (to yield) „ *il cède*, but *il cédera* (PASCAL).

„ *léguer* (to bequeath) „ *il lègue*, but *il léguera* (ACAD.).

„ *régler* (to rule) „ *je règle*, but *il réglera* (FLORIAN).

„ *sécher* (to dry) „ *ils sèchent*, but *il séchera* (ACAD.).

It would be easy for me to add a mass of examples in support of the rule I have given above; but I trust these few will be found sufficient.

In my opinion, this general practice, of using the acute (') accent in the Fut. and Condit. of such verbs, is due to two reasons: 1st, because we see that accent used in the Pres. Infinitive and many other parts of those verbs; 2ndly, because it is founded upon this principle of French pronunciation:—that when two consecutive syllables end in *e* (another syllable following these two in the same word), the former *e* is usually pronounced and written *é*, as in the words *allégement, élever, médecin, prévenir, &c.* But, why is the *é* written with an acute accent in these latter words? I explain it thus:—*è* (in French *à ouvert*) requires a comparatively wider opening of the mouth, in its utterance, than *é* (in French *é fermé*). Now, when each of the two last syllables of a word ends in *e* (the last being *e* mute, as in *père, mère, &c.*), we always strengthen the sound of the penultimate *e*, and in so doing we open our mouths wider, as it is the last full sound in the word; but when two such syllables are followed in the same word by a third syllable, as in *médecin, prévenir, &c.*, the greater speed we use to arrive at the subsequent sound (which is always a full one), prevents us keeping our mouths quite so open as in the former cases, and hence the antepenult *e* becomes *é* (*é fermé*).

Be this as it may, however, let us remember that GENERAL CUSTOM, and not reason, is the law of language†. “*Si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi,*” said HORACE.

I trust the above observations will be duly appreciated by those engaged in teaching our language, and perhaps grammarians will hereafter give a better rule relative to these verbs.

† Il ne faut pas que la raison prévale sur l'usage. (FRENCH ACADEMY.)

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*On Verbs ending in éger in the Pres. Infinitive.*

- 7.— The only exceptions to the preceding rule, are verbs ending in *éger*, which preserve the *acute* accent over the *é* in all their inflections; thus *Abréger* makes *j'abrége*, *j'abrégerai*, &c. (FRENCH ACADEMY). This rule applies, without a single exception, to all the verbs ending in *éger*. Never, in fact, should the combination of these three letters *ege* occur in any word, be it a verb or a noun, without having the *acute* accent over the first *e*—not the grave. It is in keeping with this rule that we spell *parlé-je*?, *dussé-je*...!, &c. with an *acute* and not a grave accent; for observe that *g* and *j* between *e* represent exactly the same articulation. (See Nos. 8 and 17.)
- 

*On Verbs ending in éer in the Pres. Inf.*

- 8.— In verbs of this termination, the first *é* always keeps its *acute* accent:—*j'agréé*, *j'agréérai*, &c. Observe that in the Past Participle *fem.* there must naturally be three *ées* in succession, the first two accented (') and the last quite mute. (See No. 15.)
- 

*On Verbs ending in éler, éter, écher, &c. in the Pres. Inf.*

- 9.— Verbs with a circumflex accent (ˆ) over the penult *e* of the Pres. Infinitive, invariably retain that accent throughout their conjugation.
- 

*On Verbs ending in ier, as Prier, Lier, &c.*

- 10.— Verbs of this termination are quite regular. Only observe that, in the 1st and 2nd pers. Plur. of the *Imperfect. Ind.* and *Pres. Subj.*, there will naturally be two *is* in succession—*que nous priions*, *que vous priiez*—each *i* to be heard separately. (See No. 15; and *Re* 28.)
- 

*On Verbs ending in ouer (and uer when u is sounded).*

- 11.— In verbs of these terminations, a *dieresis* (¨) is used over the *i*, after the *u*, in the 1st and 2nd pers. Plur. of the *Imperf. Ind.* and *Pres. Subj.*, to separate those two vowels, for *jouions* might be pronounced *joui-ons* instead of *jou-ions*. (This remark applies also to the verbs *Conclure* and *Exclure*. See Table E 4.) See also No. 15. But:—
- 

*On Verbs ending in guer and quer, as Distinguer, Marquer, &c.*

- 12.— In verbs of these terminations, the *u* being *silent*, no *dieresis* is used over the following *i*. They are quite regular. But:—
- 

*In the Verb Arguer (to argue) the u is sounded.*

- 13.— This verb, which ought to have a *dieresis*, at least in the cases mentioned in Rule 11, is conjugated (Y 2) without *any* by the French Academy. (See No. 15.)
- 

**Annuler.**

- 14.— *Annuler* (to *annul*, in Latin *annulare*) is the only verb of this termination requiring a notice. Some grammarians assert that the *l* ought to be doubled when followed by a mute *e*—thus, to write *annul*, but *j'annulle*, *j'annullerai*, &c., as I have exhibited it in Table Y 1. Others, on the contrary, and many modern writers, seeing no reason why the *l* should be doubled before *e* mute (only one being used in the other parts), spell it, in all cases, with only one *l*, as in D 3.

*.* The cause of this disagreement arises from this fact: a hundred years ago *Annuler*, like *Appeler* (to call), was spelt with double *ll* in all its conjugation; and no doubt the habit of still using *ll* before *e* mute is due to a remembrance of some of its forms, kept up by some authors through their analogy with *nulle*, *nulles* and *nullement*, *fem.* and *adv.* of the adjective *nul*.

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15.—I must here observe that in such *Fut.* and *Cond.* as, *je prierai, je prierais; j'emploierai, j'emploierais; j'avouerais j'essuierais, &c. &c.*; that is to say, when the *e* of the termination *erai, &c. erais, &c.* is preceded by a sounded vowel, that *e* is quite mute, and from this fact Poets sometimes suppress it, and put a circumflex accent (ˆ) over the preceding vowel, (unless it be an *é* accented, as in *agréront,*) thus: *je prirai, &c. je prirais; j'emploirai, &c.; je louirai, j'agrérarai, &c.* But as this mode of spelling is not tolerated in prose, be careful to have always *e* before the terminations *rai, &c.*, and *rais* of the *Fut.* and *Cond.* of all the verbs ending in *er*, except *Aller, Envoyer, and Renvoyer.*

15'.—Another assumption taken by Poets, but which more particularly applies to verbs ending in *oir*, is that of suppressing, for the sake of the rhyme, the final *s* of the 1st *Pers. Sing.* of the *Pres.*, and sometimes of the *Pret. Ind.* thus writing:

*je doi; j'aperçoi; je prévoi; je voi; je vi; je construi; &c.*, instead of:  
*je dois; j'aperçois; je prévois; je vois; je vis; je construis; &c.*

*Suppression of the s in the Imperative.*

16.—Observe that the final *s* which is the characteristic of the 2nd *Pers. Sing.* of every tense has disappeared in the IMPERATIVE after *e* or *a*, as in: *Donne-moi la main; Offre-lui ton bras; Sache en profiter; Aie patience; Va à ta pension, &c.* Yet remember that it must resume its place, for sake of euphony, whenever that 2nd *Pers. Sing.* is joined to either of the Pronouns *y* or *en* governed by that IMPERATIVE, in which cases the hyphen (-) comes between them. Thus:—*Donnes-en à tes amis; Offres-en à ces Dames; Si tu veux aller à la campagne, vas-y de suite; Mènes-y tes sœurs; Aies-en soin.* But it would be incorrect to say or write; *Parles en homme d'honneur; Vas en campagne;* where *en* is a proposition. Nor would it be correct to say:—*Saches-en profiter; Vas-en prendre; Vas-y mettre ordre;* where *en* or *y* is governed by the following verb, and not by the preceding IMPERATIVE. Therefore write and say:—*Parle en homme d'honneur; Va en campagne; Sache en profiter; Va en prendre; Va y mettre ordre,* without either *s* or hyphen.

*Of the accent in parle-je? &c. interrogative.*

17.—Observe, that when the 1st *Pers. Sing.* of any tense,* ends in *e* (obscure), and is united to the pronoun *-je*, used interrogatively or otherwise, as: *Parlé-je?* (do I speak?) *Fussé-je?* (were I?) *Eussé-je?* (had I?) *Dussé-je?* (ought I?) *Puissé-je?* (may I?) the *e* of the pronoun *-je*, being then considered in pronunciation as the last syllable of the compound word, becomes *obscure*, and the final *e* of the verb takes the acute accent (ˆ) as it is usual in words ending in *é*, thus: *Vous parlé-je? Fussé-je roi!* As if it were:—*Parlége; Fussége, &c.* But I would have it well understood, that when the final *e* of the verb is quite mute, as in:—*Prie-je? Emploie-je? Essuie-je? Agrée-je? Argue-je?* &c., the use of any accent, in such cases, is contrary to the spirit of the preceding law.

17'.—It follows, from the above observation, that when the final *e* of the Verb receives an accent, the preceding syllable must be the same as it is in the *Pres. INFINITIVE*, thus write and pronounce:—

*Je mène, from mener, but mené-je?* (do I lead?)

*J'espère, from espérer, but espéré-je?* (do I hope?)

*J'appelle, from appeler, but appelé-je?* (do I call?)

It is in conformity to this rule that BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE has said “*Ayez de la décence, répété-je tous les jours à mes gens.*”

17".—Be it observed, however, that, as in verbs ending in *er*, both the 1st. *Pers. Sing.* of the PRESENT *Ind.* and the same *Pers.* of the PRETERIT *Ind.* would produce the same sound, when used *interrogatively*, it is more advisable, even on that account, to make use of another interrogative form, such as:—*Est-ce que?* (*Est-ce que je vous parle?*) (*Est-ce que je vous parlai?*) instead of *vous parlé-je?* (See Table Z 8.)

# CLASSIFICATION

OF THE VERBS ENDING IN

## IR

All the Irregular, from No 1 to 20, followed by some of the Regular (0).

NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	
1	dor-mir	G 9	of-frir	N 6	13. { * saill-ir	S 9
	dédor-mir	"	mésor-frir	"	(to project.)	
	désendor-mir	"	souf-frir	"	14. { tressaill-ir	V 5
	endor-mir	"	ou-vrir	N 8	assaill-ir	"
	redor-mir	"	entr'ou-vrir	"	15. { haïr	K 4
	rendor-mir	"	rou-vrir	"	16. { mourir	M 8
	sen-tir	T 5	cou-vrir	"	17. { Def. géair	Dict.
	assen-tir	"	décou-vrir	"	18. { Def. ouïr	Dict.
	consen-tir	"	recou-vrir	"	19. { Def. isair	Dict.
	pressen-tir	"			20. { Def. férir	Dict.
	ressen-tir	"				
	men-tir	"	cou-rir	F 2		
	démen-tir	"	accou-rir	"		
	repen-tir	"	concou-rir	"		
	2	par-tir	O 1	discou-rir	"	
* repar-tir		"	encou-rir	"		
* sor-tir		T 11	parcou-rir	"		
* ressor-tir		"	recou-rir	"		
ser-vir		T 7	secou-rir	"		
resser-vir		"				
-tenir		V 1	ac-quérir	A 8		
abs-ténir		"	con-quérir	"		
appar-ténir		"	en-quérir	"		
at-ténir		"	-quérir	"		
con-ténir		"	recon-quérir	"		
dé-ténir		"	re-quérir	"		
entre-ténir		"	bouill-ir	C 10		
main-ténir		"	débouill-ir	"		
ob-ténir		"	ébouill-ir	"		
0.	re-ténir	"	parbouill-ir	"		
	sou-ténir	"	rebouill-ir	"		
	-venir	X 1	cueill-ir	F 7		
	a-venir	"	accueill-ir	"		
	ad-venir	"	recueill-ir	"		
	circon-venir	"	-vêtir	X 3		
	contre-venir	"	dé-vêtir	"		
	con-venir	"	re-vêtir	"		
	dépré-venir	"	-faillir	I 5		
	de-venir	"	dé-faillir	&		
	discon-venir	"	re-faillir	Y 5		
	inter-venir	"	* bé-nir	C 6		
	mésa-venir	"	* rebé-nir	"		
	par-venir	"	* fl-eurir	J 3		
	pré-venir	"	(to prosper.)	"		
pro-venir	"	* refl-eurir	"			
rede-venir	"	(to prosper again.)	"			
ressou-venir	"					
re-venir	"					
sou-venir	"					
sur-venir	"					

Any verb in *ir*, not found in the preceding lists, is *reg.* and may be conjugated as any of the following:

su-bir	U 3
adou-cir	A 10
applau-dir	B 10
obé-ir	N 5
a-gir	B 1
enva-hir	H 9
flé-chir	I 11
fran-chir	J 5
enno-blir	H 7
* saill-ir	S 10
vieill-ir	X 5
jaill-ir	K 5
po-lir	P 6
em-plir	H 4
gé-mir	J 10
fi-nir	I 9
crou-pir	F 6
ché-rir	D 10
ai-grir	B 3
flé-trir	J 1
* fleu-rir	J 2
appan-vrir	B 8
§ choi-sir	D 11
§ § gros-sir	K 3
aver-tir	C 2
assor-tir	"
déassor-tir	"
jou-ir	K 9
ra-vir	R 2
asser-vir	"

Any verb in *ir*, not found in the preceding lists, is *reg.* and may be conjugated as any of the following:

su-bir	U 3
adou-cir	A 10
applau-dir	B 10
obé-ir	N 5
a-gir	B 1
enva-hir	H 9
flé-chir	I 11
fran-chir	J 5
enno-blir	H 7
* saill-ir	S 10
viell-ir	X 5
jaill-ir	K 5
po-lir	P 6
em-plir	H 4
gê-mir	J 10
fl-nir	I 9
crou-pir	F 6
ché-rir	D 10
ai-grir	B 3
flé-trir	J 1
* fleu-rir	J 2
appau-vrir	B 8
§ choi-sir	D 11
§ § gros-sir	K 3
aver-tir	C 2
assor-tir	"
désassor-tir	"
jou-ir	K 9
ra-vir	R 2
asser-vir	"

* These are differently conjugated according to different meaning, as indicated in the Dict.

§ When *s* articulates as *s*.

§ § When *s* articulates as *c* soft.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

## IR

*Referred to the Numbers of the Opposite List.*

0. The whole number of verbs ending in *-ir*, is about 380. Of this number, 280 are conjugated alike, and have their *primitive tenses* formed, by changing the final *ir* of the PRES. INF. into *issant*, for the PRES. PART.; into *is*, for the PRESENT and PRETERITE IND.; and into *i*, for the PAST PART., as: *agir*, *agissant*, *agi*, *j'agis*, *j'agis*. These are called *regular*. Some of them are found at the end of the opposite list against the mark 0. The 100 others are chiefly distinguished from those which are *regular* in this, that their PRES. PART. does not end in *issant*. I have ranged them all in separate divisions, thus exhibiting under the same *brace* (in the opposite list,) all those which have the same peculiarities.
1. DORMIR, &c.—The 1st of these divisions, which only contains verbs ending in *mir*, *tir*, *vir*, is principally distinguished from the others, in the Sing. of the PRES. IND. where it changes the terminations *mir*, *tir*, *vir*, into *s*, for the 1st and 2nd Person, and into *t*, for the 3rd, as: *dormir*, *je dors*, *tu dors*, *il dort*, &c., &c. Compared with *agir*, they are *irregular*, though their Derivative tenses are regularly formed from the Primitive. Some are regular, in a particular meaning, and are marked thus.*
2. TENIR (to hold) *venir* (to come) and all their Compounds, form the 2nd Division. They are very *irregular*, both in their Primitive and Derivative tenses, and this, on account of the penult *e* of the *Infinitive*. Note the difference between the *Pres.* and the *Pret. Ind.* Sing.—Observe how the penult *e* is changed in the *Fut.* and *Cond.* And what it becomes in the *Pres. Ind.* and *Sub.*, when followed by the obscure syllables *e*, *es* and *ent*. Notice also the *Past Part.* which ends in *u*.
3. The chief characteristic of this division of verbs which end in *frir* or *vrir*, is the peculiar termination *-ert*, of their *Past Part.* Also mark that their *Pres. Ind.* ends in *e*, *es*, *e*, &c.
4. COURIR, and all its Compounds, deserve special attention, as to their *Past Part.* *couru*, &c.; and as to the spelling and pronunciation of the double *r* of their *Fut.* and *Cond.* (See in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 20.)
5. The distinctive mark of these verbs is the termination *-is* of their *Past Part.*; but, observe how the penult *e* of the *Inf.* has been changed, when the next syllable has the *obscure* sound of *e*. As for the pronunciation of the double *r*, in their *Fut.* and *Cond.* (See in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 20.)
6. BOUILLIR and its four Compounds are quite regular as to the formation of their Derivative tenses, but it must be remembered that two of its Primitive tenses which are: the PRESENT IND. *je bous*, &c., and the PRES. PART. *bouillnt*, regulate the inflections of most of their tenses.
7. CUEILLIR.—The greatest irregularity of *Cueillir* and its Compounds is of having *e* instead of *i*, before the *Present Ind.* and *Subj.* This peculiarity arises from our natural tendency to pronounce *i* like *e* after the liquid *ill*.
8. VÊTRE and its Compounds, are regular as to the formation of their Derivative tenses; but observe that the *Present Ind.* is *je vêts*, &c.; the *Present Part.* *vêtant*; and the *Past Part.* *vêtu*.
9. FAILLIR, &c.—These verbs are very seldom used in certain tenses. They are chiefly irregular in the *Pres. Part.*, and in the Sing. of the *Pres. Ind.*, as: *je faux*, &c., (for further information, see them in the Dict.)
10. BÉNIR and *rebénir* have each a double *Past Part.* *béni*, &c., when they signify blessed, as by the invisible grace of GOD; and *bénit*, &c. (with a *t*), signifying consecrated by a religious ceremony.
11. FLEURIR and *refleurir* are only irregular in their figurative sense of *to prosper*. (See in the Dict.)
12. FUIR and *s'enfuir*, regulate most of their inflections by their *Pres. Part.* *fuyant*, &c., changing however, the *y* into *i* before *e* mute, as in verbs ending in *yer*.
13. SAILLIR, signifying *to project*, is irregular and defective. Mark its *Pres. Ind.*, its *Fut.* and *Cond.*, and its *Pres. Part.*; but *Saillir*... S 10, to gush out, though defective, is regular.
14. TRESSAILLIR and *assailir*, make in the PRES. PART. *tressaillant*, &c., and *je tressaille*, &c., in the *Pres. Ind.* (See No. 7.)
15. HAIR, is only irregular in the *Sing.* of the *Pres. Ind.*, and of course in the 2nd *Pers. Sing.* of the *Imperative*, where the *i* looses its diæresis thus: *je hais*, *tu hais*, *il hait*; *hais*; which are pronounced *je hès*, *tu hès*, *il hèt*; *hès*. As the diæresis is necessary in the 1st and 2nd *Pers. Plur.* of the *Pres. Ind.*, and in the 3rd *Pers. Sing.* of the *Pret.*, *Sub.*, the circumflex accent (ˆ) cannot be used in such cases. (See *ouir* in the Dict.)
16. MOURIR, makes *je meurs*, &c., in the *Pres. Ind.*, *mort* in the *Past Part.*, and *mourant* in the *Pres. Part.* As for the pronunciation of the double *r* of its *Fut.* and *Cond.* (See in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 20.)
17. } GÉSIR, OUIR, ISSIR, and FÉRIR, which
18. } are very defective, have each their
19. } peculiarities mentioned with them in
20. } the DICTIONARY.



# CLASSIFICATION.

A LIST OF *ALL* THE VERBS ENDING IN

**OIR**

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR,

IN THE ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THEIR TERMINATIONS,

WITH THE TABLE-MARK OF EACH CLASS.

TERMI- NATIONS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.	TERMI- NATIONS.	NO. OF OBSERV.	TABLE MARKS.
-choir	1.	dé-choir * -choir * re-choir	-voir	13.	-voir entre-voir re-voir
	2.	é-choir		14.	avoir * ravoir
	3.	-valoir équi-valoir re-valoir		15.	savoir
-loir	4.	pré-valoir		16.	re-cevoir aper-cevoir con-cevoir dé-cevoir per-cevoir
	5.	falloir		16'.	-devoir re-devoir
	6.	-vouloir * re-vouloir		17.	pré-voir
	7.	se condouloir		18.	pour-voir dépour-voir
	8.	souloir		19.	-pleuvoir re-pleuvoir
-roir	9.	apparoir		20.	-monvoir dé-mouvoir é-mouvoir pro-mouvoir
	9'.	comparoir		21.	pouvoir
-seoir	10.	-seoir mes-seoir			
	11.	sur-seoir			
	12.	as-seoir ras-seoir			

* See these in the Dictionary.

N.B. In almost every System of Conjugations, the terms *regular* and *irregular* are comparative, not absolute. They signify: *verbs conjugated as, or contrary to, certain fixed Models, set up by this or that particular grammarian, but some of these models, when compared with the general rules of the Formation of Tenses, are found to be themselves more or less irregular.* For instance, *Recevoir*, which is generally given as the model of verbs ending in *oir*, is not so from its being a *regular* verb, but because it is one of the greatest number of verbs in *oir* conjugated alike. (Compare the above divisions), and is of more importance than its followers.—*Pouvoir* (No. 18), which is the most regular of any, must yet change the *y* of its Present Participle into *i*, before, *e*, *ee*, or *ent*.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

## OIR

*Referred to the Nos. of the Opposite List.*

Verbs ending in *Oir* are about 40, as contained in the OPPOSITE LIST, and all of them are Irregular, either with regard to their Primitive, or to their Derivative Tenses. (See the note under their list.)

1. Déchoir, &c.—Most of the tenses of verbs ending in *choir* are now out of use, *choir* is changed into *cherrai*, *cherrais* for the *Fut.* and *Cond.*; but the double *r* articulates as one. (See in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 21.)
2. ÉCHOIR.—See Table H 1, and in the Dict.
3. VALOIR, *Equivaloir* and *Revaloir*, are conjugated alike. Mark specially, the *Pres. Ind.* *je vauz*, &c., the *Fut.* and *Cond.* *je vaudrai*, &c. and all the *Pres. Sub.*, *que je vaille*, &c. but:—
4. PREVALOIR differs from the three last verbs in its *Pres. Sub.* which is regular: *que je prévale*, *que tu prévalues*, *qu'il prévale*, &c.
5. FALLOIR, which is impersonal, follows the analogy of *valoir*. (No. 3.)
6. VOULOIR & *Revouloir* follow also the analogy of *Valoir* (No. 3), but are not impersonal. *Revouloir* is very little used. Mark the *Imperative* of *Vouloir*, and see the note on it, in the Dict.
7. SE CONDOULOIR, is only used in the
8. *Pres. Inf.* *Souloir* is no longer used. (See
9. in the Dict.) *Apparoir*, a law term, is only used in the *Pres. Inf.*, preceded by the verb *Faire*, and in the third *Pers. Sing.* of the *Pres. Ind.*: *il appert*, (it is evident.)—*Comparoir*, also a law term, is only used in its *Pres. Inf.* and yet *Comparâître* is now generally used for it.
10. SEOIR, to beseech well, and *Messeoir*, to beseech ill, are very defective, and only used in the third persons. *Seoir*, signifying, to sit, to be situated, is only used in its *Present Participle*: *séant*, and in its *Past Participle*: *sés*, *sise*, &c.
11. SURSEOIR, a law term, chiefly used in its *Past Part.* *sursis sursise*, &c. is the most regular of the verbs ending in *Seoir*. Some spell the *Sing.* of the *Pres. Ind.* without the mute *e*.
12. ASSEOIR and *rasseoir*, which are constantly used, are extremely Irregular. They have been conjugated in different ways, but the ACADEMY, has decided, that they should be conjugated as I have exhibited them; and almost all Grammarians and Authors agree to use that form. Observe that the diphthong *eo* of the *Inf. Pres.* is changed into *ié* in the *Fut.*

and *Cond.*, and that the *ey* of the *Pres. Part.* has been preserved everywhere, as in most verbs ending in *oyer*.

13. VOIR, *Entrevoir* and *Revoir*, chiefly differ from the other verbs ending in *voir*, in their *Fut.* and *Cond.*, where the diphthong *oi* of the *Pres. Inf.* is changed into *er* thus; *je verrai*, &c. *je verrais*, pronounced *je vérrai*, *je vérrais*, &c. (For the *r*, see in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 21.) Observe that the *Pres. Part.* ending in *oyant*, the *y* must be changed into *i* before *e* mute, as in the case of verbs ending in *oyer*. (See List *er* 4, 4' & 15'.)
14. } AVOIR, *Savoir*, as well as *Pouvoir* (21.)
15. } *Vouloir* (6) and *Asseoir* (12) being constantly used, are found to be most irregular. Each of them has a separate conjugation.
16. RECEVOIR and *Devoir*, and all their Compounds are conjugated alike. They are not less irregular than the others. (See the note under the opposite list.) First, a cedilla must be placed under the *c* of those ending in *cevoir*, when followed by *o* or *u* as: *je reçois*, &c., *je reçois*, &c. 2ndly, the penult *e* of the *Pres. Part.* *recevant* is changed into *oi*, when the next syllable ends in *e*, *es* and *ent*, thus: *que je reçoive*, &c. *que je doive*, &c.; and as to *Devoir*, the *Past Part.* masculine singular *dû* must have a circumflex accent over the *u*, to distinguish it from the article *du*. It is also used in *redû*, Masc. Sing.
17. PREVOIR, differs from *Voir* (13) in its *Fut.* and *Cond.*: *je prévoirai*, &c., *je prévoirais*, &c.
18. POURVOIR and *Dépourvoir*, also differ from *Voir* (13) in their *Fut.* and *Cond.*: *je pourvoirai*, &c., *je pourvoirais*, &c., but likewise in their *Preterite Ind.* and *Subj.*: *je pourvus*, *que je pourvusse*, &c.
19. PLEUVOIR, in its proper sense, is only used in the *Sing.* But in its figurative sense it is used both in the *Sing.* and *Plural*. "*Les balles pleuvaient de toutes parts.*"
20. Observe where, in the conjugation of *Mouvoir* and Compounds, the syllable *mou*, is changed into *meu*. The *Past Part.* *mû* alone takes the circumflex accent: when it is masculine *Sing.*; its Compounds do not take it.
21. POUVOIR changes *pou* into *peu* occasionally, and only one *r* of its *Fut.* and *Cond.* is pronounced. (See in the Introduction, page xv, No. 21.)

# CLASSIFICATION OF ALL THE VERBS ENDING IN

## RE

### REGULAR AND IRREGULAR;

*In the alphabetical order of their final letters; with the Table-mark of each class.*

—CRE.	—DRE.	—IRE.	—ORE.	—TRE.	—PRE.	—URE.	—VRE.
1. vain-cre	V 8	déj-oiudre	"	20. -dire	G 6	35. -clore	E 3
convain-cre	"	disj-oiudre	"	re-dire	"	dé-clore	"
2. -prendre	Q 1	enj-oiudre	"	21. contre-dire	E 9	en-clore	"
ap-prendre	"	*-oiudre	"	dé-dire	"	for-clore	"
com-prendre	"	rej-oiudre	"	inter-dire	"	36. é-clore	H 2
dé-prendre	"	* poiudre	P 6	mé-dire	"	37. rom-pre	S 8
désap-prendre	"	7. répon-dre	S 2	22. mau-dire	M 1	corrom-pre	"
entre-prendre	"	0. confon-dre	"	23. suf-fire	U 4	dérom-pre	"
s'é-prendre	"	fon-dre	"	24. con-fire	E 6	interrom-pre	"
se mé-prendre	"	morfon-dre	"	décon-fire	"	* courre	Dict.
rap-prendre	"	parfon-dre	"	25. -lire	L 6	recourre	"
sur-prendre	"	refon-dre	"	é-lire	"	38. être	I 3
3. ven-dre	V 10	semon-dre	"	pré-lire	"	39. -naître	N 1
0. appen-dre	"	ton-dre	"	réé-lire	"	re-naître	"
atten-dre	"	8. per-dre	O 7	re-lire	"	40. con-naître	E 7
condescen-dre	"	0. reper-dre	"	26. -boire	O 8	mécon-naître	"
défen-dre	"	9. mor-dre	M 6	re-boire	"	recon-naître	"
dépen-dre	"	0. démor-dre	"	s'em-boire	"	41. -paître	N 9
descen-dre	"	remor-dre	"	27. -croire	F 4	re-paître	Y 7
déten-dre	"	tor-dre	"	ac-croire	"	42. pa-raître	N 10
disten-dre	"	détor-dre	"	dé-croire	"	appa-raître	"
enten-dre	"	retor-dre	"	mé-croire	"	compa-raître	"
épan-dre	"	10. cou-dre	F 1	re-croire	"	compa-raître	"
éten-dre	"	décou-dre	"	28. -rire	S 7	repa-raître	"
fen-dre	"	recou-dre	"	sou-rire	"	43. -croître	F 6
méven-dre	"	11. mou-dre	F 6	29. é-crire	H 3	ac-croître	"
pen-dre	"	émou-dre	"	circons-crire	"	dé-croître	"
pourfen-dre	"	remou-dre	"	dé-crire	"	re-croître	"
préfen-dre	"	rémo-dre	"	ins-crire	"	sur-croître	"
refen-dre	"	12. ab-soudre	A 4	pres-crire	"	44. * tistre	Dict.
répan-dre	"	dis-soudre	"	pros-crire	"	45. -battre	O 6
repen-dre	"	13. ré-soudre	S 3	ré-crire	"	com-battre	"
reten-dre	"	* soudre	Dict.	sous-crire	"	dé-battre	"
réten-dre	"	soudre	"	trans-crire	"	s'é-battre	"
reven-dre	"	14. -faire	I 6	30. -frir	Dict.	em-battre	"
sousenten-dre	"	contre-faire	"	re-frir	"	ra-battre	"
ten-dre	"	dé-faire	"	31. condui-re	E 6	re-battre	"
4. cr-aiudre	F 3	for-faire	"	construi-re	"	46. -mettre	M 4
contr-aiudre	"	mal-faire	"	cui-re	"	ad-mettre	"
pl-aiudre	"	mé-faire	"	déconstrui-re	"	com-mettre	"
5. t-eindre	U 10	par-faire	"	décui-re	"	compro-mettre	"
astr-eindre	"	re-faire	"	écondui-re	"	dé-mettre	"
att-eindre	"	redé-faire	"	endui-re	"	é-mettre	"
av-eindre	"	sur-faire	"	indui-re	"	s'entre-mettre	"
c-eindre	"	satis-faire	"	instrui-re	"	o-mettre	"
dép-eindre	"	15. -plaître	P 2	introdui-re	"	per-mettre	"
dét-eindre	"	com-plaître	"	produi-re	"	pro-mettre	"
empr-eindre	"	dé-plaître	"	recondui-re	"	re-mettre	"
enc-eindre	"	16. braire	D 1	recui-re	"	sou-mettre	"
enfr-eindre	"	17. traire	V 3	rédui-re	"	trans-mettre	"
épr-eindre	"	abs-traire	"	rendui-re	"	47. con-clure	E 4
ét-eindre	"	at-traire	"	reprodui-re	"	ex-clure	"
étr-eindre	"	dis-traire	"	sédui-re	"	* reclure	"
f-eindre	"	ex-traire	"	tradui-re	"	48. -suivre	U 6
g-eindre	"	ren-traire	"	32. -luire	L 7	pour-suivre	"
p-eindre	"	re-traire	"	re-luire	"	s'en-suivre	"
ratt-eindre	"	sous-traire	"	entre-luire	"	49. -vivre	X 6
rep-eindre	"	18. taire	U 8	33. -nuire	N 4	re-vivre	"
restr-eindre	"	19. circon-cire	I 1	s'entre-nuire	"	sur-vivre	"
ret-eindre	"	décircon-cire	"	34. bruire	D 2		
réteindre	"	oc-cire	"				

* See these also in the Dictionary.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

## RE

*Referred to the Nos. of the opposite List, and of next page.*

The whole number of verbs ending in *re* is 244 as contained in the opposite List, where I have placed together all those which follow the same Conjugation. Thus one of each will be used to exhibit the peculiarities of its correlatives; and as these divisions chiefly differ from each other in the *formation* of their *primitive tenses*, the best plan will be to lay down the *five* primitive tenses of the 1st verb of each series, in the same order as they are numbered in the *opposite List*.

No.	pr. INFINITIVE	pr. PARTICIPLE	pas. PARTICIPLE	PRESENT ind.	PRETERIT ind.	No.
1	vain-cre	vain quant	vain cu	je vain cs	je vain quis	1
2	prendre	prenant	pris	je prends	je pris	2
o3	ven-dre	ven dant	ven du	je vends	je vendis	3
4	crain-dre	craignant	craint	je crains	je craignis	4
5	tein-dre	teignant	teint	je teins	je teignis	5
6	joindre	joignant	joint	je joins	je joignis	6
o7	répon-dre	répondant	répondu	je réponds	je répondis	3
o8	per-dre	per dant	per du	je perds	je perdis	
o9	mor-dre	mor dant	mor du	je mords	je mordis	
10	cou-dre	cou sant	cou su	je couds	je cousis	10
11	mou-dre	mou lant	mou lu	je mouds	je moulus	
12	ab-soudre	absolvant	absous	absous		
13	ré-soudre	résolvant	résous or résolu	je résous	je résolus	14
14	faire	faisant	fait	je fais	je fis	
15	plaire	plaisant	plu	je plais	je plus	
16	braire			il brait		16
17	traire	trayant	trait	je traie		17
18	taire	taisant	tû	je tais	je tus	18
19	circoncire	circoncisant	circoncis	je circoncis	je circoncis	19
20	dire	disant	dit	je dis	je dis	20
21	contredire	contredisant	contredit	je contredis	je contredis	
22	maudire	maudissant	maudit	je maudis	je maudis	
23	suffire	suffisant	suffi	je suffis	je suffis	24
24	confire	confisant	confit	je confis	je confis	
25	lire	lisant	lu	je lis	je lus	
26	boire	buvant	bu	je bois	je bus	26
27	croire	croyant	crû	je crois	je crus	27
28	rire	riant	ri	je ris	je ris	28
29	écrire	écrivant	écrit	je écris	je écrivis	29
30	frire		frit			30
31	conduire	conduisant	conduit	je conduis	je conduisis	31
32	luire	tuisant	lui	je luis		32
33	nuire	nuisant	nui	je nuis	je nuisis	33
34	bruire	bruyant		il bruit		34
35	clore		clos	je clos		35
36	éclore		éclos	il éclot		
37	rompre	rompant	rompu	je romps	je rompis	
38	être	étant	été	je suis	je fus	38
39	naître	naissant	né	je nais	je naquis	39
40	connaître	connaissant	connu	je connais	je connus	
41	paître	paissant	pu	je pais		
42	paraître	paraissant	paru	je parais	je parus	42
43	croître	croissant	crû	je crois	je crûs	
44	tistre		tissu			
45	battre	battant	battu	je bats	je battis	45
46	mettre	mettant	mis	je mets	je mis	
47	conclure	concluant	conclu	je conclus	je conclus	
48	suivre	suivant	suivi	je suis	je suivis	48
49	vivre	vivant	vécu	je vis	je vécus	49

o denotes those which are regular.

# FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

## RE

*Referred to the Nos. of the foregoing List.*

1. In these two verbs the *c* is changed into *qu* before any vowel except *u*.
2. The penult *e* of the *Pres. Part.* causes the *n* to be doubled before *e*, *es*, *ent*.
3. The verbs of the 3rd, 7th, 8th, and 9th, divisions are all conjugated alike, and are the most regular, after *Conclure* (47), and *Romp* (37).
4. } verbs { *eindre* } change *nd* into *gn*,  
5. } ending { *eindre* & } for the *Pres. Part.*  
6. } in { *eindre* } & the *Preterites* ;—  
into *nt*, for the *Past Part.*,—and into *ns*,  
*ns, nt*, for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Pers.Sing.  
of the *Pres. Ind.*  
* *Oindre* and *poindre* are almost obsolete, as may  
be seen in the Dict.
- 7—8—9. See No. 3.
10. .... } change *d* into *s*; as *coudre*, *cousant*.  
11. .... } ... .. *d* into *l*; as *moudre*, *moulant*  
12—13. } ... .. *oud* into *olv*, as *résoudre*, *résolvant*
14. *Faire*, &c. in its *Pres. Part.*, in the 1st  
Pers. Plur. of the *Present Ind.*, and *Im-*  
*perat.*, and in all its *Imperf.*, is pro-  
nounced: *fesant*, nous *fesons*, *fesons*, je  
*faisais*, tu *faisais*, il *faisait*, &c. VOLTAIRE  
used to write it so; and it is to be re-  
gretted that the spelling and pronuncia-  
tion of a verb of such importance should  
be so discordant.
15. Notice specially its *Past Part.* and its  
*preterites*.
16. Is generally *Impers.* (but see in the Dict.)
17. They have no *Pret.* The *y* of the *Pres.*  
*Part.* is changed into *i*, before *e*, *es*, and  
*ent*.
18. Some use, with much propriety, the cir-  
cumflex accent in the Masc. Sing. of its  
*Past Part.*, to distinguish it from the  
pronoun *tu*; but the ACADEMY does not.
19. Note.—The three last Primit. Tenses are  
alike.
20. *Dire* and *Redire*, are the only two verbs  
ending in *dire*, which make *dites* and  
*redites*, in the 2nd Pers. Plur. of the  
*Pres. Ind.* and *Imperat.*
21. The other Compounds are regular in that  
respect, and make: *contredisez*, *dédisez*,  
&c.
22. As for *Maudire*, it takes two *ss* in the  
*Pres. Part.* and all the parts formed  
from it.
- 23—24. Only differ in their *Past Part.*
25. Differs also from the two preceding in its  
*Past Part.*, and in its *Preterites*.
26. Observe where the *oi* are changed into *u*.
27. The *y* of the *Pres. Part.*, is changed into  
*i*, before *e*, *es*, and *ent*.
28. There must be two *ii* together in the 1st  
and 2nd Pers. Plur. of the *Imperfect*,  
and of the *Present Subj.*
29. The *Past Part.* ends in *crit*.—the *Pret.*  
in *crisis*.
30. Is seldom used except after the verb *Faire*,  
as: je *fais frire*, &c. je *faisais frire*, &c.
31. Their *Past Part.* ends in *t*.—Their *Pret.*  
in *uisis*.
- 32—33 have no *t* in their *Past Part.* and  
*Luire* has no preterites.
34. *Bruyant* is generally used as an adjective.
- 35—36 are also very defective, yet remember  
their *Past Part.*: *clos*, *close*, &c. &c.
37. These differ from the conjugation of *Ven-*  
*dre* (3) only in the final letter of the 3rd  
Pers. Sing. of the Pers. Sing. of the  
*Pres. Ind.* where they take a *t* after the  
radical *romp*. thus: *il rompt*. In this  
respect they are more regular than  
*vendre*, &c.
38. *Etre*, *naître*, are the only verbs not ending
39. in *er*, which have their *Past Part.* end-  
ing in *é*.
40. { All verbs ending in *aître* and *ôître* keep  
the circumflex accent over the *i* when it  
is still followed by *t*. *Paître* is not used  
in its preterites. (See for it in the Dict.),  
but *Repaître* is conjugated. . . Y 7.
41. {
42. {
43. { *Croître*, to grow, makes a further use of  
its accent to be distinguished from some  
inflections of the verb *Croire*, to believe.  
(Compare F 4 with F 5.)
44. *Tistre* is no longer used, except in its  
*Past Part.*, yet we find in LANDAIS  
" *L'Inde TISSUT ses vêtements*."
- 45—46. The chief difference between these  
verbs *battre*, &c., and *mettre*, &c. is in  
the *Past Part.*: as *battu* and *mis*.
47. *Conclure* and *exclure* are the best types  
of a regular conjugation, but this advan-  
tage is confined to these two, for even  
*Reclure*, which is only used in the *Past*  
*Part.*, differs from them in this tense  
which is spelt with an *s* in the Masc.  
Sing., thus: *reclus*,—*se*, &c. (For the  
diæresis, see *er*, No. 11.)
48. Observe especially the Sing. of the *Pres.*  
*Ind.*, je *suis*, tu *suis*, il *suit*, &c.
49. *Vivre* differs from the preceding in its  
*Past Part.*, and *Preterites*, where the  
*ivre* of the *Pres. Inf.* has been trans-  
formed into *écu*.

THE END.









